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THE ASIATIC JOURNAL.

MAY—AUGUST.

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REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

No. XLI.

THE May mail, which has reached London in the short space of 35 days, brings papers to the following dates:—Calcutta, March 22nd; Madras, March 23rd; Bombay, April 1st, and China, February 12th.*

The advices from China represent affairs as nearly in the same state in which they were the preceding month. No sensible progress seems to have been made in the negotiations, and although Captain Elliot, on the 30th January, announced officially that the negotiations were proceeding satisfactorily, one of the most important conditions of the preliminary arrangements, namely, the opening of the trade on the 2nd February (ten days after the commencement of the Chinese new year), had been violated. It is some consolation to find that the home government has tardily been awakened to the necessity of sending a more efficient person to manage our affairs in China, and that Capt. Elliot is to be superseded by Colonel Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., of the Bombay army, who proceeds from England by the next mail packet.

The obscurity, which overhangs the existing state of our relations with China, is somewhat cleared up by the conversation which took place in the House of Commons on the 6th May, in which Lord John Russell stated that the accounts, which had been received by government, were to the effect that the preliminary arrangement made between Captain Elliot and the Imperial Commissioner had not been ratified by the Emperor, "and, indeed, had not been finally concluded between Captain Elliot and the Plenipotentiary of the Chinese government." But this preliminary arrangement, his Lordship added, had been generally disapproved of by Her Majesty's government, and conclusive orders had been sent out with respect to ulterior proceedings; further, that Capt. Elliot had been recalled, and Sir Henry Pottinger appointed Plenipotentiary.

Turning from this portion of the present month's Eastern intelligence, which is not calculated to inspire feelings of exultation, we derive but little consolation from the position of affairs on the Western frontier of our

* By a mistake of the printer, in our last Review, the dates were confused, Calcutta news bearing the date of January instead of February, and China, February instead of January.

Indian empire, which seems to leave the Indian Government the embarrassing alternative of preparing for a perpetual succession of outbreaks within a vast circle, the periphery of which touches the Sutlej, Herat, the Gulf of Persia, and almost the Caspian Sea; or to pursue a system of conquest and appropriation of territory, the very idea of which would have terrified the critics of Lord Wellesley's administration. The present period must be regarded as the crisis of the future fate of our Indian possessions; upon the policy now pursued may depend, though perhaps insensibly, or united by unseen links, the series of events that will terminate in the loss of those possessions, or in their establishment upon a firm and imperturbable basis.

The sum of the intelligence to which we allude is, that the Punjab is in such a state of disorder and internal disorganization as to render the interference of a British army,—an interference which, according to some accounts, has been desired by the nominal ruler, indispensable; that Shah Kamran, the sovereign of Herat, or rather his vizier Yar Mahomed Khan, has completely thrown off the mask, and adopted measures so decidedly hostile to his English *allies*, as to compel the sudden retreat of Major Todd, who, with the whole of the British mission, had actually arrived at the fort of Gherisk, on his way to Candahar; that the Persians are about to march again upon Herat; that the Ghilzies were still in a state of rebellion against Shah Shooja, and that the British arms have suffered a reverse in Scinde and Beloochistan.

There is a great want of precision even in the latest accounts of these occurrences. No reasonable doubt, however, can be entertained, that the British mission has left Herat under circumstances which will render hostilities necessary or expedient, but the advance of the Persians upon that fortress can only be explained, under these circumstances, upon the hypothesis that they are allies, not enemies, of Shah Kamran. Persia itself, however, is full of disorder, and it is improbable that Mahomed Shah would engage in an expedition either against or jointly with the Herat sovereign. It cannot be doubted that the turbulent subjects of Shah Shooja, and particularly the Ghilzies, will be slow to submit to his authority; and it is too true that, in endeavouring to enforce that authority, the British troops have sustained repulse and loss. It appears that, on the 20th February, a detachment of Native Infantry and Cavalry, under Lieut. Col. Wilson, marched to the attack of the Kujjuk fort of Seebee, in order to compel the payment of tribute by the Kujjuks to Shah Shooja. In reconnoitring the fort, Col. Wilson received a wound, which disabled him, and of which he subsequently died. The command then devolved upon Captain Rollings, who ordered an assault. The storming party consisted of two companies of sepoys (no European troops were with the detachment), who met with the most determined resistance. The fort had three gates, one of which only was assaulted, which enabled the enemy to bring all their strength to bear on that single point. The sepoys were driven back with great loss; Lieut. Falconer, who commanded them, was killed, and Lieut. Shaw badly wounded; the enemy also suffered

severely, four of their chiefs having fallen. A party of artillerymen effected a lodgment under the gateway, but their commanding officer, Lieut. Creed, was also slain, and as night approached, the troops were recalled to camp. In the morning, the fort was found to be evacuated, and has since been destroyed. This untoward event has led to preparations on an extensive scale to quell effectually the rebellious spirit of the Beloochees. The state of the weather, and the inundated condition of the country, would probably postpone their punishment for a time.

Some mortifying comments upon this affair are made in the newspapers; the detachment is said to have consisted of 1,200 men (with a force under Gen. Brookes within 50 miles), which was amply sufficient to take the place, and the failure is attributed to the want of European troops.

The other affair is improperly termed a reverse. An action, it appears, took place in the Khybur country between Col. Shelton's brigade, and a tribe of Khyburees, in which the latter were defeated; but two European officers were killed: Captain Douglas by a stray shot, and Lieut. Pigou by an accidental explosion of gunpowder. We have, however, no particulars of this affair.

The negotiations with the Murrees seem to be in a fair way of favourable termination; and even the Brahoos appear to have had enough of war. Several of the Brahoos chiefs have made their peace with us, and Nusseer Khan was only waiting an assurance of personal safety to surrender.

Amongst the domestic incidents at Calcutta, we may notice the turn which the appearance of the Mauritius coolies has given to the question of their emigration, and to the application made to the Supreme Court for a writ of *Habeas Corpus* in the matter of Tuanku Mahomed Saad. If such writs are demandable, it would be dangerous to bring state prisoners within the verge of the Supreme Court: Dost Mahomed Khan, who, it appears, is about to visit Calcutta, may, by virtue of such a writ, be brought before the Court, and discharged.

Under the head of Bombay will be seen some further particulars connected with the manner in which the natives at that Presidency expressed their opinions towards Mr. Farish,—in which we have endeavoured to hold the scales equal. With the same motive, we take this occasion to say, we are assured that the statement made in some of the Bombay papers, and referred to in our last Review, that at the sale of that gentleman's furniture the natives abstained from bidding, and consequently the prices were reduced, is erroneous; that, on the contrary, the actual amount realized exceeded by more than one-fourth what the auctioneer had previously estimated as likely from the usual run of such sales; that a great majority of the purchasers were Natives; and one of the principal articles, a close carriage, was purchased by one of the wealthiest and most influential of the Hindu community.

DIARY OF AN ASSISTANT SURGEON.

No. I.

On the 2nd January, 182—, the good ship *K—s* sailed from the Downs on her first voyage to Madras. Let all who have regard for their temper, comfort, or time, above all things eschew a 350-ton vessel on her first voyage to India. Johnson's apophthegm, that life on board ship is imprisonment with the chance of being drowned, does not half express the horrors of such a situation. If the weather is hot, you are suffocated; if cold, you are starved; if wet, you are soaked; if things go on smoothly, you are *ennuyé*d to death; if roughly, you most probably go to the bottom, or have your brains (if you have any) knocked out by a mutinous crew.

The first week of the voyage was, to me, a period of insensibility to all earthly matters, save the concentrated miseries of sea-sickness: my whole powers of conception and perception being absorbed by that evil, with the addition of the odour of bilge-water, and rough black tea without milk. Poor R., whose hammock was hung alongside of mine, if he "gave not up his life," at least earnestly entreated for death; for every now and then, amidst the throes and agonies of a revolting stomach, I could hear him sigh heavily, and exclaim, "Oh! let me die in peace!"

The ninth day, however, saw us both right well and hearty upon deck. We were the only passengers, and especially bound together by more ties than that which Rochefoucault calls a "mutuality of misery;" inasmuch as, although we had never met or seen each other before, we came from the same county, were proceeding to the same presidency, and were mutually acquainted with many of the same people. But the ices of one misfortune were the calends of another; for, on the tenth day from Deal, we entered the Bay of Biscay—a place connected always, even before personal acquaintance, in my train of ideas, with all that is terrific in weather, water, and wind, and of which I never heard any thing good, except Braham's song. I have hardly ever known an amateur voyager, who may have steamed or sailed from Southampton to Havre, or from Brighton to Dieppe, who has not *happened* to meet with "the most violent storm the captain ever was out in." Now, in order to avoid the same spirit of exaggeration, I shall only say that, if there have been many heavier gales in the Bay of Biscay than the one which we experienced, there have been many lighter; and let its *results* speak.

After quitting the Channel, and making some four hundred miles of westing across the base, or rather somewhat parallel with the base, of the Bay of Biscay, the wind, which had been gradually veering round, came on to blow from the west; it grew to a stiff breeze, accompanied by misty rain; in a few hours it increased to a gale of wind; the sea rapidly rose; the rain fell in torrents; by eight o'clock at night of the tenth day, we were hove-to, under bare poles, with only a trisail, set in a hurricane. There are hundreds who have been in a similar predicament, and know its miseries. The hissing, howling wind, raging and spitting fire amongst the shrouds and rigging, with a sound as of the fiery pinions of the wings of a demon flapping the Stygian lake; the sea lashed into a diabolical fury, its liquid mountains heaving, tossing, reiterating blow upon blow, like an hundred-armed Briareus; the vessel staggering, as if wild with terror; now aloft, riding upon the foaming crest of the wave, that shakes it as a thing despised; now down in a trough of the sea, as if about to be engulfed. There is something grand in the *outward* circumstances of a storm; it is within, in the *res angustæ domi*, that the horrors of the gale are

felt in their full effect. In the morning, just before what *ought to be* the breakfast-time, a tremendous wave bursts over the starboard quarter, expending its whole fury over the galley, extinguishing the fire, swamping the boiler, and washing out the half-drowned cook. But things are worse still at what *ought to be* dinner-time. By dint of crawling, and holding on like grim death, you contrive to reach the cuddy, and place yourself right against one of the stanchions at the table. As to soup, on such occasions, it is utterly hopeless, for it would be just as easy to hold it in a tureen reversed as to attempt to retain it in a soup-plate. The corned leg of pork, which *ought to have been* in the boiler, has been for the most part fluctuating between it and the galley floor, having been dislodged by terrific and repeated rolls of the ship, and is consequently served up "with the gravy in it." The steward attempts to bring you a piece of suet-pudding, but when about half way, a mountain wave suddenly lays the ship on her beam-ends; away goes the steward and the pudding to leeward; you and your chair follow, and bang come the chief mate and the doctor—the knee of the one in your stomach, the leg of the other's chair in your neck—all lying a common heap on the cabin-floor. If "adversity makes a man acquainted with strange bed-fellows," ship-board brings him into close intimacy with still stranger ones.

The gale we experienced worked its natural consequences. It continued unabated for three days and nights; at its commencement we were in company with a French brig, evidently making the same course; on the evening of the second day, we were still within a few miles of each other, but our captain and chief officer expressed great doubt as to whether she could live much longer, if the gale continued. At day-break the following morning, the fury of the storm unabated, she was reported "out of sight." If she foundered, I may truly say that it was *providentially* that we escaped a similar fate. During the whole gale, the captain was more or less drunk; several of the ablest of the crew were in a similar state, partly from the quantity of spirits served out to them, and partly from the remainder of the stock each had secreted in the Downs. The carpenter reported at one time "six feet two inches water in the hold;" no regular meal had been served during the whole time, and all hands had remained on deck. At length, however, the aspect of a better state of things appeared; the sea fell, the rain ceased, the wind abated, and an evening sun shone feebly through the clouds. We passengers had now an opportunity of estimating the fury of the storm from its effects; we found every topmast gone, the entire bulwarks washed away, the rudder so damaged as to be *immediately* useless, the jolly-boat carried off, and the live-stock in the long-boat drowned.

In some hours the weather became fine, and the wind favourable. Juremasts were rigged, the ship's course was resumed, in nine days we reached Madeira, and, upon the evening of the ninth day, the wreck of the *K——s* was at anchor in the roadstead at Funchal, and we "at ease in our inn," in the British Hotel. Moore, after the Persian poet, has said:—

Oh! if there be an Elysium on earth,
It is this—it is this!

He speaks of the "tender passion" and its endearments; I would speak *thus* of Madeira and its delights. I by no means pretend that I could become an unexceptionable judge of both the bad and good of a country from a six-weeks' residence in it; I would only speak of what I found it, and judge of it *only* according to the aspect in which it presented itself to me; and I can

say that, since I quitted Madeira, I have a thousand times wished myself there again; and if I had the opportunity, I *would be there* in a month, even at the hazard of another hurricane in the Bay of Biscay.

Johnson must certainly have spoken perversely when he said that the man was a fool whose feelings were influenced by the atmosphere; there can be no doubt that a great physical effect is produced by climate, and if physical, then a moral and mental effect, by reaction and sympathy. To the valetudinarian, Madeira offers the most temperate sunshine, the serenest atmosphere, the purest air, the calmest night, the most refreshing fruits; to the imaginative and romantic, it supplies the plaintive music, the iron grating, the stealthy glance of the convent, and its silent, black-eyed inmates; to the poetically-minded, it presents the orange grove, the citron's shade, the pendulous vine, the mountain streamlet, clear and cold as virtue, the wild canary singing on its hereditary branch, the mist of the mountain, and the sunset at sea. There does not exist in the island any venomous creature, nor was there ever known a case of hydrophobia. I am surprised that some yachters do not visit Madeira; surely it must be in some measure owing to the foolish idea that it is only fit to be the dying depôt of the consumptive; whereas it possesses ample means to gratify and employ for a temporary sojourn the young, the enthusiastic, and the healthy.

"It is a delicious island," says my Diary; "its sweet air, its calm appearance, its varied aspect, looking and breathing doubly sweet from comparison with the just-escaped closeness of the ship, and the recollection of the boisterous passage of the Bay of Biscay. The beautiful white houses, relieved by trellice-bound creepers of freshest green, and the deep arborage of the citron, orange, mulberry, give a most lovely aspect to that side of the island which overhangs the town and anchorage of Funchal. In the months of February and March, the sun shines bright and soft from its rising to its setting; while silence and serenity seem to hang over the shade of the lime-tree and sycamore: one as much expects to find the softer passions flourishing luxuriantly in such a climate and amid such scenes, as to discover them in full perfection in a beautiful and refined woman."

To the imaginative mind, there is something peculiarly attractive connected with the mystery and condition of convents: in the first place, such minds are apt to connect youth, beauty, and ingenuousness, with their inmates, and this simply because we easily imagine things to be what we wish them to be; concluding nuns, therefore, to be such, we deeply sympathize with them, as the victims of parental bigotry: an ideal passion is readily and naturally self-engendered, and a waking dream of rosicrucianism follows, that there might exist within the gloomy walls kindred spirits, who are to live here below linked by the secret bonds of an unconscious sympathy, but who are to be united hereafter in a happier world.

The nuns of Santa Clara were engaged at public vespers when R. and myself, for the first time, by mere accident, strolled into the chapel of the convent. The chapel was perfectly bare of worshippers; its pavement cold, its walls damp; here and there, in niches, were images of the Saviour, clad in tawdry, tarnished finery; recesses in various parts contained the monuments of the dead, with the dim lamp burning more dimly in the gloom of the pile. At the eastern end stood a highly-ornamented altar, of marble, raised upon a platform of six or seven steps ascent, and ornamented, as altars always are in Roman Catholic churches, with silver candlesticks, embroidered drapery, garlands, and wax images of the Virgin and Child. We had scarcely trod the

stone floor of the chapel, and taken off our hats, when we were startled by a sudden peal from an organ, placed somewhere out of sight, playing a voluntary; this, however, very soon was changed into an anthem, accompanied by the sweetest notes of female voices. We stood in mute wonder, for though we heard much, we could see nothing.

At the west end of the chapel, in the wall, was a large, square iron grating, about six feet wide, and behind which a curtain was dropt, so as completely to screen whatever was in the interior or beyond it. As soon, however, as the musical sounds had ceased, this curtain was drawn up, and then, through the grating, were to be seen some dozen females, engaged in silent worship on their knees, in a gloomy-looking sort of choir. The scene was one of deep interest; the rich, full, sweet notes of the organ, stealing round a vaulted roof, and mingled with the melody of harmonious voices, attuned to sacred music; the devout movements of the penitents; their chaste and sable dresses, according so well with the pervading gloom; "the dim religious light" within, that contrasted so strongly with the external evening light, visible at the very door of the chapel; these were sufficient to make a deep and solemn impression on the feelings.

The organ stopped, the voices died away, figure after figure within the grating glided noiselessly from the sight in succession; no word was spoken, no gesture seen, no sound heard but the transient rustling of a dress.

There was something peculiar in the manner of the female who was the *last* to retire, and which was evidently designed to attract our attention. Although she had been kneeling near the door at which the nuns had departed, she gave place to several, moving rather *from* than *towards* the door. She was the only one who seemed something more than an automaton, and her gesture and movements were as if she had dropped something, and was looking for it on the floor. She loitered so long, that all the devotees but herself had quitted the place, and, finding this to be the case, she advanced close to the iron grating, and threw a small bunch of flowers through it on to the floor of the chapel. Seeing that this was done *designedly*, I advanced in my turn to the grating, and, picking up the flowers, made an acknowledgment of thanks by bowing to her; upon which, to my amazement, she addressed me in pretty broken English, "How do you? you are Englishe?" I was astonished, but immediately replied that "we were both Englishmen." She then said she must go away immediately, or her absence would be noticed, but requested that we would come on the morrow, at two o'clock, to the convent door, and inquire for the "English nun;" and so bidding us "Good night," she went to her companions.

Now, although first seen under such very pretty and romantic circumstances, I could not suffer fancy to beguile my eye into a belief that she was young, lovely, angelic; the short interview I had with her convinced me that she *was not*; neither was she the contrary. She was, in figure, rather *embonpoint*; in face, well-featured; in aspect, benevolent, calm, gentle; in age, about thirty-eight.

In touching upon this subject of my intercourse for several weeks with some of the inmates of the Santa Clara, I shall content myself with a very bare abstract from a *Diary* then and there kept.

My acquaintance was entirely limited to three, two of whom were certainly much younger and prettier than she by whom we were introduced to them. I know not of any reason why I should mention their names.

In Santa Clara, as in many other convents, there is a chamber or *parlour* in

which the friends of the nuns may hold communication with them. In such cases, you go first to the convent door, and there state your wish to speak with any particular nun—say, for instance, “Matilda Meninha di Jesu”—you then go round a corner of the building, and through a little opening to a staircase which leads into a bare apartment, having a square iron grating in a wall, which parts it from an inner chamber, and by the time you reach this iron grating, the object of your communication has reached it on her side of the wall; here, seated on low stools, you may converse as long as you please for a given time through the grating: the nuns, however, always seat themselves on the floor. In this situation did I spend many and many an hour. Our conversation was very much upon the subject of England, for which, and for Englishmen, the three ladies avowed a most strong and decided partiality; nor did they hesitate to express a very poor opinion of their countrymen. The “English nun,” so called from her speaking English tolerably well, was born of Portuguese parents, in America, where she learned English, and at the age of fifteen was placed in the convent of Santa Clara. I gave her an English Prayer-Book, which she always brought with her to our interviews. They sang *trios* sweetly, in the most plaintive and harmonious style, and as they are here nameless, I do not hesitate to say that they lamented bitterly their cruel destiny, and would not have hesitated a moment to escape to an honourable liberation, even in the arms of a heretic. But they did not complain of the *discipline of the convent*; on the contrary; and whoever saw the comely and portly lady, who filled the office of abbess, superintending the distribution of the convent largess to the poor, could have associated no ideas with her authority but those of beneficence and benevolence.

If any one is curious for a *diary* of a convent life, the following one may be received, as taken from the lips of an inmate. The hour of rising, *generally*, is six o'clock, from which until eight the time is supposed to be spent in private devotion; eight is the hour of breakfast, from the end of which until ten is spent in working for the poor; at ten, public prayer is commenced, the performance of which occupies more than an hour; after this, they retire to their rooms, use their spinnets or guitars, do needle-work, and beautiful specimens of ornamental embroidery in feather-work, assemble, perhaps, three or four in one room, to read aloud, or practise sacred music; one o'clock is the hour of repast again, to which they assemble in a common room; at two, a religious service is again performed, not, however, a general one, but an individual one, in the private chapel; this occupies an hour, after which they walk in the beautiful garden of the convent, which is full of verdant and shady trees, with little water-fountains, and ornamented with beds and borders of flowers; these they delight to cultivate. Vespers commence at six, and last an hour; at seven, supper is served, and at eight the abbess or her deputy visits them in their rooms, the doors of which are then locked for the night. Why such a precaution should be used it is hard to say, considering the tremendous obstacles which seem to oppose almost the *possibility* of intrusion, or of egress; and yet these *all* have been overcome, for bars and bolts are but a feeble defence against passion and the will.

A few days after our arrival, H.M.S. *J——r*, having on board Lord A., came into Funchal roadstead, where it remained nearly a week. One evening, as R. and I were lying on the sofas in the front up-stairs sitting-room of the British Hotel, our attention was drawn to the sound of voices in the street under our windows; the sound increased very soon into an evidence of parties quarrelling; upon which we both arose, and went to see what was the matter. It was ‘evi-

dent that a party of young officers from the *J—r* had been up the island upon mules and ponies, with their owners, who always go along with them, and that some dispute had arisen as to payment: what the actual amount of dispute was, we could not make out. The wordy war, however, raged with increasing violence, and a number of town's-fellows joined their muleteering brethren. "So high at last the contest rose," that they came *actually* to blows, but who struck first I cannot say. The officers were but four in number, the leader of whom was the son of a late eminent statesman (both father and son are since dead), while the mob might perhaps have amounted to thirty. The officers maintained the fight manfully for the few seconds that we were lookers on, for of course our almost immediate movement was to run down stairs to join them. My chief fear was a secret weapon, and, therefore, as soon as I could get into the fray, I bawled out to our countrymen to "make for the passage of the inn-yard." By good luck, they caught up my entreaty, and by a simultaneous rush, succeeded in so doing, when I immediately unloosed the folding-doors of the yard from their fastenings in the wall on each side, and with the help of the officers, succeeded in forcing them shut against the mob: one of the servants of the house had, in the mean time, closed the front door of the house. The storm without now seemed to rage with redoubled fury; the mob shouted and hooted, some battered with pitching-stones against the yard doors, some rattled sticks and driving-prongs against the front door, and two or three windows were smashed. It was evident that a large accession to the original number had taken place, and also that the people were determined, if possible, to force an entrance. Two of the officers were bleeding from the face, having been wounded by the spikes with which the peasants in the island urge on their loaded mules and ponies. It seemed very doubtful what would be the result of the battering and assault outside; and I believe, had the mob succeeded in gaining entrance, we should have been severely handled: this, however, it was my good fortune to prevent. I recollected that, at the far end of the yard, there was a heap of large stones, and I said to R., while the officers were all bewildered as to what to do, "Come along to the heap of stones!" He penetrated my intention in a moment; away we went, reached the heap, armed ourselves with two of the heaviest stones each we could carry, ran up stairs into the room where we had been sitting, and quietly dropped them one by one upon the heads of the mob beneath. The effect was magical—it created a panic—men, women, and children, set up a general cry of alarm, and away they all ran, leaving us invisible, but undisputed, masters of the field. The muleteers' demands were afterwards duly settled; in fact, I was bound, for our own sake, to see this done, inasmuch as we two were in daily communication with some or other of them.

There are many beautiful rides in Madeira, but the great attraction, to those who have only two or three days to remain there, is the ride up the mountain, to the grounds and house of a very wealthy Portuguese gentleman, whom the lower order of natives familiarly call "Johnny di Cavalha," at least when speaking of him to casual visitors. This place lies about four or five miles up the mountain; it consists of a good, handsome mansion, exceedingly well-furnished, and located in a park, which may probably contain three hundred acres of land, and in which there are little buildings scattered, inclosing specimens of birds and animals not indigenous in the island; in fact it is, or was then at least, a very humble attempt at imitating a zoological repertory. One whole day is generally dedicated to a visit to this place; and it was about the hire of the men and ponies there, that the officers of the *J—r* and the peasants had quarrelled

on the occasion just referred to. R. and I used to go often in that direction, and dine at a small wine-house on the road, where we got some exceedingly good red wine, which, for want of a better name, we called *red madsira*; a much better sort of liquor than any of the common *vins du pays* I ever met with on the Continent; a good rich beverage, and exceedingly refreshing after a hot toil up hill. Sometimes we went out upon the open flat country, a few miles from Funchal, rabbit and quail shooting, but it was too hot to be long upon a sandy soil under a broiling sun.

Our visits to Santa Clara, although *strictly limited* to a *friendly, even affectionate*, intercourse, carried on in open day, did not escape the jealous apprehension of the priests; at least, we always attributed the following incidents to them. I one day received at the hotel a letter, written in English, and anonymous, and left by a messenger who gave no information as to where he came from. This letter exhorted us to be extremely circumspect as to every thing we might say or do connected with the convent of Santa Clara, for that we were strictly watched in our daily visits there, and should unquestionably receive some injury if detected in any *heretical* proceeding. One evening, after having walked more than an hour on the Prado, which everybody who has been to Madeira knows, we thought that we were certainly dogged by three snobbish-looking officers of the garrison, whom we knew to be such by their undress uniform. Italians, Spaniards, and Portuguese, I am always for keeping in front of me, and as these three young men got into our rear in the course of walking, I proposed to R. that we should sit down on a bench near. We accordingly placed ourselves on one which stood against some trees in the walk; it was become by this time quite dusk. The officers passed *once* in front, with a very impertinent swagger, and immediately, as we always supposed, they must have turned short round behind us and the trees, for we both simultaneously received a tremendous whack across the shoulders, the seat was kicked from under us, we lay sprawling upon the ground, and although up in an instant, the enemy had vanished; nor could we ever, notwithstanding our utmost watchfulness and scrutiny, recognize them again.

A still worse attack was made upon us, one night, in the gloomy passage into the beggarly theatre, where we went to a concert. There was nothing to light the ante-room and passage but one dim lamp; in the middle of the performance, we both went out for some purpose, and on returning found our admission opposed by a group of young men; we of course very quietly requested leave to pass, but, instead of this, they began to hustle us. This necessarily led to blows, and on this occasion we had the best of it, for, just as the fray was commencing, we received a sudden accession of strength from the coming in of a couple of Englishmen, passengers on board a West-Indian man, in the roads; we routed the enemy completely; in fact, some of them rushed into the street, roaring for the "soldados." This was the last "passage at arms" to which we were invited by the knights of Funchal; and, in spite of anonymous warnings, we continued our almost daily visits to the convent, where the time was spent in conversation, in hearing the three sisters sing, in seeing them embroider, in eating the most delicious sweetmeats, and in mutually teaching each other English and Portuguese expressions.

The repairs of the *K——*s being completed in the sixth week since our arrival at Madeira, after the "Blue Peter" was hoisted, the ship got under weigh, with a fine off-shore breeze. The captain and chief officer were puzzled to make out what we could mean by having hung up one of R.'s clean shirts in the main rigging; nor were they less when R., having borrowed the

spy-glass, after looking attentively through it for some time, handed it to me, exclaiming, "There it is! there it is—as plain as possible!" The fact was, that we had agreed with our brunette friends mutually to hoist a farewell signal, and to keep it flying as long as we were in sight; R.'s shirt, therefore, came into requisition as *our* signal; what *theirs* was, we could not exactly make out, but it was either a table-cloth or sheet. Poor things! they insisted upon our taking a large supply of preserves, feather-work, and a tortoise-shell ring each: mine was a somewhat sentimental one, the signet being a heart pierced with a burning arrow.

Let me give a word of advice to all who, touching at Madeira, have their linen washed; it is, to examine their shirts before they pay the natives their charge, for the washers have a trick of bringing the passengers' things back just in the hurry and confusion of getting off from the anchorage, and when you look over your clean shirts, you probably find one-third of them tail-less.

If all the journals kept by Indian passengers at sea were to be collated, whatever the beginning and end might say, I think the middle might be thus epitomised:—"The weather is now agreeably warm and genial, which is doubly delightful after the cold and misery of the Bay of Biscay. I rise at seven, and spend just an hour in my cabin, shaving, dressing, &c., which brings me to the breakfast hour; about nine I go on deck, and pace the poop or quarter-deck, enjoying the pure air of the fresh but placid trade-wind. From nine to eleven is generally the quietest time; the decks are clean and dry; the ropes coiled neatly round the belaying pins; the pigs and sheep have been watered, the fowls and ducks fed, and the water served out to the different departments; the relieved watch are gone below to take a snooze; the watch on deck are forward, making spun-yarn; the boatswain stands eyeing, with evident satisfaction, the trim of the ship; the officer of the watch is leaning with his back against the gangway, listlessly watching the carpenter at some quiet job; all is peaceful and pleasant. The warm sun and blue sky engender kindly feelings; and this is the time to look back on things past, and forward on things to come. At eleven o'clock it is time to begin reading or writing; there is a play to be read, an entry in the diary to be made, a letter to be got on with, in case of meeting with a vessel homeward bound; and so three o'clock comes, the most welcome of all hours to an Englishman—that of dinner. Dinner in the trades is really a most agreeable occupation; the ship 'moves motionless;' the plates and glasses are sober; the pea-soup is admirable; the fresh mutton, though perhaps killed but last night, tender and tasty; the beer well up; the madeira soft; the company sociable: now such an agreeable pastime cannot but require two hours. At five, then, I go on deck, and walk, talk, smoke, and idle two hours, until tea-time at seven; a couple of rubbers at whist, a couple of cigars afterwards, a glass of grog, a little chat, a few thoughts homewards, a little listening to the wooing breeze, a little watching of the bright phosphoric foam, which seems as if it were smothering past the ship; these beguile me until ten o'clock, and then is come the time 'to turn in.'" Such is the life of many and many a day at sea.

Soon after quitting Madeira, I engaged in a somewhat new occupation. There happened to be twenty couple of fox-hounds on board, going on with the vessel to Calcutta for the subscription hunt. What the hounds themselves cost I cannot say, but the freight of each was ten pounds—not a bad paravargo. They were kept in a kennel, built up on the fore-castle; and as the people seemed to understand their habits and manners but indifferently, I

undertook the office of kennel-man and feeder. I had a number of troughs made, each nine inches deep and nine wide, and at ten o'clock every morning, with a rope's end in my hand, I stood at the kennel-door and let out each hound, calling him by name, for each had been sent on board with a strip of parchment, on which the name was written, round his neck, and the captain had been also furnished with a corresponding list of names, so that when, almost on the very first morning of my charge, I called from the list "True-boy!" Trueboy pushed his nose forward. Before unkenning, I always had the troughs filled with water; and as the warmth of the preceding night had created thirst, they immediately, on being let out, took to the water; they were then allowed half an hour to stretch from forward of the main-mast. In the mean time, the troughs were filled with their only meal per day, which was nothing but hard biscuit well soddened in boiling water, and upon which they fed heartily, while I stood over them to keep the peace. Every hound arrived in perfect health in Madras roadstead, where, as I soon after learned, being allowed some fresh beef, three of them died in a few hours.

After some days from Madeira, we were truly delighted to find that the skipper had determined, in spite of the risk of the underwriting at Lloyd's, to touch at St. Jago, one of the Cape de Verd Islands. Our course brought us to about 300 miles' distance from the coast of Africa, opposite the *debouché* of the rivers Senegal and Gambia, and for three days the atmosphere was absolutely loaded with a thick, impervious fog, which is common there, and attributed to the immense quantity of dusty particles carried from the African coast to sea, whenever the wind blows strong off-shore.

My Diary says:—"Friday, 12th. The quantity of dust, floating like a vast mist, has been so obscuring, that the captain is fearful of not being able to make St. Jago. The sails and ropes are covered with it, and our hats contract as much in a few hours on deck as if one had been travelling in a dusty, windy day ashore. Having crossed the tropical line, we fell in this morning for the first time with flying-fish; they certainly are a curious species; they seem exactly like small whiting, having a couple of long, narrow fins, nearly as long as the body itself, with which they are able to rise out of the water, either for pleasure or security, and skim along the surface for thirty or forty yards."

On the 19th June, we anchored in the harbour of Porta Praya, the little chief town of St. Jago. The harbour itself is a most compact one, inclosed on three sides by high rocks, open on the fourth to seaward. About an hour after anchoring, the health officer came on board; he ought to have been designated the "sick officer," for a more jaundiced-looking creature I never saw. As no one on board could speak Portuguese sufficiently, I was put in requisition to give him what information he required in French. His boat's crew were blacks, who rowed beautifully. The captain, R., and I, jumped, directly after his departure, into one of the ship's boats, and went ashore. As a matter both of courtesy and inclination, we first went to the British consul's; here we staid an hour, and gave him all the cream of the news from England; we next, as a matter of duty, went to the offices of the governor, a miserable, snuffy, dirty, old Portuguese *militaire*. Having gone the round of the town-adjutant's, governor's, and consul's departments, the next thing was to seek out some "local habitation" while on shore. The search, however, was long a vain one; we could not find either hotel or boarding-house in all the town. The first aspect of the place did not promise anything very delightful; small white houses with red-tile roofs, the little main street arid

and shingly, the people brown or black. At length, by dint of search, we discovered that there lived a woman in the town who was in the habit of providing dinners for persons landing from an occasional ship. Her name was Mary da Costa, but she bore the cognomen of *English Mary*, from, I presume, either her little ability to speak the English language, or her great ability to take the English in, which she certainly could do with the most consummate art. I think that, without any exception, the most villainous dinner I ever partook of was our first dinner at English Mary's. The first course was a roast turkey and yams, the former as tough and tasteless as a piece of rope; this was removed by a couple of fowls, utterly impenetrable by human teeth; and the third course was a turkey *à la plau*—that is, boiled in rice. This was a dinner for *three* persons, and for which, including two bottles of country wine, Mistress da Costa—it being, as she said, "too much fine dine"—charged twenty-five shillings English currency.

There being no sleeping accommodation on shore, we always returned on board at night. On Sunday, passing along the street, I looked into a Roman Catholic church, where, for the first time in my life, I saw a perfectly black priest, dressed in the clerical vestments, performing high mass.

St. Jago seems nothing more than an irregular mass of volcanic heavings from the sea; small hills scattered upon a cindery base, with the empty channels of small water-courses in the rainy season, but at present only beds of deep sand. Along one of these, beneath a burning sun, which nothing less than an Englishman's useless curiosity in a strange place could have encountered, the captain, R., and I, steered our course on ponies for a plantation called Trinidad, which, we were informed by English Mary and the boatmen, was the great lion of St. Jago. The whole way along we only saw a few straggling goats or shaggy sheep browsing, as I imagine, on something, although we could descry nothing but stones; or now and then a startled little bird, whose beak seemed white and feathers frizzled with heat, flew from one stunted bush to another; or a lazy yellow and white kite, moving in circles on the wing, as if fearful of a perspiration. At length, we arrived at Trinidad, a name of rather peculiar interest to me, inasmuch as the island so called was my birth-place. It was located at the extremity of the long deep channel, in which we had been riding, and amidst so much sterility seemed a copper oasis, the result of irrigation from a few rills of water. The house was a small Portuguese plantation-house, a thing which to be understood must be seen; there was no inmate, save two ancient slaves, a male and female; around the house we found, however, most beautiful orange trees in full bearing, large bananas loaded with fruit, coco-nut trees, patches of Indian corn, tobacco plants, and some enormous trees, called the bread tree, producing nuts that contain a quantity of red seeds enveloped in a white pulp, from which the natives produce something like bread, as the South-American islanders do from the cassava.

Our voyage was attended with nothing remarkable till we reached our destination. There is no condition in which a contented mind is so much its own reward as on board ship; there is no place in which agreeable things are so agreeable, or disagreeable things so disagreeable. Now, few things can surpass the uncomfortableness of heavy rains in hot latitudes: on recrossing the line, we suffered very much from this cause; certainly it quieted all apprehension of wanting water; but then we were obliged to keep below, closely shut up from all ventilation, as every hatch was fastened down to keep out the torrents which fell for several days before making Ceylon. I ventured, however,

one morning to the fore-castle, to watch the second officer harpooning porpoises. I saw him strike two; one we got on board, the other extricated itself from the harpoon and fell bleeding profusely, and the moment the water was tinged with his blood, every porpoise disappeared, although more than a hundred had been playing round the ship. The one we got on board measured six feet seven inches; he had received a tremendous rent from the harpoon in the side, and, as he lay on the deck, manifested the strongest agony and muscular action in dying; volumes of dark blood issued from the wound, and some of the muscles laid bare were larger than any human ones. He was cut up; some parts the men fried and ate for supper, and some I gave to the hounds, who relished it amazingly. The two jaws were immensely strong, and contained one hundred and eighty-six teeth. I took off a piece of the skin, which seemed to me to differ but very little from India rubber, being tough and elastic.

We made the island of Ceylon. I had often heard that the perfume of spices or flowers was perceptible some distance out at sea off Ceylon, though the fact has been questioned by many: I had, however, an opportunity of proving its reality. About ten o'clock at night, when dark, the first intimation which the officer of the watch had of the vicinity of land was a strong, almost sickening, sweet odour, as of a mixture of flowers. In the morning, I myself perceived it, as strong as if I had been near a flower-garden. To me it certainly was not sickening; but I believe it was not so powerful as on the previous night. Every one was sensible of the scent, although we were at least thirty-five miles from the shore, on which there was no appearance of habitation or culture; nothing but one continuous mass of jungle. The wind blew lightly from the land, and several beautiful butterflies came on board. I confess that I had been ever incredulous on the subject of the spicy perfume of Ceylon borne out to sea; but smelling is believing, as well as seeing.



ANECDOTES, TRANSLATED FROM THE PERSIAN.

It is related that the lapwing once waited upon Solomon (on whom be peace!), and said, "I wish you to be my guest some day."—"Shall I come alone," asked Solomon, "or with my retinue?"—"Come with your whole forces to such an island," was the reply. Solomon accordingly repaired to the island with his whole army. Upon their arrival, the lapwing flew off, and catching a locust, threw it into the sea, and said, "Eat, O sons of God; and let him who misses a share of the meat, help himself to the broth." Solomon and his army laughed for a whole year at this joke,



A woman, being reduced to great distress through poverty, presented herself before the khalif of Bagdad, asserting that she had obtained the gift of prophecy, and that a revelation had been made to her from heaven. "It seems," said the khalif, "that you have never heard the saying which tradition ascribes to the holy Prophet:—'After me cometh no prophet.'"—"True," replied the woman, "he has said so; but he has not said, 'After me cometh no prophetess.'" The khalif smiled, and liberally rewarded her ready wit.

GLEIG'S "MEMOIRS OF WARREN HASTINGS."

THIRD ARTICLE.

WE have already adverted to the secret object of the Regulating Act of 1773, which was passed for the ostensible administration of the Indian territories, and to the private designs which the majority of the Council of the Governor-General had been instructed to promote. Mr. Gleig does not scruple to take this view of the transaction, and we think he is justified by the facts and circumstances.

Mr. Hastings was, and had been from the commencement of his administration, a great thorn in the side of the minister. His measures, however bold, had all been crowned with success, and there seemed every prospect, provided he were left to follow out his own projects to the end, that the affairs of the Company might right themselves. But the minister had no desire to witness this consummation. His wishes all pointed in a contrary direction, and he therefore determined, while changing the constitution of a body which he was not yet strong enough immediately to overthrow, so to manage matters as that the act of its own representatives might be received by the people of England as evidence against itself. The first thing to be done, in order to effect this, was, so to arrange the machinery of the new Government, as that Mr. Hastings might be at the mercy of those with whom he should be associated. The next, to make choice of men, to fill office as councillors under him, who, understanding the minister's views, and ready to work for their accomplishment, should not be troubled with many scruples as to the best means of doing so. Both schemes the minister had the good fortune to carry out without exciting the suspicion at least of the Legislature. On Mr. Hastings, of course, whom it would have injured himself to recall, the nominal powers of governor-general were conferred; but these powers the subsequent appointments at once annulled, for out of the four gentlemen who were associated with him, there was only one, Mr. Barwell, who, either from previous habits, or from knowledge of the subject, could be expected to support his measures. The remaining three, namely, Lieutenant-General Clavering, the Honourable George Monson, and Philip Francis, Esq., were remarkable for nothing so much as their subserviency to the will of the existing cabinet, unless, indeed, it were in the parade which they had been accustomed to make, of a righteous horror at the atrocities which had been practised by the Company's servants on the defenceless people of India.

The three councillors last named arrived and took their seats in October, 1774. Mr. Hastings showed these gentlemen the utmost courtesy and attention, which seems to have been returned by a cold phlegmatic show of dignity, and a reserve which was the token of a "foregone conclusion" with respect to him and his government. Within six days from the arrival of the new members, "that struggle of parties began, which, throughout four long years, continued to make its baneful influence felt to the remotest corners of the Company's possessions."

We have glanced at the difficulties which beset Mr. Hastings at the outset of his government, and we have indicated some of his views with regard to his foreign policy. His domestic measures of administration were of far

greater difficulty. The most prominent and most arduous was the collection of the revenue. Even our present improved system of revenue collection, the result of long experience, repeated experiments, minute acquaintance with the country and its institutions, and a well-constructed machinery of control, is pregnant with practical evils, which it is, perhaps, impossible entirely to cure. But in Mr. Hastings' time, we possessed none of the means whereby a system even theoretically excellent could be carried into effect. European collectors became petty tyrants, who practised on the timidity and patience of the natives, restraining them even from complaining. The chicanery and falsehood, for which the natives of Bengal were notorious, on the other hand, discredited every complaint they preferred. Native officers, again, of whatever grade, and however supervised, were knavish, corrupt, treacherous; and such a "faultless monster" as an honest native revenue functionary would have fallen a speedy sacrifice to the scorn and indignation of his fellows. Mr. Hastings, though aware that there was a tendency in the European to tyrannize, dreaded still more the cupidity of the natives, and in his plan of revenue collection, which was to supersede a complicated tissue of chicanery, under which the revenues diminished every year, he introduced European collectors.* This system, however, failed to realize the revenues he expected; but before it had experienced a fair trial, the Court sent positive orders for the introduction of a plan of their own, for a system of native management, which Mr. Hastings was compelled to adopt. In all those branches of finance wherein reforms were practicable, he introduced them with an unsparing hand. A saving of twenty-four lacs was effected in the military expenses, and of twenty-five lacs in the civil, making about £500,000 sterling, which went towards the reduction of "the inheritance left him by his predecessors"—a debt of nearly £1,500,000, entailing an encumbrance of £100,000 a year as interest. In his Memoir on the State of Bengal, Mr. Hastings states that, when he took charge of the Government in April, 1772, it was loaded with a heavy debt, which in two years he completely discharged, and had accumulated a sum, in ready cash, in the public treasuries, of the same amount. The trade of the presidency had increased, and the infusion of a proper spirit into the superintending departments checked many of the vices inherent in the investment system. The rudiments of a police establishment were devised, under which the bands of robbers—dacoits and suniasies or saquires—who prowled over the country, were put down. District courts of justice were formed; offensive imposts upon the people were abolished—especially a tax on marriage, which produced immoral effects—and a tone of mildness and conciliation towards the natives was imparted to the measures of Government, which has left a durable impression upon the minds of succeeding generations. Bishop Heber remarked the feelings of gratitude and of admiration with which the natives of Bengal still cherish the name of "Warren Hastings." All these measures of Mr. Hastings,

* A very clear and comprehensive view of the revenue and judicial systems of Bengal, as well as the police, at this period (1773–1774), may be seen in Mr. Auber's *Rise and Progress of the British Power in India*, vol. 1, c. viii.

which, as Mr. Gleig says, "bear upon them the stamp both of an expansive intellect and a solid discretion," were accomplished, as he also observes, not by violence, for his powers were limited, but by conciliation and the sacrifice of private interests, and especially by a perseverance and disregard of toil, which no obstacle could daunt, no labour break down. Even objects of science and geographical inquiry were not neglected amidst the demands of foreign politics and the distractions of domestic policy; he took advantage, with statesmanlike promptitude, of an opportunity to form relations with Bootan, and despatched a gentleman to L'hassa, to explore the country, and open a trade, if possible, between Tibet and Bengal. The letters from Mr. Hastings to Mr. Bogle, the agent, indicate the sagacity of his mind upon these subjects, and the soundness of his views. Moreover, a translation of Hindu law was made by Mr. Halhed, of the civil service, in whose dedication of the work to Mr. Hastings, he ascribes to that gentleman both the result of the execution and the entire merit of the original plan.

We now proceed to the painful task of reviewing the vexations by which Mr. Hastings was harassed by men who seem to have felt no compunction at sacrificing not only him, but even the interests of the country, to the selfish dictates of party interest.

The Court's letter of instructions to the new Government of Bengal contained a recommendation of an inquiry into past abuses and oppressions, as well as the enactment of regulations to prevent their recurrence. The new members proposed to begin with this inquiry; indeed, Mr. Hastings could scarcely prevail upon them to pause even for a single day, by representing that Mr. Barwell, one of their own body, was absent; and they refused to defer the matter longer than the exact number of days in which he could reach Calcutta. At the next meeting, Mr. Hastings laid before the Council a minute, drawn up with his usual ability and perspicuity, of the whole tenour of his policy. The attack upon him commenced by the new members condemning the treaty of Benares and the Rohilla war. They denounced the treaty as impolitic and unjust, and formally demanded the production of Mr. Hastings' private and confidential correspondence with the resident, Mr. Middleton. Mr. Hastings offered to furnish all those parts of the correspondence which threw any light upon the subject, but stated that Mr. Middleton's letters contained unreserved and strictly private communications upon other topics. The new members took fire at this, and resolved (being a majority) that the letters should be produced. Mr. Hastings recorded the reasons of his refusal; whereupon, they resolved that Mr. Middleton should be recalled from Lucknow, and undergo a personal examination; and in spite of the representations of the Governor-General of the injury which the public service would sustain from such a proceeding, and although Mr. Barwell took part with him, the order for Mr. Middleton's recall passed.

Mr. Gleig has refrained, upon this as well as upon other occasions, from setting forth the grounds upon which Mr. Hastings' antagonists acted, in which respect, we think, these *Memoirs* are chargeable with unfairness.

and partiality. There is enough, even under the most lenient construction of their conduct, to afford ground for censuring the new councillors; but Mr. Gleig is not satisfied unless they appear *repente turpissimi*. Mr. Mill has stated their case plausibly enough; but, conceding the utmost to him, and admitting that the Directors did subsequently condemn the retention of the correspondence, the sudden, fierce, and untiring hostility of the new councillors can only be explained on the hypothesis adopted by Mr. Gleig. According to Mr. Mill,* Mr. Hastings, upon the first appearance of his colleagues, behaved, or was suspected of behaving, coldly; "and, with jealous feelings, this coldness was construed into studied and humiliating neglect." We see nothing whatsoever in the letters of Mr. Hastings which wears even the appearance of coldness, a sentiment contrary to his habit, to the course of his policy towards those with whom he acted, and, in this case, directly opposed to his interests. The plea seems, indeed, intended to excuse, not justify, proceedings which were indefensible on public grounds, by referring them to personal motives. The argument of Mr. Mill is, that the declaration of Mr. Hastings, that the communications called for were confidential, "could satisfy none but men who had the most unbounded confidence in his probity and wisdom," and as the new councillors had not that confidence, they were bound in duty to demand a full disclosure; that the plea of Mr. Hastings, if extended into a general rule, would destroy one great source of the evidence by which the guilt of public men can be proved, "and it was calculated to rouse a suspicion of his improbity in any breast not fortified against it by the strongest evidence of his habitual virtue." We do not think it necessary to point out the disingenuousness of this mode of reasoning; it is sufficient to remind the reader that Mr. Mill entertained peculiar notions respecting rules of evidence, and that he regarded the doctrine of the English law, that no man should be asked a question that would criminate himself, as absurd.

The order for the recall of Mr. Middleton was followed up by instructions for the return of the Company's brigade in the Rohilla country within the ancient limits of Oude. In short—for it is impossible here to enumerate the freaks in which the councillors indulged—in spite of the entreaties and remonstrances of Mr. Hastings, who pointed out the mischiefs which such a systematic opposition would produce, and the discredit which the measures of the Council would bring upon the English name, in every question of importance, the respective parties—three on one hand and two on the other—drew up minutes, statements, and appeals, full of acrimonious personal reflections, with which the packets were loaded, and which ought to have opened the eyes of the home authorities, and induced them to put an immediate stop to a state of things which could not but be pregnant with formidable evils.

In his letter to Lord North, Mr. Hastings distinctly imputes these unhappy differences to Clavering, Monson, and Francis, and observes that, although he had looked for praise rather than blame from his measures in

* *Hist. of Brit. India*, b. v. c. 11.

the Rohilla war, yet if these gentlemen disapproved of the war, had they been disposed to promote harmony and to maintain the credit of Government, they ought to have afforded him the means of decently receding, without fixing a mark of reprobation on his past conduct, wounding his personal consequence, and placing even the interests of the Company in jeopardy. Had they acted upon these conciliatory principles, he says, he would have cheerfully joined in whatever course of policy they might adopt, as the majority. With regard to the correspondence, he says he had encouraged Mr. Middleton to speak his sentiments freely to him (the immemorial usage of the service having left the whole correspondence with the country powers in the hands of the Governor), under an assurance that they should not become the subject of public record, and he could not, without a breach of honour and good faith, violate that assurance. He declares that he had submitted to his colleagues every part of the letters that was necessary for their information on public affairs, and that he intended to send the whole correspondence (with the consent of Mr. Middleton) to his lordship, which he subsequently did. The real ground of Mr. Hastings' repugnance to produce the letters appeared to be this—that he had authorized Mr. Middleton to sound the nawab respecting a direct intercourse with the Crown of England, in pursuance of a policy of which he thought favourably, of establishing political relations between the country powers and the King's Government—a policy not likely to have been palatable to the Court of Directors.

The three councillors, having somewhat indiscreetly avowed, in one of their despatches, that "the justification of their conduct could only be supported by a strong and deliberate censure of the preceding administration," lost no opportunity, not merely of censuring the public measures, but of blackening the private character, of Mr. Hastings. They had opened their ears greedily, from their first landing, to every tale against him, and after they believed their budget complete, they brought charges of bribery to an enormous extent, of corruption in the distribution of public employments, of chicanery and malversation; nay, he was not only accused to the Directors at home, but was required by his own Council to answer before them for crimes alleged to have been committed long before they came into office. An important part of their scheme was to court accusations from natives. Mahomed Reza Khan was sounded; but, although this personage had suffered much through the innocent instrumentality of Mr. Hastings, he proved too honourable to become a weapon of his accusers. Nunoomar, however, whose character we have developed, was less scrupulous, though he had less provocation to revenge.

This man waited formally upon Mr. Francois, and presented him with a letter, which he requested might be laid before the Council, charging the Governor-General with oppression, and fraud to a large extent, with having connived at the embezzlements of Mahomed Reza Khan, receiving a bribe of ten lacs to let him escape, and selling appointments for money. Hastings, when this letter was read at the Board, indignantly asked

Francois whether he had been previously aware of Nunoomar's design, which the other reluctantly admitted. Mr. Hastings scouted the accusations of such a miscreant, and denied the right of the Council to entertain them. Nevertheless, on the receipt of a further letter from Nunoomar, demanding to be personally heard in support of his allegations, the majority of the Council, as if to leave no doubt of the quality of their motives, had the bad taste, as well as audacity, to accede to this demand, notwithstanding that Mr. Barwell pointed out the Supreme Court as the proper tribunal before which such questions should be tried. Mr. Hastings could not submit to be bearded by Nunoomar in the very council-chamber, and accordingly, in the exercise of the power vested in him by the Act, adjourned the Council, and retired with Mr. Barwell. The majority, however, kept their seats, and placing General Clavering in the chair, determined that the proceeding of the Governor-General was irregular, and called in Nunoomar, who tendered a fresh charge against Mr. Hastings, of extorting two lacs from the Munny Begum, in proof of which he produced a pretended letter from that lady, which bore the character of forgery on the face of it, and which she subsequently disavowed. Yet the Council voted the charges true, and that measures should be taken to compel the repayment of about £40,000 by Mr. Hastings into the public treasury without delay.

The example of Nunoomar, and the avidity with which the Council listened to the most improbable charges against a man marked, as it were, for ruin, had the natural effect of stimulating others to join in the conspiracy against him—some, perhaps, from revenge, others in the hope of advantage, for all were caressed, flattered, and rewarded, in exact proportion to the charges they brought against the Governor-General. "Nunoomar," says Mr. Hastings, writing to his agents, "holds his durbar in complete state; sends for zemindars and their vakeels, coaxing and threatening them for complaints, which no doubt he will get in abundance, besides what he forges himself." A sudden check, however, was put to the career of the majority by evidence unexpectedly coming to the hands of Mr. Hastings, whereby he was enabled to institute proceedings in the Supreme Court for a conspiracy against the whole of their agents, including Nunoomar. This evidence was obtained by the voluntary defection of one of the conspirators, Comul uddeen, a large zemindar or farmer of the revenues, who made a deposition before the Supreme Court, on the strength of which Nunoomar, Mr. Fowke, and their associates, were held to bail to take their trial, Mr. Hastings being bound over to prosecute. The three councillors, with a disregard to decency amounting almost to a crime, on the very day following the arrest of Nunoomar, paid him a formal visit of honour, a compliment which they had never before offered him, and which he had never received from any previous administration. The measure of this man's iniquity, however, was now full. In less than three weeks after, Nunoomar was arrested on a charge of forgery, preferred by a native merchant in Calcutta, and committed to prison. The three Councillors had the assurance to protest against the right of the King's judges to commit, on such a charge, a

native of Nunoomar's rank, to a common gaol, and required that, in consideration of his religious scruples, he should be enlarged on bail. Haughty messages were sent by them, as the Council, to the Supreme Court; but the judges, who had fortunately the power to act upon their own responsibility, did not want the firmness requisite to vindicate their own independence and the majesty of the law. Nunoomar was tried by a jury of Englishmen, convicted, and though a Bramin, hanged like any other malefactor.

No one in the least acquainted with the history of British India can be ignorant of the sensation produced by the execution of this man, and of the reproaches cast upon the judges, and especially upon Mr. Hastings, for this "tragedy," or "murder," as some have termed it. "No transaction, *perhaps*," observes Mr. Mill, "of his whole administration more deeply tainted the reputation of Hastings than the tragedy of Nunoomar." And why? Because he was an accuser of the Governor-General, who might have prevented the prosecution, and suspended the execution, and his not doing so, "generates the suspicion of guilt, and of an inability to encounter the weight of his testimony." But it is well answered by Mr. Gleig, that Mr. Hastings had no power to interfere, whereas the majority of the Council might, by a simple vote, have suspended the execution pending a reference home, and their sitting with folded arms to witness the death of their tool would seem to countenance the belief that they hoped to make it another count of the indictment against Hastings, and to assign his death as a convenient reason why the inquiries into the Governor-General's malversations failed. Then the chief justice, who presided at the trial, and by whose hands, the three Councillors asserted, "the Governor-General murdered Nunoomar," was afterwards impeached for the transaction. It was urged against him, that forgery was not a capital offence by the law of Hindustan; that the act of forgery was committed in 1770, whereas the statute which created the Supreme Court was not published till 1774; that Nunoomar, as a native, was not amenable to the English tribunals for a crime committed against another native, and various other allegations. Sir Elijah Impey, however, fully exculpated himself, and even Mr. Mill admits, with a "*perhaps*," that the Court was justified "on the rigid interpretation of naked law." The Court, therefore, acted according to law, and that the crime was brought home to Nunoomar no one can reasonably entertain a doubt. Whether the punishment of death should have been inflicted, seeing that forgery was not a capital offence in the eyes of the natives of India, is another question, which affects the Court, not the Governor, who has never been connected with the prosecutor, Mohun Persaud, or proved to have instigated or aided the prosecution. The coincidence of the charge against Nunoomar with the accusations brought by him against the Governor is the only circumstance which the most bitter enemy of Hastings could tinge with suspicion. "The coincidence," observes Mr. Wilson, in his notes upon the text of Mill, "was unfortunate, but it seems to have been unavoidable." The assertion recklessly made by Mr.

Burke, in his speech on the 14th May 1789, that Mr. Hastings "murdered Nuncomar by the hands of Sir Elijah Impey," was not only characterized in the House of Commons as indecent, but it was resolved by a large majority, that "the words ought not to have been spoken."

The trials to which the patience and temper of Hastings were exposed during the disputes in his Council must have been severe, and his endurance of them is one of the strongest proofs of his fortitude. They were not the ordinary differences which occasionally divide and distract the executive government of a colony, which are traceable to temporary causes, or to sources of local origin; nor were they restricted to that species of opposition which results from a calm and sincere, however erroneous, conviction that the measures opposed are mischievous. "The gravest questions were debated," as Mr. Gleig observes, "not upon their own merits, but with reference to the parties proposing them." Nor was the evil confined to the council-chamber; it must have aggravated the distress and perplexity of Mr. Hastings, as well as the difficulties of his post, to find that "the example set by the Supreme Government was faithfully imitated in the inferior tribunals, till there was scarcely a district, or pergunnah, or zemindary, or farm, which became not an arena for party struggles." Nor had he the support which, next to the testimony of his own heart, could have best consoled and strengthened him, namely, the approbation of his employers at home. Although, as we have seen, he went out with a pledge that he might "depend on the steady support and favour of the Court," he writes to his intimate friend and agent at home, Colonel MacLeane, in July 1776, as follows:—

The letter from the Court of Directors is the most partial that ever bore their seal; it is replete with the grossest adulation to the majority, and as gross abuse of me, which is conveyed even in the language of my opponents. But I regard it not. If those who penned the letter hope by it to provoke me to give up the battle, they have erred most miserably. Though ruin or death should attend it, I shall wait the event; and if I must fall, I will not be the instrument of my own defeat by anticipating it, unless my friends at home shall all join in advising it, and I shall be at the same time convinced of the propriety of a retreat.

At one moment, Mr. Hastings seems to have been goaded almost into a resolution to retire, and the construction put upon the expressions which conveyed that incipient resolution produced consequences of some importance.

RAMBLES IN CEYLON.

BY LIEUTENANT DE BUTTS.

CHAPTER VI.

It is in the pass of Rambodde, which emerges on the plains of Newera Ellia, that the greatest natural obstacles on the line of route between that Alpine station and Kandy were surmounted. The elevation of the plains above Rambodde, from whence the ascent commences, is between three and four thousand feet. Measured in an horizontal plane, the distance between that village and Newera Ellia does not exceed eight miles. The result is, that the greater portion of the road through the pass is on an inclined plane, which ascends one foot in twelve or thirteen, an inclination which is nearly the same as that which occurs in Napoleon's celebrated military communication over the Simplon. To keep this cork-screwing way in repair, and clear it of the slips of soil which not unfrequently come thundering down, and choke up the narrow thoroughfare, a strong working party of Caffre soldiers are constantly employed on different parts of the pass. These Caffres are found to make better labourers than soldiers. There is something in their character repugnant to the etiquette and strictness of military discipline. They have been gradually exchanged for Malays, who, almost exclusively, compose the present Ceylon Rifle Regiment. Nature appears to have designed the Caffre to be the counterpart of the Malay. The former is social, cheerful, and amiable; the latter cold, stern, and vindictive. The one awakens our sympathies and affections; the other commands our respect, but makes no effort to secure our regard, for which he apparently entertains a sovereign contempt. Nor are their corporeal characteristics less at variance than their moral attributes. The Malay is active, of a slight yet muscular form, and his every movement bespeaks energy, while in his restless eye and fine lip may be read that daring and enterprising spirit that has ever belonged to the rovers of the Eastern Archipelago. The Caffre, on the contrary, possesses all the characteristics of the Negro. The woolly hair—the blubber lip—the long head—all these appear in your true Caffre. His eye, though shrewd, is heavy, and its glances evince none of that cold, sardonic spirit that is born with a Malay, “grows with his growth, and strengthens with his strength.” The few Caffre soldiers still in Ceylon are solely employed in repairing old, or in making new, roads. The detachment on the Rambodde pass consists of sixty or seventy men. Nearly all of these being married, and, generally speaking, the fathers of a numerous progeny, their encampment presents an animated spectacle amid the loneliness of the surrounding jungle. A favourable opportunity of studying another, and, to the Anglo-Cingalese, a novel impress of the “human face divine,” is thus afforded to the visitor of Rambodde, who, if a disciple of Lavater, or a phrenologist, has here a new field for his philosophical researches.

Without entering into any dissertation touching the charms of Caffre women, it may, perhaps, be permitted to me to record my conviction that, on the surface of the habitable world, more frightful specimens of *le beau sexe* do not exist. It would be an insult to humanity to believe that any creatures yet uglier could “live and have their being.” The head of the Gorgon could hardly have united more horrors than are combined in the physiognomy of a Caffre belle.

Although the party that accompanied me were quite unanimous on this point, these interesting animals were evidently unconscious of their utter want of loveliness; for, on being bribed by copious libations of brandy, for which they showed an inordinate affection, they readily undertook to favour their visitors with a Caffre dance. The dance somewhat resembled the fandango of Spain; but the resemblance, it must be confessed, was that of a caricature. Two individuals of opposite sexes gradually approach each other with an air of coquetry, making indescribable contortions and grimaces. The female slowly retires from the ardent advances of her lover, who, suiting the action to the word, endeavours to capture the fair fugitive, while he pours forth his tale of love in the most moving tropes that his eloquence can command. "The lady of his love" at length abates somewhat of the air of scorn with which she at first affects to regard her impassioned swain, who, emboldened by this evidence of a favourable impression, and again alarmed at his own audacity, alternately advances towards and retreats from the object of his adoration. The movements of the lover, and of the *lovee*, during this scene of courtship, much resemble those of two ill-trained bears, to which animals they, in truth, bear a striking similitude. The lady at length intimates to her adorer, that his is not a hopeless love. This *dénouement* is followed by sundry embraces, of rather too vehement a character, after which "the happy pair" vanish from the stage which has witnessed the rise, progress, and termination of this amatory scene, during which, it should be observed, the spectators are in duty bound to keep up a continued howl or yell, by way of encouraging the performers.

The sins that do most easily beset the Caffres are drunkenness and drowsiness—two failings which most effectually prevent them from serving as soldiers: when they are not drunk, they are asleep. In the one case, they are sufficiently troublesome; in the other, the most innocuous creatures on the face of the earth; but it need not be added that, in both, they are equally *hors de combat* and non-effective. In their own country, the Caffres have a reputation for activity and energy; be this as it may, expatriation seems to deprive them of whatever portion of those qualities nature may originally have endowed them with.

A ludicrous defence made by a Caffre before a court-martial, held at Kandy in 1838, may serve to illustrate Jack's* opinion of the undue severity of military discipline. Being charged with divers offences and misdemeanors, all of which were fully established, the prisoner was, *selon les règles*, called on for his defence, which, if it failed to carry conviction, had probably some effect in mollifying the judicial sternness of the court then and there assembled. In this memorable rejoinder, the prisoner, who, no doubt, possessed forensic talents of a high order, endeavoured to palliate rather than to deny the crimes with which he stood charged. He complained that those who held dominion over him had but one recipe for all the moral infirmities that ever and anon "overcome him like a summer cloud." That recipe will best be explained in the words with which he concluded his eloquent and energetic oration: "If I ask for my pay, they say, 'Put him in the guard-room.' If I take a little 'rack,† 'Send him to the guard-room.' If I get sleepy, 'To the guard-room.' When I get a little *drunkay*, 'Take him to the guard-house.'"

After passing this Caffre station, the road continues to wind up the tedious and apparently interminable pass. The head of the pass is nearly three miles distant from Newera Erella, and from thence is obtained the first view of the

* In Ceylon, Caffres are always denominated "Jacks."

† Attack.

plains. From this point the road sensibly descends, and at length debouches suddenly on the wide and open valley in which the village of Newera Ellia stands. There is nothing particularly fine in this part of the plains, but the scene, from the contrast which it presents to the generality of Oriental landscapes, strikes forcibly on the mind of him who, for the first time, beholds it, and leaves an impression which is not easily effaced from the tablet of memory. The thatched cottages—the chimneys with their respective columns of smoke wreathing upwards—and, above all, the keen blast which you encounter as you leave the cover of the woods and emerge on the open plain—all these are so entirely dissimilar from all one is accustomed to view and experience within the tropics, that the novelty is at first delightful and exhilarating.

This effect is much increased by the appearance of the flowers and plants proper to the colder climes. On every side may be seen splendid wild rhododendrons, which in this Alpine region seem to rival the best specimens of those nurtured in the valleys of other lands. The violet, the geranium, and the rose, all flourish in perfection in and around the plains. Nor are the less showy, but more valuable, plants of the vegetable kingdom in any degree unappreciated or neglected by the dwellers in these elevated plains, where the fruits and productions of Europe appear commingled with those of Asia. In addition to the vulgar luxuries of potatoes and cabbages, and other culinary articles, the strawberries and gooseberries, which grow in great abundance in the gardens of the European residents, deserve honourable mention.

The plains of Newera Ellia contain about seven square miles. A road circumscribes their entire extent, and forms the fashionable drive, which, there being no rival, is likely long to remain. The centre of the valley is occupied by rich grass land, through which a little river slowly meanders. Around are the houses of the European residents, few and far between, and looking sufficiently sombre and melancholy in their solitude. Newera Ellia is, in truth, a new creation, and still in a state of transition from the majesty of "nature unadorned" to the less sublime, yet equally pleasing, charms that belong to cultivation. Some of its panegyrists consider it an embryo Paradise, and invalids, who have benefited by a temporary residence there, are naturally apt to entertain grateful reminiscences of the scene of their convalescence. Nevertheless, it must be confessed that the merit of these plains rests rather on the climate of the favoured region wherein they are located, than on their claims to beauty. An European climate within the tropics is not, however, to be lightly esteemed, and, when weighed in the balance against the petty *inconveniences* of a tame landscape and a thick mist that, owing to their elevation and the attraction of the encircling mountains, constantly overhangs the plains, will assuredly not be found wanting.

Newera Ellia is to Ceylon what the Neilgherries and the lower ranges of the snow-capped Himalayas are to the presidencies of Madras and Calcutta. The elevation of Ootacamund, the chief station in the Neilgherries, above the level of the sea, nearly approximates to that of Newera Ellia. There can be little, if any, material difference between the climates of the two stations; but the Anglo-Cingalese have a great advantage over their continental neighbours in the near vicinity of Newera Ellia to the principal stations in the island. By the shortest routes from Madras to Ootacamund, the distance exceeds 350 miles. To invalids, the fatigues of such a journey over the burning sands of the Carnatic almost amount to an actual prohibition against undertaking it. From Newera Ellia to the capital of the island, the distance does not greatly exceed one hundred miles. Nor should the additional facilities of travelling in

Ceylon be forgotten, in drawing a comparison which, however indifferent to the strong and robust, is of the utmost importance in estimating the relative merits and advantages of the two invalid stations.

Being designed for the use of less ephemeral wayfarers than those who frequent the ordinary rest-houses on the roads, the accommodations of that at Newera Ellia are much superior to those generally found in these homes for the weary. There are about a dozen rooms, divided into three suites of apartments for the reception of different parties. The windows look out on the plains, and command a bird's-eye view of the principal houses, which are occupied by the commandant of the station, the government-agent, and the few military stationed at the place. Behind the house are the sources of the rivulet that wanders through the plains. In pursuing its headlong course down the sides of the neighbouring mountains, the constant attrition of the stream has worn several natural baths in its rocky bed, the intense frigidity of which operates like a charm on the relaxed nervous systems of the parboiled Colombites.

It was at one period intended to dam up this little river, and, by thus inundating the valley through which it flows, to form a small lake. A narrow gorge, through which the stream makes its egress from the plains, offers every facility for the proposed improvement. Should it be carried into effect, the station will attract as much attention on the score of beauty as it now most deservedly does on account of its salubrity. But, until that metamorphosis shall be accomplished, it will be somewhat difficult to discover loveliness of scenery in a broad flat valley, skirted by a few desolate-looking cottages which, without any claims to the character of ornamental, have a certain whitewashed aspect that completely banishes all idea of the picturesque.

From the summits of nearly all the heights that encircle the Newera Ellia plains, extensive and magnificent views may be obtained. These heights, when viewed from the valley they surround, do not redeem the otherwise tame features of the landscape. Their outline is, generally speaking, monotonous, and they rather resemble vast protuberances than majestic mountains. Pedrotallagalla, which attains an altitude of eight thousand feet above the sea, and rises immediately over the Newera Ellia rest-house, is particularly characterised by the absence of those undulations and lower features which so greatly add to the beauty of mountain-scenery. It has, however, obtained a reputation that rests on its loftiness rather than on its external grandeur. It is believed to be the highest elevation in Ceylon. Adam's Peak was long considered to be so, but late geodesical operations have set the question at rest by giving the palm to its rival.

It is usual to consider Pedrotallagalla one of the principal "lions" of the plains, and to quit them without climbing its rugged sides would, in the opinion of all good and true Anglo-Cingalese, imply a lamentable lack of energy. The mountain is, however, so frequently encanopied with thick mists, that the majority of those who "seek the bubble reputation" on its lofty brow return sadly disappointed. But as the view which it commands in clear weather is really sublime, few are deterred by the fate of such unfortunate adventurers. The ascent is, in many places, extremely steep, and, on the whole, rather trying to any but accomplished pedestrians. The mountain-path is frequently choked up with the luxuriant jungle that surrounds it, which, unless kept in check by the constant presence of the pruning-hook, would speedily obliterate all traces of it. Several peeps through the intervals of the jungle at the grand scenery of the surrounding country may be enjoyed

before you reach the highest point of the mountain, but when that is attained, the magnificent prospect, which is beheld in every direction, surpasses all description. Immediately at the base of the chain of heights which is crowned by Pedrotallagalla, the plains of Newera Ellia stretch away, as it were, beneath the feet of the spectator. The fine country of Ouva, which is considered the richest province in the island, is seen more in the distance; and behind, in the back-ground, towers Adam's Peak, which is visible in all its glory. In whatever direction the eye wanders, it feasts on the gorgeous handiwork of nature unassisted by art. Traces of the presence of mankind are nowhere distinguishable in the landscape that rewards the exertions of him who scales the steep and rugged sides of Pedrotallagalla. Mountains upon mountains, horrid crags, and impervious forests, appear to defy the power of man, and give a stern, magnificent, yet withal, a somewhat savage and awe-striking aspect to the face of the country.

After gazing on this sublime scene for some time, and taking notes as to the bearings of some conspicuous heights, we commenced descending the mountain-side—an undertaking which is almost, if not quite, as fatiguing as the ascent. The celebrated definition, "man is a cooking animal," was never more forcibly illustrated than on this occasion. The bitter keenness of the air on the summit of Pedrotallagalla is sensibly felt even by the acclimated dwellers in the plains of Newera Ellia, and produces an appetite which it usually is a matter of some difficulty to allay. "If we have writ our annals true," speculations on the character of the breakfast that awaited our return at the rest-house seemed to occupy the minds of the less sentimental of my *compagnons de voyage* more than those reflections on the "sublime and beautiful" which the scene we had just beheld was so well calculated to call forth.

The plains of Newera Ellia form but a small portion of the long and narrow table-land that extends, in a south-westerly direction, towards the Saffragan district, and is generally known by the name of the Maturatta country. No part of Ceylon is more secluded than this Alpine region, inhabited as it is by a race of mountaineers, whose hardy habits and capabilities of enduring intense cold distinguish, and in some degree separate, them from their fellow-countrymen of the plains. Upon the Maturatta district immense forests of valuable trees grow, and remain untouched save by the decaying fingers of time. At intervals, wide plains, of similar character to that of Newera Ellia, but of much greater extent, occur to interrupt the uniformities of the wooded landscape. The Horton plains, so called in honour of the late governor, Sir Robert Wilmot Horton, afford a magnificent specimen of the open and undulating vistas that are embosomed amid the solitude of the majestic and wide-spreading forests which adorn the table-land of Maturatta. They spread over a nearly circular space, the perimeter of which is about twenty-five miles, and being somewhat more elevated than the general level of the adjacent country, experience a proportionate degree of cold.

Some idea of the topographical ignorance of both Europeans and natives regarding this lofty and salubrious district may be formed from the fact of the existence of these beautiful plains being unknown until within the last five years. They were first seen by Lieuts. Fisher and Watson, of the 58th and Ceylon Rifle regiments, who discerned them from the summit of a distant hill. Having taken the bearings of the spot, they cut their way towards it, through the dense forests that intervened, and were at length rewarded by arriving at by far the most extensive and magnificent plains that have hitherto been discovered in Ceylon.

Elephants, the monarchs of Ceylon forests, are occasionally but rarely seen in the Maturatta province. They usually confine their wanderings to the flat country, or to tracts that are not greatly raised above the level of the sea. But the chetahs, or hunting tigers, though found in most parts of the island, seem to enjoy the keenness of the mountain air, and to flourish in a temperature that is shunned by the rest of the animal world. Their sudaçity reaches its acmé in this temperate region, the rustic inhabitants of which often suffer in purse, if not in person, from the effects of their constant depredations. In Ceylon, this animal seems to supply the place of the formidable Bengal tiger. That tyrant of the Indian jungles is not met with in this island; but chetahs, who may be termed tigers in miniature, are extremely numerous. They commonly measure four feet in extreme length, but seldom attain a greater height than eighteen or twenty inches. The most powerful dogs have no chance with a full-grown chetah, who frequently springs upon them from his concealed lair in the jungle, and immediately destroys them.

From Newera Ellia, the only roads leading to other stations are those to Kandy and Badulla. The latter place is about forty miles distant towards the south-east, and is situate in the province of Ouva, which, though less fortunate in its geographical position than the Saffragan district, is not inferior in natural advantages or in point of scenery to any other in the island. The road connecting Badulla with Newera Ellia is the only one by which this fine province is traversed. At the point where it begins to descend from the plains of Maturatta to the comparatively low district of Ouva, an extensive and beautiful view of that fine province is commanded. After entering within the limits of Ouva, the road soon degenerates into a narrow and occasionally dangerous pathway, now skirting the faces of precipitous cliffs, and again wandering along the bottom of deep and gloomy ravines.

Mid-way between Badulla and Newera Ellia, a wide and open tract of rich grass-land, named Wilson Plain, in compliment to Lieut. General Sir John Wilson, lately commanding the forces in Ceylon, extends its smooth velvet carpet over a softly undulating country. In the centre of the plain stands a bungalow, built by a hunting-club, which lived for a brief space amid these romantic scenes, and then expired for want of *matériel* whereon to practise the science of venerie. For it is a singular fact, that the Kandian provinces, apparently so well calculated for the increase and multiplying of abundance of game of all descriptions, are extremely destitute of every kind, always excepting the lordly elephant. Hares and snipe are tolerably numerous, but wild pigs, deer, and jungle-fowl, a bird bearing some resemblance to a pheasant, are seldom seen, and, by reason of the thick cover in which they are invariably found, still more rarely shot. Florikin and teal, which afford a constant resource to the Anglo-Indian sportsman, are quite unknown in Ceylon, and the only woodcock that, in the memory of man, ever appeared in the island, was shot by Lieut. Bligh, of H.M. 61st regt., and is now preserved in the Colombo Museum as an extraordinary curiosity. Elk, which usually lie in the most retired recesses of the forest, afforded the chief source of amusement to the members of the ephemeral Ceylon Hunting Club. They abound in and around the Wilson Plain, but their extreme timidity, which belies the ferocity of their appearance, renders it difficult to drive them out of the impervious thickets, to which they pertinaciously cling for protection against the arch-enemy of the beasts of the forest. It was, therefore, a rare event to bring them to bay in the open country, and the hounds that came up with them in the jungle usually began, continued, and ended the chase without the

aid or presence of the huntsmen, who, much to their mortification, were generally compelled to remain stationary at the edge of the forest, and listen to the music of the baying of the dogs *erectis auribus*.

After traversing the extensive Wilson Plain, the Badulla road again plunges into a succession of cliffs and chasms; but their character now becomes less stern, and gradually changes to the gently-rounded features and level plains of a champaign country. Badulla is by no means an uninteresting spot. The houses stand on the slope of a steep eminence, and command a pleasing prospect of hill and dale. Immediately behind the town, if a paltry hamlet merits that appellation, the mountain yclept Kammoonakooli lifts its majestic outline and gigantic mass towards heaven, and reaches an altitude of nearly seven thousand feet.

Badulla is garrisoned by a company of the Ceylon Rifles, and is the principal military station in the secluded district of which it is the capital. The country around is particularly fertile, and, being raised three thousand feet above the sea, is extremely well adapted for the culture of coffee, a large quantity of which is grown in its neighbourhood. The district around has always been famed for the multitude of elephants that in numerous herds wander over it and the adjacent province of Bintenne. They chiefly abound in the neighbourhood of Alipoot, the most advanced post in this direction, where there is a small military detachment. It is not unusual to see ten or twenty elephants, followed by their young, in the same herd. The crashing sound which so many gigantic brutes produce in forcing their way through the long tangled underwood and jungle is often distinctly heard at a considerable distance, in the silence of the night, when the elephants come forth from the cool retreats wherein they have avoided the noontide heats. The cry, or, as it is generally called, the trumpeting of the animal, which is very peculiar and shrill, serves as an accompaniment to the falling of the trees and the snapping of the branches that impede his progress or tempt his somewhat fastidious appetite. These nocturnal sounds cannot be better described than in the words of Southey :

Trampling his path through wood and brake,
And canes that crackling fall before his way,
And tassel-grass, whose silvery feathers play,—
O'ertopping the young trees,—
On comes the elephant, to slake
His thirst at noon, in yon pellucid springs.
Lo ! from his trunk upturned aloft he flings
The grateful shower ; and now,
Plucking the broad-leaved bough
Of yonder plane, with waving motion slow,
Fanning the languid air,
He waves it to and fro.*

After heavy rains, the track of these herds is easily detected by the impressions of their feet on the soft clay. Some of the natives evince considerable sagacity in immediately detecting the least vestige of the foot-print of an elephant. From the most trifling marks, they can confidently state the number, and, what appears still more extraordinary, the size, of the elephants composing the herd. The secret of this last discovery consists in the mathematical fact, that twice the circumference of an elephant's foot is exactly equal

* The Cures of Kehlma.

to his greatest height, measured from the fore-foot to the point that corresponds with the withers of a horse. By long practice, and perfect acquaintance with the formation of the foot of the animal, the most expert native huntsmen can, by closely examining even a small section of the impression that it leaves, calculate his height, and nearly approximate to the truth.

The elephants of Asia are said to be larger and fiercer than those of Africa. Those of Ceylon are undoubtedly equal in size and strength to any on the Indian continent, but I never saw any of these animals that exceeded ten feet in height, nor do I believe that they ever attain in any part of India more considerable dimensions. Even this may be pronounced the extreme maximum, for an elephant eight or nine feet high is by no means a contemptible specimen of his kind.

INSCRIPTIONS OF INDIA.

Capt. Burt, of the Engineers, has discovered, upon a hill near Byrath, six kos from Bhabra, three marches from Jeypore, on the road to Delhi, an inscription in the oldest *Lath* character (No. 1), engraven on a hard granite block, less than two feet square, which proves to be another of the edicts of Asoka, differing somewhat in language from the others. The fac-simile copy of the inscription made by Capt. Burt has been, with the aid of the Pundits Kamala Kanta and Sarodha Prushad, rendered into Sanscrit by Capt. Kittoe, and translated into English. It is as follows:—

Piadasa (the beloved) Raja, unto the multitude assembled in Magadha* saluting him, speaks (thus):—

That the sacrifice of animals is forbidden, is well known unto ye; spare them: for those who are of the Buddhist faith such (sacrifice) is not meet; thus (spake he). The offering of *upussad* (a mixture of ghee, milk, til seed, and rice) is best of all. Some there are who kill—that which the Supreme Buddha spake at the conclusion (of his commandments) was well spoken: those who act thus, follow in the right path; they will remain healthy in their faith for a length of time to come.

There are some who make blood-offerings, (but) of these there are few; this is right and proper (the Buddhist creed); these (of the faith) I protect, (likewise) those who keep company with the righteous and uncovetous.

The Scriptures of the Munis (the *Vedas*) are observed by their disciples; their future state is to be dreaded.

The texts of the *Vedas*, in which the sacrifice (of animals) is enjoined, are mean and false (obey them not); follow that which the lord Buddha hath commanded; do so (practise) for the glorification of the faith (*dharma*). This I desire, that all of ye, priests and priestesses, religious men and religious women, yea, every one of ye, ever hearing this, bear it in your hearts! This my pleasure I have caused to be written; yea, I have devised it.

The original Pali and the Sanscrit version are given in the Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, No. 102.

* It is evident that the assembly here mentioned is the great convocation which is recorded to have taken place at Pataliputra, the modern Patna, the then capital of Magadha, and of the Indian empire, in the seventeenth year of the reign of Piadasa Dhurmasoka, B.C. 300, for the suppression of schisms in the priesthood.—Turnour's *Buddhist Annals*.

MEMOIR OF THE REV C. T. E. RHENIUS.*

WHATEVER diversity of opinion may exist upon the subject of missionary labours amongst the heathen—and such diversity is not incompatible with a fervent desire to see the spiritual and secular blessings of Christianity diffused over the earth—few, indeed, can refuse their tribute of admiration to those meritorious individuals, who conscientiously devote themselves to the painful, perilous, and often thankless offices of a missionary. It would seem that none but the purest and most exalted motives could dispose a man, for the sake of remote benighted nations, to court perpetual banishment from his native land; to exchange the sweets of home-pleasures for the horrors of savage life; to sacrifice the dazzling visions of youth, the soberer dreams of manhood, and the calm repose which should wait upon declining years, to incessant and apparently unrequited toil; and could fortify him to witness with resignation his family, one by one, fall victims to the devouring climate, and to sustain the dismal prospect of dying in the midst of strangers, and leaving his remains in an ungrateful spot, watered by the unavailing tears of anxiety and disappointment. Such is often the fate of the missionary, and we believe, in many cases, the sentiments, with which he undertakes the office, are as little alloyed by the vanity of worldly views, and as deeply imbued with genuine philanthropy, as any that can actuate a human bosom. Being still but men, it is not a necessary consequence of the purity of their motives that all the actions of missionaries should be directed by the soundest judgment, and regulated by the most consummate prudence; errors of conduct may even be traced to a conscious rectitude of intention; but, taken as a body, the English missionaries have exhibited remarkably few examples of abuse of that influence which their character and functions acquire for them amongst an ignorant people.

The memoir before us records the history of one of those pious, disinterested, and amiable men—one who, as he laboured in the same vineyard as Schwartz and Gericke, seems to have imbibed the same apostolical benignity of character. Charles Theophilus Ewald Rhenius was born 5th November, 1790, in the province of West Prussia. His father, an officer in the Prussian army, died when his son Charles was only six years of age, leaving him and three other children to the care of their mother, whose affectionate soliloquy watched carefully over their welfare. Charles remained at the cathedral school of Marienwerder till fourteen, and at seventeen he went to reside with an uncle, whose estate he would have inherited, had he not rejected all worldly prospects to pursue a missionary career. At this early age, he underwent one of those sudden changes of sentiment and character, which is attributed to the transformation of the heart and mind by the immediate agency of the Almighty: Mr. Rhenius himself so considered it, and his biographer affirms that it was “such a change as could have been occasioned only by the operation of the Divine Spirit.” His views were turned to missionary objects chiefly by reading,

* Memoir of the Rev. C. T. E. Rhenius, comprising Extracts from his Journal and Correspondence, with Details of Missionary Proceedings in South India. By His Son. London, 1841. Nisbet.

at his uncle's house, the publications of the Moravians, and in spite of the pathetic entreaties of his family, especially his mother, he was, in 1812, ordained at Berlin a minister of the established church of Prussia (the Lutheran) to be a missionary to the heathen. Having come to this country, where he passed a part of his term of residence (about a year and a half) in the house of the Rev. Thomas Scott, he was appointed by the Church Missionary Society, as one of their missionaries, to India, and in February, 1814, he sailed to Madras.

Here Mr. Rhenius entered upon his laborious career "with zeal and love and hope," and a resolution "to persevere to the end." The policy of admitting missionaries into the Company's territories (after the Charter of 1813) was doubted by some, and it required much caution on their part to disarm the prejudices of their antagonists. The volume before us contains a very full history of the labours of this excellent man, chiefly extracted from his own diary and papers, exhibiting the peculiar difficulties which beset the path of an Indian missionary, arising from the character of the people, the necessity of an intimate acquaintance with their languages and literature, the obstinacy of caste prejudices, and other local causes; whence it is evident that the standard of qualification, intellectual as well as moral, is high.

In 1834, Mr. Rhenius being then located in the Tinnevely Mission, which manifested a high degree of prosperity, the Bishop of Calcutta (Dr. Wilson), in a charge to his clergy, strongly censured certain irregularities of system in that mission, and inveighed with severity against Mr. Rhenius in particular, who was known to entertain opinions with regard to church forms not consonant with those of the society or of the English church. These opinions he developed in a pamphlet, which occasioned the dissolution of his connexion with the Church Missionary Society. This event, in the sequel, led to a long and bitter controversy on the subject of the Tinnevely Mission, which is now, we believe, in the hands of the successors of Mr. Rhenius, who, with very slender aid, prosecute it successfully upon his principles. Into these painful discussions, which were not always carried on in a temperate tone, far less in a Christian spirit, we do not enter: the readers of our Journal have had the subject frequently before them.

His labours and his anxieties seem to have prematurely undermined a vigorous constitution. "It is a sad fact," his son observes, "that the last record of his daily duties contains a memento of the disappointments, the trials, and the sorrows which were his portion. In that very career, on which he had from choice entered, and during which he had acquitted himself with no common degree of honour, he found, even at the very last, occasion for grief and shame: one of the native teachers he was obliged to eject from the office; the rest disappointed him in the performance of one of their duties." He died at Palamcottah, 5th June, 1838.

The general reader will derive from this unaffectedly-written volume much knowledge of the Hindu character, whilst he traces the "noiseless tenour" of this excellent man's career; the student of missionary biography will find it full of interest.

YIN SEAOU LOW, OR THE LOST CHILD.

A CHINESE TALE.

THE work from which the present tale is abstracted is called the *Shih urk low*, or 'Twelve Apartments;' and there is a copy of it in the library of the London University.* The edition from which the tale is taken is in private hands. Each apartment contains a tale, and the present, which occupies the eleventh, is designated the *Tung go low*. In point of style, the *Twelve Apartments* is colloquial, although not apparently in any particular dialect, like the *Hung low mun*, or 'Dreams of the Red Chamber,'† which is colloquial in the Pihking dialect. There is no particular designation to the tale, each chapter being preceded by a mere heading, and it may be designated *Yin seaou low*, or the Lost Child, as it is upon this pivot that the story turns. The scene is laid in the Hoo kwang, or province of the 'Extent of the Lakes,' which borders upon the Leang yue, the Chinese appellation for the provinces of Kwang tung and Kwang se. The present tale is abstracted, and not translated, the quotations being indicated by inverted commas, because, although not presenting any difficulty of serious moment, the Chinese author is frequently concise where the English would be diffuse, and *vice versa*. In this respect, we have followed the advice of a celebrated English Chinese scholar, and some continental ones. Enough of the language and all of the spirit of the original will be found in the subjoined narrative.

Yin yuen, an inhabitant of the city of Chühshan, is a person of considerable property, whose family has been addicted to the occupation of husbandry, rather than the acquisition of official emoluments. He is married to a lady distinguished for her domestic virtues, and the prosperity of their house is unruffled by any circumstance, except one—the want of issue. In the language of the Four Books, "Wealth established their house, virtue set up the conduct." Attributing the want of issue to something unlucky about the abode, he erects outside his paternal mansion a small chamber, where they dwell, and here a child is born to him, with a remarkable congenital mark in the birth. His fellow-townsmen nickname Yin, from this circumstance, *Seaou low*, or 'the little chamber.' He does not dislike it, and he passes under the name of Yin seaou low. When the child is between three and four years old, going out to play with some other boys, he does not return at night, and after several days' search, is not to be found. As the neighbourhood is at that time infested by a tiger, and cattle are daily lost, his disappearance is attributed to this circumstance. The father's acquaintances and neighbours endeavour to console him under this affliction, and point out to him that he may still hope for issue, or marry wives of the second rank. However, praying to Budh, and "wearing

* The "twelve apartments" allude to the same number of chambers in the palace of the moon, over which the Hang go, or 'lady of the moon,' presides. "The moon, contending with the starry lights of heaven, renders its twelve apartments, all glowing with light, very splendid," occurs in one of the letters in the Che tsh, vol. iii, p. 2, dem. Each of the apartments has a name, in the same way as our continental neighbours call their saloons. No allusion to them occurs in the tales themselves, they being used as vehicles for the stories, like the thousand and one nights. Another region in the moon is the realm of frost, allusion to which occurs in the *Se Auo shih sei*; and the retiring 'step of a female is compared to the Hang go retiring to the realms of snow. The Chinese popular belief saw a rabbit, commonly called the Yuh too, or jade rabbit, in the moon; and the Kin ke, or golden cock, in the sun. Thus, of a bold, bad man, they frequently use this couplet:—

He'd pluck the Jasper rabbit from the moon.

And from the sun the golden cock tear down.

† The *Hung low*, or 'red chamber,' is the Chinese designation of the *kwai*, or retired apartments, the gymnasium of rich women. There is a copy of it in the library of the Asiatic Society. Cf. Catalogue, by Rev. S. Kidd. 8vo. London, 1836. p. 31.

his mouth out," are all in vain, and they subsequently advise him to adopt a child, which the old gentleman refuses, with sundry grave reasons, instancing that the adopted child will never essentially become like his own; that he will raise his own family by the acquisition of his wealth; will never grieve for him as a father; while, on the contrary, he himself will never possess a true paternal authority over him, for that the sooner he dies the sooner the adopted child will become master of the household. "This," he observes, "constantly happens with regard to adopted children, and I, who have acquired my property by my blood and sweat, will not be thus daily making it a present to others. I will wait for a child who has a true affection for me, and will not adopt one before I have first received some proof of his affection, and satisfied my heart upon this point, that I have really secured it. I require a person of a different turn from one seeking advantage and establishment; and in becoming a father, more is requisite than to just cast a glance over the person selected." They are not able to overcome his scruples. One day, conversing with his wife, he observes, "The people of this city, knowing my property is not small (rich and thick), and that I have not yet decided upon adopting a child, and having discussed this point over with me, will not slightly let down their hooks and bait, and dissemble to deceive me. Would it not be better to leave this district and depart to some other kingdom, in order to endeavour to meet some one by land or water, and search for a person, who would manifest a true affection, for ten thousand to one but I may meet the lucky man, who, showing a sincere heart towards me, I can then receive him, and on my return back establish him for my son—is it a good scheme or not?" His wife assents to his proposal, and as soon as he has got ready his "travelling plums" (luggage), he starts off, and when out of the place assumes a disguise—tattered clothes, a rustic cap, hempen garments, coarse thick leather shoes, looking like an agricultural labourer or goatherd—takes a staff to support himself, and, in fact, very closely resembles a person who wishes to sell himself for a slave. Those who meet him reason with him on his advanced years, the little qualifications that he has to become a domestic servant or tutor. He replies, "It is very true that my years are many; that I have not a hair's usefulness; that I am spoiled for a servant or domestic, and not available as a tutor for youth; but why should I not seek out some wealthy orphan to whom I can act in the capacity of father, regulate his expenses, and, to the best of my ability, administer his household for him? This is my intention in offering to any one an old man to keep." The inquirers, however, regard all this as the speech of an "oily mouth," and he finds no one who feels inclined to buy him. He then purchases a roll of cotton, and writes upon a placard the following notice:—

An elderly gentleman is desirous of selling himself to some one, in order to become his father. The price of his person is ten dollars. From the very day, he will enter into the most friendly relations, and the purchaser will not hereafter repent.

He distributes three or four of these about the houses; but although he passes from place to place, and when tired with walking sits down with crossed legs, and places the notice before his breast like a bonze, he is esteemed a madman or idiot. He goes from city to village, crosses the stream, ascends the hill, for a buyer, and for a long time all in vain. One day, he sits down at the head of a street in the city of Hwang ting, in the district of Lung-keang, and is, as usual, insulted by the ignorant mob, when a tall and fair young gentleman, with a benevolent cast of countenance, comes out of the crowd to look at

him. They halloo out to him that he is very compassionate to orphans and the desolate, why then does he not out with his ten dollars, and buy him for a father? The young man exclaims, "What extraordinary circumstance is this? But since he must have relations, if some of them should come and recognise him, would he leave me, or follow me till the end of life, or not?—if he would do so, I, who have no father or mother, would willingly buy him for ten dollars for my father, and make him my father, thus attaining a name for benevolence for a century: is it good or not?" Seou low protests that he has no relatives; reminds him of the placard, on which is written distinctly that "he will not repent." "If he buys you," say the men, "he must support you; what is the use, then, to you of the ten dollars?" It ends in the young man's purchasing him; and they go into a wine-shop, and warm a pot of good wine; the purchaser sits on the upper seat, the old man at his side, perfectly friendly. The mob follow them; and after they have finished their entertainment, he presents him with sixteen ounces of silver, and insists upon paying the expenses; calls him his father, and tells him, that if he drank for a hundred years he should not grudge it. The old man gives him in turn his placard, and the bargain is finished. All this petrifies the bystanders, who, regarding them with fixed eyes and open mouths, exclaim, "They must be either a pair of gods or devils." Seou low departs with him, quite ignorant as to whether he is married or not, and waiting till he gets home to examine him on this point.

As soon, however, as they are arrived at a large house, and have entered, the young man presents Seou low with a chair, performs the four reverences to him, and inquires his name and original list, and what place he is of. Seou low, fearful of being taken in, gives a false name and reference to a neighbouring city, and as the Chinese author expresses himself, "a pasty and muddy answer;" and in return, asks all about the young man. He informs Seou low that his name is Yaou ke, one of the tribe of Chin, at the mouth of the Han river, in the Han yang foo of Hookwang; that he lost his parents very early, and had no connexions, but at sixteen journeyed along with a man of the same place, named Füh wang tsze, to Sung keang, to deal in cloth, and had a yearly salary of some dollars for his support, and saving out of this some money, set up for himself in business as a cloth-broker, and had thus passed his life till two-and-twenty; that he was unmarried, and that this was a fortunate circumstance of meeting with a person of the same province; that he had often desired to offer himself as a son to some one, but was apprehensive it would be thought that he did so for the sake of gain, which the present event entirely did away with, and that he will take the old gentleman's name. This the other protests against, and insists, as he was the person bought, upon taking the young man's name. He will not, however, develop his real name, in order to thoroughly examine his diligence, and being satisfied with his unremitting application to business, is on the point of confessing who he is, when news arrive of the military events of the day; that hostile forces had arrived at Nanking, and that in the three principalities of Tsoo, and the two provinces of Kwangse and Kwangtung, soldiers were swarming like bees, and the people afflicted. Feeling uneasy at these events, and wishing to try Yaou ke, he inquires about his property, and what security he has for it. He proposes to him to write up a placard, stating that he has shut up shop till the restoration of tranquillity, and leave the place for the present, going about as a broker, carrying all his property with him. This Yaou ke objects to, instancing the risk and famine to which he is likely to subject his adopted

father. The old man's heart is melted; he reveals that he is a man of wealth, and makes him his heir. That very night they examine into the state of their goods, and next morning hire a bark, and present themselves before the magistrate, stating that they are a father and son passing to their homes. As soon as they had embarked, Yin seau low inquires of Yaou why he had not married. Yaou informs him that he had intended to marry, but he wishes to know his parent's intentions in this respect. "On whom had you fixed your mind?" asks the old gentleman. "After I have heard, I may then decide whether you shall send an espousal present, and whether she is a desirable person to ally yourself with." "I will not deceive my father," replied Yaou; "it is Füh wang tze, my old master's daughter, who, at the age of five and six, was exceedingly beautiful; and I should have asked her, and the girl had no unwillingness to marry, only her father and mother had this about them not agreeable (neither clever nor shrewd)—that they deemed my property too little, and on this account it was put off and prevented. He is a very wealthy man, and would certainly assent." "If it be so," said Yin seau low, "just give a look when you arrive at Han kow." He accordingly directed the boatmen to stop at the bank and wait awhile, totally regardless of the other passengers, who all, with one accord, raised a clamour, protesting that time pressed, and every one had his own business; that they did not know whether life or death, preservation or destruction, might not depend on the rate they travelled, observing "that, in taking our places, no agreement had been made of waiting for you." Yin seau low, finding that there was no remedy, took out of a broken cloth two packages of silver, to the amount of about a hundred ounces of gold, and sent Yaou ke on first with them to arrange his espousals, while he hastened home to prepare matters when he would expect him. He ascends the bank, and goes off; a breeze springs up, the sail is spread, and in half an hour the boat proceeds some twenty or thirty le, to the great annoyance of Yin seau low, who had forgotten to tell him his true name and abode, and wanted to be put on shore to do so, but he could only devise to write on his route the direction he had taken.

In the mean time, "it is said that Yaou ke, after having ascended the bank, hastened to Füh wang tze's house, only deeming it necessary just to announce his name and desire to arrange about his daughter. As soon as he had entered the gates, he found affairs greatly altered; there was only the appearance of a man, and no face of a woman. Now, during the turbulent state of the kingdom of Tsou, many banditti and bands of false and plundering soldiers had sprung up, who made prisoners of all women, without respect to age, and led them off in boats, dead or alive it was not known, neither what direction they had taken. After Yaou ke had heard this dismal news, and wept awhile, he bade adieu to his master, and hired a passage-boat to proceed to Yuen'yang fuh. He had not journeyed longer than a day, and arrived at a horse-ford (*ma tow kow chow*), which some call the Seën yaou chin, and others the Seën yu kow, when he found several of the disorderly soldiers, towing a boat down, had opened a great human hong for the sale of women. Yaou ke felt very desirous of seeing the women who had been taken by the plundering soldiery, and inquired of his conductors whether there was any fear of their making confusion; still he would not enter before he had again heard that the soldiery invited purchasers. At last he dismissed all apprehension, and entered the hong to make a purchase with his money." But the soldiers are keen dealers. "Apprehensive that, when their faces are shown, the purchasers will select the sprightly, the sleek, or personable women, and that the ugly will be left behind, which they can sell

to no one, they devise and establish a new mode of dealing for all who would take these women; and put them into sacks, as if they were so many stinking fish and salt or fresh fish, so that the purchasers could not know which contained a salt fish and which contained a stinking fish; and thus, without discrimination, by placing their face in a kind of cloth bag, they sold them all for one price, old and ugly, young and lovely. If you were fortunate, you might obtain a beauty like Se tze, or a Wang tseang (fit for a palace); if the wheel rolled low, a Tung she, or an old go-between."

Yaou ke, having missed his wife, and provided with cash, in the hopes that he might recover his intended, enters the hong and bargains for a lady, and perceiving through a seam in one of the sacks "a gust of snowy white splendour coming out below the person's mouth," purchases the lady. It turns out, when the bag is taken off her face, that she is a venerable matron of fifty or sixty, to the railery of the sellers. Nothing daunted, glancing at her from head to foot, he perceives "that, although old, her countenance upon the whole has something commendable, and that she is not a person of low and inferior condition; a glow of benevolence pervades his heart and stomach. He not only did not repent, but this occurred to him:—" 'On a former occasion I purchased a father for ten dollars, and a very good bargain it was, and having spent some dollars on this valuable (*paou ho*), who can tell but it may be another lucky hit, &c.; why not, then, take this woman home for my father's concubine?' " He accordingly proposes to adopt the lady for his mother, offers the ceremony of bowing to her, gets ready food for her, takes off his own clothes to shelter her from the cold, and finally consoles her as much as possible under her affliction. In gratitude for his kindness, the old lady informs him that, among the lot, there is a young lady, in the Chinese phraseology, "a beauty capable of destroying the age," and virtuous as well as beautiful, who carries in her sleeve some object which she will not part with, about a cubit long and half an inch broad. He starts off and obtains this young lady, who turns out to be the lost sheep, and the object by which she was detected, his old jasper cubit, by which he measured cloth, which had been presented to her as a keepsake, and with which she would never part for a moment.

Yaou ke hurries along his boat with his passengers to the false direction which had been previously given him, and in the mean time Yin seau low, as he passes along, puts up placards, informing him that the direction which he had formerly given was wrong, and instructing him where to proceed. Yaou ke, upon this, becomes puzzled, and imagines some trick. The old lady seeing his want of earnestness in proceeding, says, "My dwelling-place is not far distant, and I have at home a husband and no child; if you would not refuse to take and bring me home, we may live together." Yaou, perceiving no person met him, and having no remedy, easily agreed upon taking her home; and as he approached the locality, he quickly perceived that there was a man waiting on the bank, looking towards the boat, and heard a loud voice shouting out, "Is that my son Yaou ke's boat?" Yaou gaped in astonishment, and recognised his father's voice, and did not delay coming up to the place. The old lady, equally astonished, exclaimed, "That is my husband's voice." He runs along-side, and as soon as they see one another, the old lady and Yin seau low recognise one another, she during his absence having been led off by the plundering and marauding soldiers. They all go to the old man's house, and as soon as they have entered the hall, and sat down in the parlour, the old gentleman informs Yaou that he had formerly a child, who was devoured by a tiger, born to him in the little chamber, which he now delivers

over to him and his wife to reside in. They go up into the bed-room, and Yaou ke, as soon as he entered into the little chamber, directed a scrutinising glance on the windows, door, screen, tables, chairs, bed and bed-furniture, and hangings, and, not a little astonished, exclaimed to Seou low and his wife, "The chamber of this cottage is certainly my dwelling; in my dreams I have constantly seen it; and if any place is my home, this is it." "How can this be?" they both exclaimed. "Your child," replied Yaou ke, "from his infancy until now, has always seen in his dreams a place whose doors, windows, furniture, bed-curtains, chairs, article after article, are exactly like these; and finally, one night, I thought if I was to dream my whole life, I should not go any where else—what is the cause? Then a man came to me, and said, 'This is your birth-place; in that chest are your boyish play-things: if you do not believe me, open it and look.' Your child opened the chest, and saw many play-things; they were no other than a clay man, an earth horse, hammer, and such like things, all of which I saw when grown up as my former things; and when I awoke it was all very different from where I dwelt. This astonished me in approaching the room, to see it so like what was in my dream; and I feel, as it were, transported from the confines of dreams to the same place, under the clear sky and the bright heaven." Seou low and his wife said, perfectly bewildered at what they heard, "We had behind this bed's arras a chest, in which was our departed child's toys; but some time ago, because we could not bear to behold his things, we ordered his chest to be taken away, and cannot but acknowledge, after all you have said, that there is not a hair's error. From all these extraordinary occurrences, you cannot finally be any other than our child, who, having escaped the calamity of the tiger, met with a kidnapper of boys, who made off with you, and sold you into some family. To-day the imperial heaven and the queen-like earth, compassionating our collecting virtue (*t'ai h' t'ih*), have brought us all together to complete our imperfect circle." "How could it happen," replied Yaou, "that I attained the age of twenty, and no one told me that I had other parents, and was not the child of Yaou's wife?" Füh's daughter, who had been as yet silent, hearing this inquiry, replied, "This is not all a mere dream, for everybody in our place was aware that it was not known from whence you came, only they did not like to tell you to your face. At the time you asked me in marriage, my father and mother, perceiving that you were a very excellent person, originally intended to invite you to become their son-in-law; yet on account of what was said abroad, that you were not the offspring of Yaou's house, but of some other place, a purchased mean brat, would not therefore allow me to marry you. Now you hear all this, cannot you tell whence you sprang from?" Yaou gaped at this; his mouth then became compressed and his eyes fixed, and, half falling, he could not speak. Seou low pondered for a while, and then, greatly agitated, said, "We will not remain in doubt, for we have the means of identifying." He then takes him out and examines him, in order to find the remarkable congenital mark which his son had. He is satisfactorily proved to be the child. After communicating it to one another, they all four, with one accord, bow and thank heaven and earth, slaughter and offer pigs and sheep to the gods, and respectfully invite their neighbours to come and examine their child, and, fearful that they would not believe them, let them see the identifying mark, from which the family is named, and which is handed down to their posterity, who exist as wealthy possessors of the soil until the period of Che che, of the Ming dynasty.

A REMEMBRANCE OF A DEPARTED YEAR.

WRITTEN ON A BIRTH-DAY.

I.

DEEP in the ocean depths of time,
Sleeps the Ring of Eastern clime;
Emerald gate and tower no more
Glow in beauty, as of yore,
By the Enchanter's finger raised,
When moonlight on the sapphire blazed.

But sacred Conscience, thou canst bind
A costlier jewel on the mind;
And oft the curious eye may trace
Upon its bright'ning, clouded face,
What changeful thoughts and feelings rise;
And which are evil, which are wise.

What news to memory dost thou bear;
What tidings of thy spirit's care?
For summer flowers and winter blast
Have dwelt here, since I asked thee last.
Say, has thy glowing eye of light,
Ring'd been shaded most, or bright?
Hast thou uttered from thy shrine,
Praise or warnings—voice divine?
Have the beams of virtue drawn,
From thy gem, the golden dawn?
Has sunshine bless'd the parted year?
Has grief, or joy, or sin, been here?
Conscience, at thy shrine I cling;
Speak to me, genius of the Ring!*

II.

Shed thy ray of lustre now;
I woo thee with a stooping brow.
Conscience, to thy shrine I cling;
Hear me, genius of the Ring.
I ask not for that spell of might,
That led the daring shepherd right;†
And through the echoing palace pour'd
The death-cry of the Lydian lord.
For misty cloud, nor veil, I pray;
Rain on my heart the blaze of day,
And roll its shadowing fold away!

III.

Alas! that in its April morn,
The eager hand of youth should reap
The verdant promise of our corn,
Ere the ripe ear awake from sleep:
Oh sad! when dark autumnal skies
Warn the faint thoughts no more to roam;
For bread the weary spirit cries—
And finds no harvest-sheaves at home!

Alas! that Pleasure's fever-thirst
The life-blood of the grape should drain,
And rear no vineyard, warm'd and nurst
By summer sun, and summer rain:

* A ring there is of perfect diamond stone,
Such as no mining slave is train'd to seek,
Nor Golden hordes on his orient throne,
Nor diving Ethiope from his sultry creek
Has learn'd so rich a prize; for who shall speak
What unseen virtues in its orbit dwell?
Press it, the sands attend in homage meek;
Turn it, the tower walks invisible.—*Morte d'Arthur*, p. 11. st. xxiii.
† *Gygis*.

A Remembrance of a Departed Year.

But blighted, like the early grain ;
By no green hedge of myrtle bound ;
The lip of age implores, in vain,
The clusters withering on the ground !

Alas ! that of the golden week,
When life-like Flora, from repose
Starting with blushes on her cheek,
In flow'ry smile of beauty glows ;
No gleam of orient light should stay,
To paint the rolling cheek of Even,
And gild the dark'ning mist of grey,
With a bright path-way into heaven !

IV.

O tree of fading hope, so dear !
When will thy May of bloom appear ?
What mirror shall we hold to thee ?
Art thou not like that Indian tree,*
So cool and sweet, with leafy tent,
'To pilgrim by the hot wind bent ?
Of its widest boughs are bare ;
No foliage rustles on the air ;
Still verdure on *some* branch we find ;
And still *some* blossom scents the wind.
So sweet, so bright, so bare thou art,
In the parch'd garden of our heart,
O tree of Hope ! though storms may rend,
And fire upon thy boughs descend ;
Some leaf still waves in wind and rain,
And still *some* opening flowers remain !

V.

Grief has its beauty ; in the night
The Christian jewels shine most bright ;
The morning dims their rays of bloom—
For ever clearest in the gloom.
Then Patience, with her diamond shield,
Scatters the arrows through the field ;
Meekness, and her sister-train,
Reviled and hated, bless again ;
And Resignation's lowly eye
Turns to her Father in the sky.
While Pity, stooping o'er the bed,
Sprinkles violets on her head.

VI.

Once more may wandering fancy bring
A leafy image on her wing,
From that loved tree, whose pillar'd gloom
Wound, in dim aisles, through Milton's room !†
O shadowy Banyan ! happy we,
To learn the lesson taught by thee ;
From the green stem of youth to rear
A bough of beauty every year !
Then each returning day would shed
A verdant shelter on our head ;
And Peace, among the leaves would sing,
Like the glad-hearted bird of spring.
How pleasant, 'neath those branches laid,
Old Age might slumber in the shade ;
While Memory woke her softest lay,
To bless the sunset of the day ;
And Hope and Gladness shone around,
With gleaming footsteps on the ground ;
And all the Family of Strife,
Slept in the summer eve of life !

* The *samang* ; a species of *mimosa*.—See Humboldt's *Personal Narratives*.

† See the celebrated description in *Paradise Lost* ; the peculiar manner in which the banyan strikes its branches into the ground, is known to every reader.

THE PURANAS.

REPLY TO A CRITICISM OF COL. VANS KENNEDY UPON A PASSAGE IN
PROFESSOR WILSON'S TRANSLATION OF THE *VISHNU PURAN*.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR : Col. Vans Kennedy has lately favoured you with a series of letters upon the subject of my views of the modern date and sectarian spirit of the works termed by the Hindus *Puranas*. I entertain great respect for the Colonel's talents and industry, but none whatever for his love of disputation or his pertinacity of opinion, and attach little weight to deductions that are founded upon imperfect investigation and prejudices much more inveterate than any which he accuses me of cherishing. I have, therefore, no intention of entering upon any refutation of his notions, or vindication of my own. Having put forth conclusions drawn from a deliberate and careful scrutiny of the premises which warrant them, I am contented to leave them to their fate: if they are sound, they need not be defended; if they are erroneous, they do not deserve to be defended. I have implicit faith in the ultimate prevalence of truth, and as I am satisfied that my conclusions are, in the present instance, true, they have nothing to apprehend from Colonel Vans Kennedy.

Neither is it necessary now to expend time upon any discussion as to what the *Puranas* are. The confutation of Colonel Vans Kennedy's doctrines of their high antiquity and pure theological character is to be found in the works themselves. Translations of two of them have been published, that of the *Vishnu Purana* by myself, and that of the *Sri Bhagavata* by M. Burnouf, and an appeal to these, which is now accessible to all who may be interested in the inquiry, will show how utterly untenable is Colonel Vans Kennedy's theory. If he objects to the particular examples here named, let him choose his own. He will pardon me for suggesting that he would be more usefully and creditably employed in translating and publishing some other *Purana* or *Puranas* than in depreciating the better directed labours of other Sanscrit scholars. The result of such translations will, I have no doubt, confirm the conclusions which I have not found it possible to avoid, and with respect to which the opinions of M. Burnouf coincide with mine. The *Puranas*, in their present form, are not of high antiquity, although they are made up in part of ancient materials; and in the legends which they relate, and the practices which they enjoin, they depart as widely from what appears to be the more primitive form of Brahmanism as they do from the subjects which authorities of unquestionable weight, as well as their own texts, declare should form the essential constituents of a *Purana*.

Whilst, however, I think it a work of supererogation to "refute errors which the *Puranas* themselves are at hand to correct, I must beg leave to set Colonel Vans Kennedy right on a matter not of opinion, but of fact.

Conscious, no doubt, that his arguments will not bear the test of comparison with the original works, he has attempted, at the close of his last letter, to insinuate a suspicion that the translation is not to be trusted, and charges me with having misunderstood and mistranslated a passage that is of some importance as a criterion of the date of the *Purana*. He does not say that I have done so purposely, in order to fabricate a false foundation for my opinions, but the tendency of his animadversions leads to such an inference. To this inference I cannot stoop to reply; but I shall have no difficulty in showing that the charge of misapprehension applies not to me, but to Colonel Vans Kennedy.

Now I will not venture to affirm that, in a work of some extent and occasionally of some difficulty, I have never mistaken my original; that I have always been sufficiently careful in expressing its purport; that I may not have sometimes, in the course of a translation not professing to be literal, diverged more than was prudent from the letter of my text. The latter may have been the case in the passage in question, and Col. Vans Kennedy is literally correct in stating that the very words, "Jains and Bauddhas," are not in the Sanscrit where they are found in the English; at the same time, had he fully comprehended the sense of the preceding passages, had he been aware that all which had gone before related to Jains and Bauddhas, he must have admitted that their specification, which was recommended by the consideration of perspicuity and by the construction of the English version, was warranted by the context, and was, therefore, unobjectionable.

I will not think so meanly of Col. Vans Kennedy's criticism as to suppose it possible that it would cavil at words, or that it would attach any importance to the insertion of the terms "Jains and Bauddhas" in the place where they occur, if it could be substantiated that, in all the preceding parts of the chapter, the text has had them in contemplation. This he denies, and I maintain: we shall see which is right.

The eighteenth chapter of the third book of the *Vishnu Puran* describes, in the first part, the apostacy of certain persons from the Brahmanical faith, from the *Vedas* and *Smritis*, in consequence of the doctrines of a false teacher, who is Vishnu in disguise. The heresies into which they fell were two. Col. Vans Kennedy's interpretation is "one;" and here is the source of his misapprehension: that he labours under an erroneous view of the sense of the passage a brief examination of it will irrefutably demonstrate.

In the first place, then, speaking of those who first became followers of the false prophet, the text says expressly, "They were called *Arhatas*, from the phrase which the deceiver made use of in addressing them, '*Arhatha*, 'Ye are worthy' of this great doctrine." So far there can be no question that the *Arhatas* are named by the *Vishnu Puran* as one set of schismatics.

It is very true that we have not the name of the other apostate sect enunciated, but it is indicated in a manner not to be mistaken. "Know ye," says the teacher, "*budhyasva*:"—"It is known," reply the disciples, "*budhyatē*." If these inflexions of the verb *budh*, 'to know,' do not clearly

intimate the followers of a faith who, from the same root, are named *Bauddhas*, I should like to know to what other class of Indian religionists it can apply.

It is not, however, from inferences, even thus palpable, that I am justified in limiting the designation of *Bauddhas* to the sect here described. Col. Vans Kennedy is told in my Preface, that I have invariably consulted an able commentary on the text of the *Vishnu Puran*, and to this commentary he either has or has not referred: if he has not, he has come to his task of criticism very ill-prepared; if he has, he should in candour have admitted, that what he is pleased to term my misunderstanding or misrepresentation of the text, was shared by learned Hindus, who most assuredly could not be suspected of any disposition to derogate from the sanctity and antiquity of such sacred books as the *Puranas*. If the word '*Bauddha*' is inaccurately specified, the error is as much the commentator's as mine. Col. Vans Kennedy may possibly set a higher value upon his own erudition than that of any native pundit: he must not expect others to agree with him in an estimate, and at any rate he is bound in fairness to admit the existence of such an authority, supposing him to be aware of it, when he condemns an interpretation which it fully justifies. Ratnagarbha, the commentator on the *Vishnu Purana*, explicitly states that, "in the repeated use of the words *budhyasva* and *budhyate*, it is the intention of the text to explain the meaning of the denomination *Bauddha* (*Evam budhyaetyatra punaruktér—Bauddha—pada niruktirarthá.*)" I have been fully authorized, therefore, in inserting the term *Bauddhas*.

Having thus vindicated unanswerably the propriety of employing the word *Bauddha*, we come to that of *Jaina*. It has been shown that the *Arhatas* are named, and by these, I affirm, *Jains* are intended. Col. Vans Kennedy asserts that the term is applied in this very place to *Bauddhas*; and adds, "it is singular that Professor Wilson should assume, in direct opposition to the authority of the *Purana* which he has himself translated, that the term *Arhata*, when it occurs in the *Puranas*, should be considered to apply to *Jina*, and not to *Bauddha*." I am not aware that I have said any such thing—but that is of no matter. In the passage in dispute, I do understand *Arhatas* to mean *Jains*, and I am not so singular in this understanding as Col. Vans Kennedy fancies. I again appeal to the commentator in support of my translation. The Colonel, not perceiving that two different sects are described, asserts, as just seen, that *Arhats*, in this place, means *Buddhists*. Had he taken pains to be better informed, he would have found that there was sufficient authority for distinguishing them in this passage, and he would not have made an assertion so utterly at variance with the general purport of the whole of the description. *Arhata* does not mean *Buddhist*; for the commentator expressly observes of the object of the text, when describing the operations of the false teacher, "having expounded the doctrine of the *Arhatas*, he proceeded to explain the doctrine of the *Bauddhas* (*Arhata matam ukthvá Bauddha matam áha.*)" Ratnagarbha, therefore, unequivocally asserts that two sects (not one) are here described, and that

Arhats are a different class of sectarians from Buddhists or Bauddhas. Col. Vans Kennedy is, therefore, wholly mistaken in understanding the passage to relate to *one* sect of schismatics only, and is wholly wrong in confounding Arhats and Buddhists.

That Arhats are not in this place Buddhists, is undeniable upon authority which few will fail to prefer to Colonel Vans Kennedy's, and it only remains to determine what they are. To any one at all acquainted with the practices and tenets of the Jains, as they have been explained by Mr. Colebrooke, they are sufficiently well indicated by allusions in the text of the *Vishnu Purana*, in the passage in question, to leave no doubt that they are intended. If Jains are not meant, what are the schismatics here described by their doctrines and designated by the term *Arhats*? They are not Bauddhas—that is settled; and when no perversity of ingenuity can identify Arhats with Bauddhas, there is no alternative left but to identify them with Jains. That the term does very commonly denote Jains, is familiar to all who ever heard of either. Perhaps Colonel Vans Kennedy will admit this—perhaps he will also admit that the celebrated Jain teacher and lexicographer Hemachandra is some authority for the accurate designation of the sect of which he was so distinguished an ornament, and that he gives the word *Arhat* as a synonyme of *Jina*, *Tirthaakara*, and the like. This is a mere waste of words—when *Arhata* does not mean a *Bauddha*, it means a Jain. It cannot mean a Bauddha in the passages of the *Vishnu Purana* which are now under discussion, because the Bauddhas are also specified and distinguished by both text and commentary; it, therefore, does mean Jain, and, consequently, I am fully authorized in inserting the words *Jains* and *Bauddhas* in the translation. The misapprehension is not mine—it is my critic's; with which restitution of what appertains to him and not to me, I take my leave of him, and of all further controversy with him.

I am, Sir, &c.

H. H. WILSON.

TEXTS AND VERSIONS OF THE SCRIPTURES.

Messrs. Bagsters have undertaken two works, which will prove of great value to students of the Holy Scriptures; namely, the *English Hexapla*, consisting of the Greek Text of the New Testament, with the six English versions known as Wiclif's, Tyndale's, Cramer's, the Genevan, the Rhemish, and the Authorized, the whole presented at one view; the Greek text being that of Dr. Scholz, with his various readings; the English versions in the orthography of their respective periods. The other work is *Biblia Polyglotta Ecclesie*, edited by Dr. Iliff, exhibiting at one view the proper Lessons for Sundays from the Old Testament, together with the whole Book of Psalms, in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and English. The specimens we have seen of these works are admirably printed. These spirited publishers have also proposed the publishing a complete Polyglot Bible, embracing all such languages of the Holy Scriptures (whether entire or fragmentary), with such critical *addenda*, and such grammatical and other apparatus, as may be approved and considered necessary for a Polyglot Bible of the most perfect description; including all that is valuable in the Complutensian Polyglot, in 6 volumes folio, 1514-7; the Antwerp Polyglot, in 8 volumes folio, 1569-72; the Paris Polyglot, in 10 volumes folio, 1845 and the London Polyglot of Brian Walton, in 6 volumes folio, 1653-7.

MEMOIRS OF A GRIFFIN.

BY CAPTAIN BELLEW.

CHAPTER IX.

CAPT. MARPEET made his appearance at the hour appointed on the following evening, and off we started for the Kidderpore school, which, by the way, is, or was, a rather large and imposing structure, at some distance from Calcutta; mussalchees, or link-boys, with blazing flambeaux, scampering a-head in good, tip-top style. Emerging from the fort, and over the sounding drawbridges rapidly, the bearers in full grunt, did we make our transit through the bazaars, brilliant with oil-lights, swarming with population, and displaying, under thatched projections, a good assortment of such valuable merchandise as parched grain, tobacco, rice, plantains, and greasy sweetmeats redolent of rancid ghee, enough to nauseate the stomach of a schoolboy.

Having passed the bazaar, we turned sharply from the main road, into a pretty extensive compound or domain, and soon found ourselves before the portico of the school, amongst buggies, palankeens, and other conveyances appertaining to visitors who had preceded us. Leaving our palankeens, we now entered the house, passed through several rooms, one of them devoted to refreshments, and partly filled with gay Lotharios, some few military, the rest belonging to the orders "shippy" and "cranny,"* and finally entered the ball-room. This we found thronged with dancers, in a blaze of light, and resounding to the merry notes of a band, which, though not exactly equal to Weippert's, seemed, nevertheless, as a locomotive stimulus, to be quite as effective. The country-dance then flourished in its green old age, and the couples at the Kidderpore hop were flying about in great style—poussette, hands across, down the middle, and back again,—evincing, in spite of the temperature, all that laudable perseverance so essential to the accomplishment of such laborious undertakings.

I had almost forgotten to mention, that Chattermohun Ghose was rather put to his shifts to procure a military equipment for friend Grundy for the night, as I had promised him, and which he (Chattermohun) characterized as "too difficult order;" a red coat and sash, however, he contrived at last to borrow, from the servant of a king's officer in the fort, who had recently, on a short summons, "gone the way of all flesh." The coat had evidently belonged to a man of twice Grundy's cubical contents and superficial area, though he himself was no "eagle's talon in the waist." Nevertheless, though murmuring at the strangeness of the proceeding, we made my brother griffin put it on, and a most ludicrous figure he certainly made in it; the voluminous superabundance of the broad cloth, when girt in by the sash, bulging and bagging out, and giving him much the humpbacked appearance of Hudibras or his Squire Ralpho, as those itinerant heroes of the "pulpit drum ecclesiastic" are usually represented. I thought Marpeet and I would have expired, so tickled were we with Grundy's figure, rendered doubly amusing by the rustic gravity of his deportment. Marpeet, at my particular request, and to keep us in countenance, wore his uniform too, though he had previously declared (considering the season) that it was a most griffinish proceeding to sport broad-cloth, and decidedly against his conscience. "You griffs, however," said he, "will have your way, and we must humour you sometimes." As for myself,

* *Crammâ*; Portuguese and country-born clerks in offices and fillers of subordinate Government employments, &c.

in my scarlet raggie, brimstone facings, black waist-belt, and regulation sword, in my own opinion, I looked quite the god of war, and was fully armed for execution.

What an era in the life of a soldier is his first appearance in regimentals, "his blushing honours thick about him!" How he then pants for "love and glory!" the tented field and the clash of arms! At forty or fifty, possibly, if of a thoughtful vein, his sword converted to a hoe or pen, "a change comes o'er the spirit of his dream," and he thinks, perhaps, that he might have done better, had he stuck to a black or a blue one. Sometimes, it is true, when warmed with a flicker of his youthful fire, like Job's war-horse, he loves to "snuff the battle from afar," and "saith to the trumpets, 'ha! ha!'" But, mainly, the "pomp and circumstance of glorious war" delight him no more, for he sees the wide-spread evils which lurk under its exciting stir and meretricious glitter, and his heart and mind yearn towards those more ennobling pursuits and occupations, which tend to elevate his species, to give the intellectual and the moral their due ascendancy, and which speak of "peace and good-will to man."

The dancers being in motion, we did not advance, but contented ourselves with occupying a position by the door, and leisurely surveying the scene. At one end of the apartment, on chairs and benches, sat certain elderly matrons, amongst whom were the superiors of the establishment, looking complacently at the young folks, and calculating in all probability the amount of execution likely to result from the evening's amusements: Terpsichore being, as is well known, in India, as elsewhere, the great perpetrator of that sort of amatory Thugism, which lures the unwary into the snares of Hymen. The young ladies, however, whose sylph-like forms were gliding through the mazes of the dance, were the "orient pearls at random strung," which principally attracted my attention. As the flush of a summer's noon fades by insensible degrees into the ebon shades of night, so did the complexions of these charming damsels graduate from white to black. Youth, however, smiling, buxom youth, like the mantle of charity, covers a multitude of defects, or, if I may help myself to another and apter simile, possesses an alchymic power, which converts all it touches to gold. There were eyes, teeth, sportive ringlets, and graceful forms enough, in the Kidderpore ball-room, stamped with all its freshness, to atone for the darker shadings of the picture. For the first time, indeed, though previously imbued with the common and illiberal European prejudice against black (if, indeed, it be a prejudice and not an instinct), I began to experience a wavering, and to think that dark, languishing eyes and a dash of bronze imparted what is often wanted in English beauties, somewhat of soul and character to the countenance. Music, lights, the excitement of the ball-room, are, however, it must be confessed, sad deceivers, producing illusions full oft, which painfully vanish with the morning's light. For young ladies of about thirty or so (an age, indeed, now-a-days, I am credibly informed, never attained by spinsters), the ball-room and its factitious glare have some decided advantages. By day, Cupid, the sly urchin, can only make his attacks from smiles and dimples; but by night, at a pinch, he may launch a shaft with effect even from a wrinkle.

The dance at length ceased; beaux bowed, ladies curtsied, and the throng broke into couples, and promenaded the apartment. Exhausted belles sunk into seats, whilst attentive youths fanned and *persiflaged*, laughed at nothing, and studied "the agreeable." Such was the posture of affairs, when the head of the establishment, a lady of about five-and-forty, of pleasing appearance

and address, seeing we were strangers, approached and kindly bade us welcome. There was an amiability, and at the same time a firmness and decision in her manner, a happy admixture of the *suaviter* and *fortiter*, which showed that she was peculiarly well qualified for the arduous task she had to perform of presiding over this establishment—a sort of nunnery travestied, in which perpetual celibacy formed no part of the vows, and the vigils differed widely from those which “Pale-eyed virgins keep” in the gloomy seclusion of the convent. The charge of two or three score of young Houris, in latitude 22 degrees, 23 minutes, and 2 seconds, *demi-querc-de-chating* it once a fortnight, is appalling. The immensity, indeed, of such a responsibility fills the mind with awe. I, for my part, perspire at the bare idea of it! It is right to observe, however, that the good lady did not stand alone, but always found able coadjutors in the Government, who, to their great honour be it said, were ever prompt to spread the shield of their protection over the orphan daughters of their officers. In proof of which, it is affirmed, that on more than one occasion, when enamoured youths made off with the young Helens, forgetting certain necessary preliminaries, and thinking probably with the poet, that

Love free as air, at sight of human ties,
Spreads his soft wings, and in a moment flies,

and wishing, therefore, to dispense with the aforesaid ties, they had the pleasant alternative of marriage or dismissal offered them, with the best effect, the Government being indisposed to take a poetical view of the matter.

“Would you like to dance, Sir?” said the lady, addressing herself to Capt. Marpeet. “No, I thank you, ma’am,” said my blunt companion; “I am a little too stiff in the joints, and my dancing days are all over.” The fact was, that Marpeet had passed five consecutive years of his life in the jungles, where, as it frequently happens in India, he had acquired what, for want of a better term, I will call a *gynophobia*, or woman-horror, which the occasional *avatar* of a spinster in those deserts wild rather tended to confirm than allay. A short residence in England had, it is true, in some degree, moderated this dread of the respectable portion of the softer sex; but still much of it remained, and he shunned with morbid aversion all situations imposing the painful necessity of “whispering soft nothings” and “doing the agreeable” with the ladies. The good dame of the school smiled expressively on receiving Capt. Marpeet’s answer; it was a smile which said, as plain as smile could speak, “You are an odd fish, I see, and one on whom pressing would be quite thrown away.” “Perhaps,” said she, turning to me, “you will allow me to introduce you to a partner, and if so, I shall have great pleasure in presenting you to one of our young ladies?” I had none of Marpeet’s scruples, expressed my acknowledgments, accepted her offer, and was led full clank across the ball-room, and presented in due form to Miss Rosa Mussaleh, as an aspirant for her fair hand in the ensuing dance. Miss Rosa Mussaleh was a fine bouncing girl of eighteen, still in high blow from the effects of her recent exertions. Form unexceptionable; complexion rather tending to a delicate saffron, bespeaking plainly her Asiatic maternity. “If not engaged, Miss Rosa,” said the school-mistress, presenting me, “Ensign Gernon” (I had previously communicated my name and rank, though there was not much danger of her mistaking me for a major-general) “will be happy to dance with you.” “I shall be ver happie; I am not engaged,” said Miss Rosa, in a singular variety of the Anglo-Saxon tongue called the *Choochoo* language (Hindustanee idiom Englished), then new

to me—a dialect which constitutes a distinguishing mark of those born and bred in India, and the leading peculiarity of which consists in laying a false emphasis, particularly on such small words as *to*, *me*, *and*, &c. The lady of the establishment having performed her *devoir*, as mistress of the ceremonies, made a courteous inclination, and withdrew, leaving us to ourselves.

As rather a precocious juvenile, I had danced with some of the fair and well-born damsels of my own land, at Bath, Clifton, and elsewhere, and was, therefore, not to be daunted with the mahogany charms of Miss R. M.; so, *sans ceremonie*, I dashed into conversation. "You have a splendid room here for dancing," said I; "well lighted, and ventilated too, I perceive, which is a great point on such a night as this." "Do you find it ver warm?" said she; "for Calcutta, we don't consider this too hot." "No?" said I, "then I envy you your insensibility in that respect; for my part, I have at this moment all the sensations resulting from a comfortable vapour bath." The young lady was rather amused at the idea of the vapour bath; "but why," said she, "if you do feel too hot, do you not change your red coat for white jacket, like the other gentlemen?" "Why! why!" said I, not caring to confess the real reasons, one of which, a very good one, was, that I had not brought one, "I don't consider it exactly military, or respectful to the ladies." "Ah!" said the charming Rosa, rather archly, "I fear you are griffin, and unacquainted with the custom of dis country." I felt a little abashed to be so soon detected; but recovering my courage, renewed the conversation, to which I gave another turn. "You have a great many charming young ladies here," said I. "Oh, yes," said my partner, "great manie; but they are not all here; the little girls are gone to bed. Do you then admire our young ladie?" This was a rather pointed question; but I replied without hesitation, "Oh, excessively; there appear to be some lovely creatures amongst them, and (giving a flourish) with charms enough to move the soul of an anchorite." "Oh," said Miss Rosa, with a smile and downward look, wishing to be complimentary, "I think dey are more fond of the military." I was on the point of emitting that expressive note of astonishment—*whew!* but checked myself. "I think," said I, "you rather mistook me, though I can hardly regret that which has been the cause of so flattering an admission, but I alluded to an ascetic." "Asiatic!" said the young lady, with some hauteur, and a toss of the head, "no native come to these ball, I assure you." I could not suppress an emphatic "humph!"

The fiddles now began again; I presented my arm, divested myself, though with reluctance, of my trusty Solingen blade, and took my place in the set. A tremendous long set it was, and after slaving for half an hour, I found myself at the head of it. Grundy, with a face like that of the Marquess of Granby on a sign-post, standing next to me, his black neckcloth reduced to the state of wet rope, and mopping his frontispiece incessantly. "Well, how do you get on, Grundy?" said I. "Oh, it's cruel hot work," said he, with a sigh, which was perfectly heart-rending. "Hot, indeed," I rejoined, giving sigh for sigh; "they don't catch me dancing again in a red coat." At this moment, raising my head, I caught a sight of Marpet directly opposite, leaning against the wall. As our eyes met, he grinned maliciously, winked, and made a significant gesture, in which his nose and fore-finger were the principal performers, and which gave me plainly to understand, that he considered us by no means persons to be envied. If working up the dance was fatiguing, the going down it was still more so. My partner, a practised hand, skipped about without the smallest signs of fatigue, whilst I, reeking from every pore, was

dragged up and down and whirled round and about till my head spun, and I thought I should have fairly gone into a fit, or sunk from sheer exhaustion on the floor. I did, however, contrive to hold out till we finished the dance, five-and-twenty couples, when, with a staggering bow, I tendered my arm and led my partner to her seat. "Are you fond of dancing?" said she, with the coolest assurance. "A little of it," said I, with a sigh, "when in practice, the set not too long, and the weather not too hot." A gentleman, chained, ringed, and be-broached, stout and bronzed, now came up, and engaged my partner for the next dance, chatted for some time with the air of an old acquaintance, gave a "bye bye" sort of nod, and passed on. "Do you know Capt. Trinkum?" "No," said I; "what does he belong to?" "To the *Rustomjee Bomanjee*," said she. "The *Rustomjee Bomanjee*," I rejoined; "pray what regiment is that? some irregular corps, I suppose." This remark of mine set her off in a violent fit of laughter, of which (rather confused) I begged to know the cause. "It's a country ship," screamed she, "not a regiment." Going off again at a tangent, "Oh, now I see you are a griffin." Thus she balanced the anchorite account, and turned the tables. I can't say I was not sorry when he of the *Rustomjee Bomanjee* came smirking up, and relieved me from the raillery of Miss Rosa, who, though herself guilty of corrupting the King's English, was an arrant quiz, and not disposed to spare my griffinish blunders.

Marpeet now joined me, and after a little banter touching the style in which Miss Rosa had trotted me about, proposed an adjournment to the refreshment-room. To this I joyfully acceded, suggesting that it would be a charity to take poor Grundy with us, if his dissolution had not already taken place, and whom I had lately seen streaming like the apotheosis of a river-god. "Oh! to be sure!" said Marpeet; "let us look him up." So, taking my arm, we made a move towards the opposite side of the room, where, in a corner, we found Grundy, cooling down after his exertions, and wearing a look of extreme exhaustion, his face marked with perpendicular streaks, like the tattooing of a New Zealander, and his well-saturated pocket-handkerchief rolled up in a ball in his hand. "Come, Grundy," said Marpeet; "come along with us; we're going to victual and refit, and would recommend the same to you, for you seem in need of it." Grundy assented with pleasure, and, linked arm-in-arm, we entered the refreshment-room.

Here was a scene of considerable bustle; some were preparing acidulous compounds for the ladies in the ball-room; others doing the like for themselves. As we entered, a staid and exemplary young man, with his cargo of negus and cake, balancing the same with the nicety of a juggler, was making his way out, when he banged a six-foot ensign, to do the bidding of his fair innamorata, and charged with her fan and gloves, and going full butt against the exemplary beau, upset both negus and cake. The ensign, a flighty fellow in every respect, made a hasty apology and off, leaving the beau to wipe his waistcoat and repair the damages as best he might. Knots of young fellows were there, laughing, eating sandwiches or brewing negus, lounging, and clanking their swords. Native servants belonging to the visitors or the establishment were bustling about, and making themselves useful; whilst here and there, in a corner, and availing herself of the solitude of a crowd, a young lady might be seen, her back against the wall, listlessly sipping her negus, or balancing a spoon over a jelly-glass, and listening, with downward look and in mute entrancement, to some handsome *militaire*, whilst he was pouring into her attentive ear the "leprous distilment" of honied words.

Recruited and refreshed, we returned to the ball-room, and in spite of my recent resolution, I again joined the dance, which was kept up till a late hour, when my friends and I returned to my room in the Fort, where, over a glass of brandy-pawney and a devilled mooghee,* we discussed the scenes of the night. At last, fairly done up, they took their leave, and I betook myself to rest, the fiddles still sounding in my head, to dream of Miss Rosa, and all I had seen and heard; and so terminated my first ball in the East.

The Kidderpore hops, I hear, are now no more; from which I conclude that some other matrimonial plan has been devised for disposing of the young ladies, more in consonance with the refined delicacy of the age, which, though recognising the necessity of matrimony, seems to discountenance any expedient which smacks of the slave-market.

On the following evening, Capt. Marpeet, according to engagement, called in a hired buggy, to take me a drive on the Course. The Course, as is well known, is the grand resort of the *beau monde* of Calcutta, which, like a colony of owls or bats from a ruin, emerge at sun-down from all parts of that extensive city, to aer and to be seen, and to enjoy the coolness of the evening breeze. Seated in his gig, Marpeet drew up before the barrack in all his glory, handling the ribbons with the peculiar and finished grace of a man who had made it his study. Great, indeed, were his pretensions in that way, and I am confident he would rather have been the leader of the four-in-hand club, than have written the *Principia* of Newton. In I jumped, Marpeet cracked his whip to metal up his ticca tit—an animal deficient in flesh and blood, certainly, but exhibiting an amazing deal of bone. Away we went. The evening gun had just boomed; the myriad crows of the Fort cawed querulously responsive from the trees; the bugles sounded; the drums beat; the guards at the gates, European and native, were turned out; captains and lieutenants, flushed with tiffin or a nap, swords under their arms, sauntered along to join them. The fire-fly here and there twinkled in the trees, and the far-off yell of the jackal proclaimed the approach of night, when away we whirled through covered ways and over thundering drawbridges, past scarp, counter-scarp, and glacis, and in a few minutes found ourselves amidst the throng of carriages and equestrians on the Course, the mass of the Government-house, with its capacious dome and lion-crowned gates, rising in front, and the vast semicircle of Chowringhee, with its aggregation of snow-white structures, stretching away far to the right. What a singular scene here presented itself to my admiring sight! What an admixture of nations, and their several modes and peculiarities—of English turns-out and Indian piebald imitations—with strange equipages, combining European finish with the native original! Carriages and equestrians, walking, trotting, or galloping, passing and repassing! This is the Hyde Park of the East, where, though less of splendour than in its great prototype, there was far more variety to be seen. There came the Governor-General, the viceroy of British India, open barouche and four (all dignity and gracious bows); cocked hats and feathers flying; black body-guard before and behind, in a long trot; sabres flashing, and scabbards rattling. Near, by way of antithesis, might be seen a palankeen carriage “creepy crawley,” drawn by two enormous bullocks, with monstrous dewlaps, bearing some fat old Portuguese lady, black as Erebus or Nox, to take the air, driver working hard to rouse them to a transient hobble. There, four or five abreast, rode sundry dashing young officers, displaying themselves and their uniforms to the best advantage, “pride in their port, defiance in their eyes;” whilst near, in some open laudau

* Orilled Fowl.

or barouche, the "cynosure of neighbouring eyes," would appear the newly-arrived beauty, the belle of the season, her English roses contrasting with the reigning *pallor* around, wearing a look of conscious power, and exhibiting herself to the admiring gaze of the gossiping world. Happy creature! all is *couleur de rose* with you! No thoughts of the future disturb the self-satisfied emotions of thy exulting bosom! And who is he beside her—the handsome young aide-de-camp? With easy bend he leans gracefully towards the carriage, and checks his fiery Arab. Mark how he rattles, and says his agreeable things, with all the airs of a conscious "eligible," whilst the gratified vanity of the woman sparkles in her eyes and glows in her animated countenance. Here comes an intruder, bound for a distant bazaar—jingle, jingle, jingle! What a contrast! a native ruth or bylie, bullocks in a long trot, a pretty black damsel,

With rings on her fingers,
And bells on her toes—

she of childhood's song to a nicety—peeping from behind the blinds. "Ah! turn not away those sweet eyes!" Egad, she's off—driver twisting the tails and goading the quarters of his cattle to "keep up the steam." There whirl past in tilbury or tandem a brace of recently-arrived writers, regular Meltonians, doing the thing *secundum artem*, and determined to astonish the crowd. How knowingly, his person obliqued-quarter front, does the driver sit! With what gentlemanly *abandon* does the driver loll back in the vehicle! These are high-spirited fellows, who drink their claret, and have never known a care, and "d—n every thing that is low!" See with *andante* movement now advances the ponderous chariot of the great Baboo Maha Raja Spooner Persaud Mullick, the great milch-cow of the lawyers, and who gives his lac at a time from the genuine impulses of a *native* benevolence; turbaned coachman; Baboo within, wrapped in cachemeres, fat, yellow, and bolt upright as the effigy on a tomb-stone. Halloo, there! what's this? A race—clear the way! There they come, hired for the evening, "two blind uns and a bolter;" heads down, cars viciously inclined. "Go it, my middies!" Look at the reefer in advance—all aback, toes in his horse's nose, head on the crupper, tugging for bare life to make his craft steer or wear. I thought so—snap go the tiller-ropes—a man overboard—the blue-jacket rolls in the dust: he's up again, hat rammed over his eyes—but the bolter's off—catch him who can! There goes, at a gee-up hobble, a shandry-dan, with two Armenians in it—highly respectable men, with queer velvet caps, and very episcopal-looking aprons—strange mixture of European and Asiatic, neither flesh nor fowl—Topee Wala or Puckree Bund.* They nod to two gentlemen passing in a gig, of the gimcrack order—gentlemen in white jackets and ditto hats; highly polished men, i. e. in the face, which seems, indeed, to have had the benefit of a bottle of Day and Martin's real japan blacking—who are they? Valiant Lusitanians, illustrious descendants of Albuquerque and Vasco de Gama—Messrs. Joachim de Reberero and Gomez de Souza, writers in the office of the salt and opium department. Who is this in cords, top-bots, and white jacket—a dapper, well-fed little man, on a tall English horse, to which he bears about the same relative proportions that Falstaff's bread did to his sherris sack?—Aye, who?—

Come tell it, an burn ye—

He is—can he help it?—a special attorney—

an *attaché* of the Supreme Court.

* Honest Sancho Panza divides the world into two grand classes—the have-somethings and the have-nothings. Blucky, by an equally comprehensive arrangement, includes all mankind under the heads of Topee Wala and Puckree Bund, or Hat-men and turban-wearers.

Such, then, is the Course of Calcutta; and such a little melodramatic sketch may give some idea of the varied objects which there meet the eye.

We drove up and down several times, and recognised not a few of our ship companions; amongst others, the little colonel, in a barouche with some ladies, whom he was evidently entertaining with a "yarn." Darkness now came on apace. The mussalchees, or link-boys, with their flaring musaals, met their masters at turns of the road to light them to their several homes, and we thought it time to depart. Marpeet drove to his quarters, where he invited me to pass the evening, to which I assented. Sitting over our wine, Marpeet discussed the Course, and gave me a few bits of scandal, touching sundry ladies and gentlemen we had seen, over which I yawned, for I have ever abominated what are called private histories (unless those of people I love). "Well," said Marpeet, "I think I shall start for the Upper Provinces, and leave you sooner than I thought. The lads there in the old corps are very anxious to have me amongst them once more." "That is gratifying, certainly," said I; "and if I may venture to say so, speaks well for both parties." "Yes," continued the captain, "I view it in that light, and am proud that I stand well with the lads. I have a letter to-day from Tippleton—an old friend of mine, who is a real good fellow, with no nonsense about him (I hope to bring you acquainted some day)—urging my going up without delay. Let me see," said he, feeling his pocket, "I think I have it somewhere about me. Oh, yes, here it is, and you may read it if you like. He is rather fond, you will perceive, of the Hindoostanee zaban, and so forth, but he does not set up for a great scribe, but is what is better, a devilish honest fellow. Come, governor, toss off your heel-taps, and take some more wine."

Every language has, probably, terms which, from their superior terseness or euphony, express more fully the meanings they are intended to convey than corresponding words in another language; and this certainly justifies their adoption. But there is also a practice of using foreign phrases indiscriminately, when the native ones would do quite as well. Shortly after the last peace, novel writers, &c., to show that they had visited the Continent, could express nothing with point and effect but in French and Italian; so in India there are a class of men, generally small wits, who interlard their conversation with Hindoostanee words and phrases; these they often sport in England, where of course they are unintelligible and out of place. Ye guardian genii! who watch over the "well of English undefiled," whilst you admit what will purify and sweeten, prevent its unhallowed pollution from garbage thrown into it by every idle and thoughtless hand! And now for Captain Tippleton's letter, which, though rather more fully charged with Hindoostanee terms than any the writer ever met with, yet presents some likeness of a certain species of Indian epistolary style (of the slip-slop and slang-wanging order):—

Grillumbabad, Aug. 18—

My dear Marpeet:—Just now taking a *dekh* (look) at the Calcutta *Khabber* (News), I saw your name amongst those of a batch of griffs and *Tazu walaits* (fresh Europeans), as having arrived by the *Rottenbeam Castle*. Welcome back, my dear fellow, to *John Kumpany ka raj*. I hope you will cut Calcutta, and lose no time in *pukonchowing* (conveying) yourself up by *dawk* to join the old *pultun* (battalion), in which, I am sorry to say, things have been quite *oolla poolta* (topsy turvey) since you left us. Toms has quitted the corps, as you probably know. He was a d—d *puckha* (stingy) hand, and a *muygra* (sulky) beast into the bargain. However, I don't think we have gained much by his *budlee* (successor), our new *kummaigien* (commandant)—a regular *bahadur* (great person), who *ducks* our lives out with *kuddum osten* (drill), *dumcows* (bullies) the native officers, and *gellies* (abuses) the Jacks

(sepoys). Tomkins and I still chum together; he, as *gursab* and *soost* (quiet and lazy) as ever, and as fond of the *brandy-pawnee*, sends his *bhote bhote salaam* to Marpeet Sahib. Station dull—no *tumasha* (fun), as in the old times, when we were first here. The other day, however, old Dickdar, our brigadier, gave a *burra khana* (dinner); his *lull* (claret) was bang-up, and you may be sure we did not spare the *simpkin* (champagne); *burra beebre* (great lady) very gracious, and a great show-off of the *bal butchus* (children). We had the old *bejja* (band), your creation and hobby, in attendance, and got up a *nautch*. Smirka, our adjutant, quite a *burra admes* (great man) since he mounted the *kantas* (spurs), bucking up to and devilish sweet on the spintster; but it won't *hoga* (do); nothing under the revenue or judicial department will go down there—Samjah Sahib?—You understand me. Tip us a *chi*, my dear fellow, by return of *dawk*, and believe me,

My dear Marpeet, ever your's very truly,

JONAS TIPPLETOW.

"Well," said I, "as far as I can understand, it seems a very friendly sort of a letter; but I should be better able to judge if you would give us the English of it." Marpeet laughed, called me a critical dog, and put the letter in his pocket. "Come," added I, "since you have shown me your letter, I will read you mine; one I have received from my factotum, Chattermohun Ghose, accounting for his temporary absence, which, for the choiceness of its language, is quite a *bijou* in its way. Chattermohun tells me he was for some time a writer in an adjutant's office, as also in a merchant's counting-house here in Calcutta, which doubtless accounts for the phraseology smacking not a little of the *lingua technica* of both those schools. Here it is:—"

Most respectful and honoured Sir:—Greatly labouring for fearful apprehension that sudden non-appearance should dictate condemnation from the sensible benignity of your excellency's reverence, and feeling in concatenation that explanation was indispensable, I have herewith the honour to inform you, that one of my family (now consisting of six children effective of various denominations) was recently solemnized in holy matrimony and adoptedly conducted according to prescribe rite and custom of native religion. This solemnization was carried into production my house in country by Boitacoolah T'hannah, wither in my patriarchal duty have repair for a few day.

According to last order of your reverence, have instruct to Gopee Nauth, of China Bazaar, to disperse to your quarter goods as per margin,* for which he expect the favour of early remittance. I have also passed to credit of master account 16 rupees 8 annas, leaving balance my favour 256 rupees 5 annas 3 pie as per account enclosed. Trusting from this statement of explanation your honour not think me absent without leave,

I am, with deep respect and consideration,

Your most obedient humble servant,

CHATTERMOHUN GHOSH, *Sikar*.

To his Exc. Ensign Gernon, South Bks.

"Well," said Marpeet, "that beats cock-fighting."

* 6 bottles real Cognac, 1 pine cheese, 2 pot raspberry jam, 2 bag of shot

THE HISTORY OF INDIA.*

THE demand which has existed, during many years, for an impartial and a well-written history of India (authentic materials for which have been in the mean time rapidly increasing), seems to have had its due effect, in stimulating the energies of competent writers to undertake this laborious task. The valuable notes and dissertations with which Professor Wilson has enriched his edition of Mr. Mill's history, have given to it the character of a new work, many of its errors being corrected and some of its deficiencies supplied, the admirers of Mr. Mill's principles at the same time possessing the advantage of retaining his peculiar views and criticisms of men and measures. The two works named at the foot of the page are original histories, each upon a distinct plan, and they are strongly recommended by the names of their respective writers.

No person, even slenderly acquainted with Eastern topics, can be ignorant of the reputation which Mr. Elphinstone enjoys, as an Indian statesman, as a most able writer, as an experienced civil servant of the East-India Company, thoroughly acquainted with the character, habits, and institutions of the people of India. It is almost presumptuous to expect, it is certainly rare to find, so many of the qualities requisite in the historian of that country combined in such due harmony and proportion, and there is scarcely another individual from whom we should expect more candour and impartiality, as well as more research and reflection, in treating of subjects which are too apt to bias the judgment and engage the feelings and passions of a writer. The manner in which Mr. Elphinstone speaks of the works of preceding writers evinces the spirit in which he writes, and places his own work upon a distinct ground. "If the ingenious, original, and elaborate work of Mr. Mill," he observes, "left some room for doubt and discussion, the able compositions since published by Mr. Murray and Mr. Gleig may be supposed to have fully satisfied the demands of every reader. But the excellence of histories derived from European researches alone, does not entirely set aside the utility of similar inquiries, conducted under the guidance of impressions received in India, which, as they arise from a separate source, may sometimes lead to different conclusions."

The first two volumes of his work are occupied with the history of India before it fell under the British rule, and which is sufficiently complete in itself to be put forth as a separate portion; it is to be followed, we understand, by the history of the transactions of the British in India, the most difficult, and to an English reader the most interesting, branch of the subject.

After a brief introduction, enumerating the natural divisions, geographical features, and productions of India, Mr. Elphinstone enters upon a description of ancient Hindu society, and draws a tolerably distinct picture of the social state of the people from the Code of Menu, nine hundred years before

* The History of India. By the Hon. MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE. Vols. I. and II. London, 1811. Murray.

The History of the British Empire in India. By EDWARD THORNTON, Esq. Part I. London, 1811. Wm. H. Allen and Co.

Christ. He observes, however, that a code is never the work of a single age, and even if the whole of that called by the name of Menu were referred to one period, it would not show the real state of manners. "Its injunctions are drawn from the model to which it is wished to raise the community, and its prohibitions from the worst state of crime which it was possible to apprehend." Mr. Elphinstone thinks that it is rather the work of a learned man, designed to set forth his idea of a perfect commonwealth under Hindu institutions, than a code drawn up for the regulation of a particular state under the sanction of a government. Still, as its ideal pictures must have been copied from some originals, it probably presents as accurate a representation of ancient manners and society as could be expected to be handed down from so remote an age. The system of religion inculcated in this antique record is illustrated by extracts from Sir Wm. Jones, Mr. Colebrooke, Professor Wilson, and Ram Mohun Roy.

In his general remarks upon the representation of ancient Hindu civilization, deduced from the *Manava Dharma Sastra*, Mr. Elphinstone thinks it impossible not to conclude that the "twice-born men" were a conquering people; that the servile class were the subdued aborigines; and that the independent Sudra towns were in such of the small territories, into which Hindustan was divided, as still retained their independence, while the whole of the tract beyond the Vindya mountains remained as yet uninvaded. Whether the conquerors were a foreign people, or a local tribe, or a religious sect which had outstripped their fellows in knowledge, are questions which can be solved only conjecturally. The difference in the appearance of the higher and lowest classes would tend to support the theory that they were foreigners; on the other hand, in none of the old books is there any allusion to a prior origin of the Brahmins, or to a knowledge of more than the name of any country out of India; and although the common origin of the Sanscrit language with the Western dialects leaves no doubt that there was once a connexion between the nations by whom they were used, it proves nothing regarding the place where, or even the time when, the connexion subsisted.

Mr. Elphinstone then proceeds to consider the changes which have taken place since Menu, and the state of the Hindus in later times, arranging the subjects under the following heads:—changes in caste; in the government and revenue, and in the law; the present state of religion and of philosophy; the astronomy and mathematical science of the Hindus; their geography, chronology, and medicine; the Sanscrit and other languages of India; the Hindu literature, fine arts, and manufactures; agriculture, commerce, manners, and character. These are subjects of separate chapters, of length proportionate to their importance, those on religion, literature, manners, and character possessing peculiar interest.

The religion, though it has changed its character since the time of Menu, from monotheism to polytheism, and adopted a new ritual instead of the *Vedas*, exercises as great an influence as ever over the people. The effect of the existing impure system is represented as on the whole mischievous.

Although the rewards and punishments in the next world are often well apportioned to the moral merits and demerits of the deceased, and no doubt exercise considerable influence over the conduct of the living; "the efficacy, on the other hand, ascribed to faith and to the observance of the forms of devotion, and the facility of expiating crimes by penances, have a strong tendency to weaken the effect of the religion in supporting the principles of morality." Its gross superstition, moreover, debases and debilitates the mind, and its interference in the minutiae of private manners extirpates every habit and feeling of free agency, reducing life to a mere mechanical routine.

The description of the manners of the Hindus is concise, yet full and distinct, and in this particular, Mr. Elphinstone has shown the great superiority of an historian who has seen the people he describes over one who copies at second or third hand. Of one trait in their manners he speaks without that bitterness in which vulgar critics of Eastern customs are prone to indulge—slavery; which, although he mentions it as a reproach to Hindu civilization, he says, "falls very short of the idea it at first sight suggests." He describes the slaves as home-born, or children sold by their parents during famine; and domestic slaves, he states, "are treated exactly like servants, except that they are more regarded, as belonging to the family. There is nothing to distinguish them from freemen," and he doubts if they are ever sold. In most parts of India, the very name of prædial slavery is unknown.

Mr. Elphinstone prefaces his enumeration of the characteristic qualities of the Hindus by the following judicious remarks, which we cite as an antidote to the wholesale condemnation which some writers and speakers employ, when speaking of a people who have more virtues and fewer vices than many of their own countrymen:

Englishmen in India have less opportunity than might be expected of forming opinions of the native character. Even in England few know much of the people beyond their own class, and what they do know they learn from books and newspapers, which do not exist in India. In that country, also, religion and manners put bars to our intimacy with the natives, and limit the number of transactions as well as the free communication of opinions. We know nothing of the interior of families but by report; and have no share in those numerous occurrences of life in which the amiable parts of character are most exhibited.

Missionaries of a different religion, judges, police magistrates, officers of revenue or customs, and even diplomats, do not see the most virtuous portion of a nation, nor any portion, unless when influenced by passion, or occupied by some personal interest. What we do see we judge by our own standard. We conclude that a man, who cries like a child on slight occasions, must always be incapable of acting or suffering with dignity; and that one who allows himself to be called a liar would not be ashamed of any baseness. Our writers also confound the distinctions of time and place; they combine in one character the Maratta and the Bengalee; and tax the present generation with the crimes of the heroes of the "*Mahá Bharat*." It might be argued, in opposition to many unfavourable testimonies, that those who have known the

Indians longest have always the best opinion of them; but this is rather a compliment to human nature than to them, since it is true of every other people. It is more in point, that all persons who have retired from India think better of the people they have left, after comparing them with others even of the most justly admired nations.

Mr. Elphinstone, nevertheless, is not blind to the defects of the Hindu character, arising chiefly from moral causes; some are ascribable to physical constitution, to soil and climate. The most prominent vice of the Hindus is want of veracity, though the great majority are true to their word; and their great defect is a want of manliness, though this remark by no means applies to all classes, or to any at all times: "they often display bravery not surpassed by the most warlike nations, and will always throw away their lives for any consideration of religion or honour." Upon the whole, the Hindu character is drawn by Mr. Elphinstone in favourable colours, and he remarks that, "including Thugs and Dacoits, the mass of crime in India is less than in England."

Having thus elucidated the moral and statistical history of the people, he enters upon their political history, in which, of course, it is not in our power, for want of space, to accompany the historian. The meagre relics of the early history of the Hindus are collected together with care, and every advantage is taken of the researches of Colonel Tod, the collections of Colonel Mackenzie, and of the Indo-Bactrian antiquities, to illuminate this obscure subject. Mr. Elphinstone then finds a more firm footing, in treating of the Mahomedan history, from the commencement of the Arab conquests to the establishment of a Mahomedan government in India. He then takes up the annals of the kings of Delhi, from Kutb-u-din, A.D. 1008, to the accession of the house of Timur, A.D. 1526, in the person of the celebrated Baber. The history of this dynasty, which is treated with considerable fulness, is the subject of the six concluding chapters of the work. The whole is written in a concise, vigorous, and elegant style; the narrative is never embarrassed, though retrenched of all redundancies, and we have consequently two volumes of matter which might have been distended into six.

Of Mr. Thornton's work, we have yet too little to enable us at present to speak of it with any other confidence than results from a knowledge of his talents, and of the success with which he has already treated the modern history of India. Its object is "to illustrate the rise and progress of the British dominion in India;" in accomplishing which, the more striking events in the previous history of the commercial intercourse of Great Britain with India will be briefly noticed, and a greater scope given to "the political events which have borne onward a company of merchants into a mighty government, and vested in Great Britain an empire of unparalleled magnificence."

We shall notice this work more fully hereafter.

MR. MASSON'S ACCOUNT OF THE FALL OF KHELAT.

IN the absence of official reports, the following narrative by Mr. C. Masson of the fall of Khelat, and capture of Lieut. Loveday on the 20th August, contains the first full and authentic account which has been laid before the public of the events connected with that miserable affair. The narrative, which appears in the *Bombay Times*, January 2nd, is dated "Quetta, November 25th," and is signed "Charles Masson." Up to the time of re-publishing this narrative, we have seen no contradiction offered in any of the Indian papers, although it had been before the public for two months. We must, at the same time, observe, that it is inconsistent with the statements contained in the letters of Lieut. Loveday, which we have published, and with the character ascribed to that unfortunate officer. We insert only a portion of Mr. Masson's narrative (which is extremely long) in our present number, and if any counter-details reach us, they shall appear with the concluding portion.

"In the latter end of April, 1840, I set out from Karachee to Sunmiani, where leaving my servants and luggage to follow with a kafilā, I passed on to Bela, Wad, Baghwana, and Sohrab, and reached Kelat. I made two visits to Lieut. Loveday, the Political Agent, who received me so uncourteously, that I did not think it necessary to trouble him any more with my company. Before my servants joined me, the revolt of the Brahoe tribes at Mustung had taken place, and my progress to the north was consequently stopped, and a movement in any direction was attended with great danger in the excited state of the country, and from the well-known general feeling in favour of the young son of the late Mehrab Khan, who had joined the insurgents at Mustung. I lingered at Kelat, for I could not divest my mind of the idea that the rebellion would be suppressed, but had also arranged, in case matters came to the worst, to have retired either upon Baghwana or into Kachi. The rebels having retreated from before Shall, the question of their future operations became of speedy solution, as they had either to disperse or to advance upon Kelat. I was not aware what course would be adopted, when I received a note from Lieut. Loveday, inviting me in handsome terms to his house.

"I called on him the next morning; he was most courteous, and when he informed me of the danger the place was in, I immediately consented to encounter it with him. Associated with Lieut. Loveday and his fortunes, I naturally inquired as to what measures had been taken for the defence of the town. It was too plain that Shah Nawaz Khan had been too much occupied in the management of his unruly Brahoes, or too oppressed, by natural carelessness, to take any, and no attention had been given to the repairs of the walls, or to any thing else. Neither had Lieut. Loveday at all interested himself, although he had been recommended by some, and wisely too, I think, to take charge of the defence. I had heard much of the works with which he had strengthened his own residence; they, however, were trifling, and the house was not tenable under attack for a quarter of an hour even to Brahoe assailants. I endeavoured to put a little spirit into the affair, and caused some of the most glaring defects in the town walls to be obviated, and had some of the dead walls, which might afford shelter to a foe without the walls, pulled down; but there was not time to do much. I saw also that the people of the Khan were set about the casting of bullets, as if it was meant to fight; there must be something to fight with. Shah Nawaz Khan was pleased to see me at Lieut. Loveday's house.

"On the day following my location at Lieut. Loveday's house, Shah Nawaz Khan withdrew his men into the town, and told them off to the walls. To Kamal Khan, Ektars Zai of Baghwan, and Khatir Mahomed Khan, son of Isa Khan of Wad, he confided the southern gate called Gil Khan, with an outwork at that point called the Sangar. The eastern gate, called Dil Dar, he entrusted to the son of Rashed Khan's party—between whom and Kamal Khan's men Mir Boher was stationed with his boy; the Mir, on account of Rashed Khan's son being a child, was actually the head of the Zehri contingent, which, being numerous, had nearly the whole eastern front of the town to defend. The northern or Mustung gate, being adjoining to Lieut.

Loveday's residence, was considered under his charge, but Omar Khan Kakahani was fixed in it, subject to Lieut. Loveday's orders. From the Derwaza Mustung the line along the western front to the Miri was made over to the men of Skalkoh, Mehara, Sandaran, &c., villages near Kelat, and the party of Khair Mahomed Shahghassi. From the Miri to the Sangar the walls were defended by Lutianis, Kamfararis, &c. The Miri was in charge of Mir Fatti Khan, brother to Shah Nawaz Khan, and the duty taken by the latter, whose couch was placed by night under the Derwaza Dil Dar, was to be on the alert, to patrol the ramparts, and to be ready to give assistance to any point attacked.

"On the succeeding morn, the enemy appeared, and halting a while on the low hills near Kelat, filed round by the dry bed of a watercourse and entered the gardens east of the city. Immediately, or as soon as they had alighted from their cattle, they rushed to the Bahi suburb south of the town, and attacked Kamal Khan's position. The attack in time spread to the Derwaza Dil Dar, comprising the intermediate post of Mir Bohar. It was clear our assailants intended to have got over their business speedily, or it may be they had supposed the gates would have been opened to them. Much firing took place until the afternoon, when the assailants retired. Blood was shed on this occasion, a great point in Brahuc warfare, as it authorized the hope that accommodation was out of the question, and that the hostile parties must fight in earnest. We considered the chances of holding the town as now ten to one in our favour. Our Brahuc levies subsisted on an allowance of flour; I wished Shah Nawaz Khan to have distributed some of his sheep among them after their success, but he refused, laughing and saying, 'Why shall I give them to the Brahucs to eat? I shall eat them myself.' I succeeded in procuring from Lieut. Loveday a supply of dates for the combatants. The enemy, I should have noted, were not above one thousand to twelve hundred men of all descriptions, and many of these were unarmed, and many more armed only with sword and shield. The chance is, that in the number of firelocks we were equal to them, supposing we had within the walls five to six hundred men. Throughout the night, a firing was maintained from Kamal Khan's post, and also during the next day and night, but no regular attack was made, the rebels having determined to attempt an escalade, and being occupied in the preparation of ladders. The third night came, and we were aware of the design, although not so of the point of intended attack. Shah Nawaz Khan had taken the native precaution of distributing torches along the ramparts, which, as long as they were unconsumed and replenished with oil, illumined the space for some distance around them. He was also, as customary with him, active in patrolling the place, retiring occasionally to his couch in the Derwaza Dil Dar. About two or three o'clock in the morning, the torches being extinct or burning very dimly, an increased firing announced the attack, and the point seriously menaced we found was not far from us, being the quarter between the Mustung gate and Miri, occupied by the Skalkohis, Nicharis, Sandaranis, Jettaks, &c. Nasrulah, a Kelat servant of Lieut. Loveday, brought the news that ladders were fixed, and implored that a party of sipahis should be sent. Lieut. Loveday permitted his havildar, Allabukah, to select eight men. These were accompanied by two or three others, as amateurs, and by Nasrulah. They opportunely reached as a number of the enemy had entered the town, and their companions were being assisted over the walls by those who ought to have defended them. The attack, of course, had been made in understanding with part of the garrison, who, it seemed, fired wadding only, while they lowered their ladders to help the enemy up the ladders. The sipahis performed their duty admirably, and compelled the assailants to flight, cutting off from retreat those who had entered the town, about thirty in number, under Jelal Khan; these men fell in with Shah Nawaz Khan on his rounds. They fired at him, and killed two or three of his men, while the rest, with a few exceptions, fled. Shah Nawaz Khan cut a man down, but being nearly alone was compelled to fly. Jelal Khan and his party, finding themselves unsupported, made the best of their way to Kamal Khan and besought his protection. The men were disarmed, and with their leader, who was

allowed to retain his arms, were kept prisoners. While the party of sipahis was engaged on the walls, a kalisal, sent with ammunition, was intercepted by the men of the garrison, who took his supply of cartridges as well as his sword. Naarulah, coming on the same errand, conveyed a second supply. The same man also brought the welcome news of the repulse of the escalade. The victorious sipahis now wished that a guard should remain over the slain on the walls till morning should enable them to see and despoil them. I wished Lieut. Loveday not to have permitted this, from deference to the feelings of the other Brahoss of the garrison, and hoped he would be satisfied that the men were killed, and allow their own countrymen to ride them. He tartly replied, that the spoils were the *hak* or right of the sipahis, and a guard was sent. Naarulah was desired to accompany it, but declined, aware that the act would excite ill-feeling. The restitution of these arms was the first demand made by the rebels after they entered the town. In the grey of the morning, Lieut. Loveday went from his house to the spot of the night's achievement. We had scarcely reached it and cast our eyes on the corpses strewn around, and the broken ladders under the walls, when a brisk fire reopened on the side of Kamal Khan. We returned to our house, and learned that the enemy had renewed the attack, as it proved, under the idea, that Jelal Khan and his party (who they were not aware had surrendered) would open the gates to them. This attack was sharp, and continued for about two hours, when the enemy again withdrew.

"We might now have congratulated ourselves upon the events of the past night, but were not allowed long to do so, for symptoms of a general panic soon manifested themselves. They communicated even to our own people. It was true that the party of sipahis, who had so gallantly behaved, had in the heat of battle slain and wounded also some of the traitors of the garrison, and there was reason to apprehend, unless measures of precaution were adopted, that in another attack they would side openly with the enemy. Throughout the day, our sipahis were constantly exclaiming that there was treachery, inferring so from the guns at the Miri, occasionally fired, being loaded with blank cartridges, as they supposed. In the evening we were visited by Shah Nawaz Khan, who was low-spirited. I proposed to eject the traitors with or without their arms. This step the Khan did not think advisable. I next proposed to give every man of the garrison a small sum of money, and to promise as much more, every time they repulsed the foe. This mode was not approved of. From this day, the casting of bullets was suspended, and all idea of continuing the defence seemed to be abandoned. Succeeding events better explained the cause of the panic, and its origin. Kamal Khan, upon whom Shah Nawaz Khan almost entirely depended, declared the place untenable, that arrangements were indispensable, and all but affirmed that he would fight no more. It seems the enemy, enraged at Kamal Khan's opposition, had threatened to send to Baghwana for his wives and children, with the view of placing them in their front as they marched to the walls, and thereby to compel him to open the gates to them. Whether affected by this menace, or that he had previously inclined to play a double part, he now wavered, and Shah Nawaz Khan found he could no longer reckon on him. It may also be, that communion with his prisoner Jelal Khan did the Baghwana chief no good. About sunset, a Saiyad, as vakil, came to the town on the part of the enemy, either in pursuance of a concerted plan, or that finding force was ineffectual, it was deemed necessary to have recourse to fraud. I very much protested against the admission of this man, but Shah Nawaz Khan said it was right, and Lieut. Loveday did not object. The Khan next sent an Eichi to the camp of the enemy, observing, it behoved him to do so, as an Eichi had been sent to him. It was easy to divine what would be the end of negotiation. On the next day, Kamal Khan met the Sirdars of Saharwan in a garden without the town. What passed is not known, but the result of the conference was an *aher nama*, or engagement between the Sirdars of Jhalawan and Saharwan, giving the *takhi* or command of Kelat to the son of the late Mehrab Khan, and Baghwana, Zadi, and Khouder to Shah Nawaz Khan, the latter vacating Kelat on the third day. Lieut.

Loveday, with his sipahis, people and property, was to be escorted to Shall. A copy of the document, sealed by Kamal Khan, on behalf of the Sirdars of Jhalawan, by the Saharawan Sirdars, Mahomed Khan Shervane, Malek Dinar, Mahmud Shah, Jahan Mahomed, Bangul Zai, and Mahomed Khan Lari, was given to Lieut. Loveday. I could not forbear pointing out the absurdity of the affair, but he did not see it in such a light, or conscious thereof, professed to be satisfied. I represented that the principals on neither side were engaged in the treaty, or parties to it, while the Sirdars of Saharawan were at the moment rebels—probably outlaws—therefore little competent to execute treaties. There was also the question as to what the government would say to what was going on, and it was not likely to be influenced by the treaties of such men. The pointing out that the son of Mehrab Khan, the Darogah Gul Mahomed and others might not think themselves pledged by the seals of the Saharawan chiefs, induced Lieut. Loveday to make an effort to obtain their seals also, through Kamal Khan. They were not given, but that of Azzad Khan, of Kharan, was affixed to the instrument. It was in vain I urged to Lieut. Loveday how studiously the principals avoided to commit themselves, and the danger he ran. Kamal Khan explained, and justified his conduct after his own fashion, and Lieut. Loveday was satisfied. I spoke so much to Kamal Khan, that at last he used to take Lieut. Loveday aside, and would not speak in my presence, when instilling into him notions of his security. Lieut. Loveday's dependents and servants, many of whom were admitted to his counsel, applauded the act, and anticipated the happy sway of Mir Nasir Khan, so was called Mehrab Khan's young son. I could only forebode evil, and wearied myself in conjecture as to what would be the end of the drama.

"As soon as the *ekrar namah* had been concluded, intercourse was free between the town and rebel camp, and Nasrulah, Lieut. Loveday's Kelat servant, began the work of deception by producing a letter, which he said the Darogah, his ancient master, had sent to him when he and the young khan started from Kharan, desiring him to tell Lieut. Loveday how much the Darogah esteemed him. Nasrulah was now, in consequence, sent to the Darogah, and returned bringing back the kindest assurances, either never made by that crafty old man, or made only to deceive. Lieut. Loveday had, on the first mention of negotiation, been taken by Shah Nawas Khan to the Miri, and had seen the Khan's mother, who with her son thought at the time there was no alternative but treaty. Now, however, better acquainted with the state of the rebel camp, Shah Nawas Khan and Mir Boher of Zehri wished to break off the treaty. Mir Boher had been suspected, and perhaps with justice; but events had changed him, and he was now willing to continue the defence; indeed, since the investment, he had fought with sincerity. He came twice or thrice to Lieut. Loveday, with and without Shah Nawas Khan, and I strenuously urged that officer to encourage their warlike notions, and once induced him to give his hand to Shah Nawas Khan and to Mir Boher; but the fatal influence of Haji Osman, Nasrulah, and the rest, paralyzed every thing. These men made the grossest misrepresentations as to the numbers of the rebels, their abundance of provisions and other necessities, which were believed; whereas they were without food and ammunition, and if kept at bay two or three days more, must have dispersed. Mir Boher proposed to have provided against treachery within by removing the parties who had manifested it to other points, and placing in their stead Khan Mahomed Khan, an approved good man, and his party. He was also averse to ejecting from the town, which I still suggested, but did not press when a remedy was thought of. I asked Mir Boher what had come over Kamal Khan? He replied that Kamal Khan had become faint-hearted, but that he would get him round. Mir Boher spoke with real anguish to Shah Nawas Khan of the disgrace about to fall on them, saying, it was *bin turada*, or 'cutting off their horses,' and that Kamal Khan had spoiled all. I must always think it was most unfortunate that Lieut. Loveday did not at this period exercise a sound judgment, and give a hearty support to Shah Nawas Khan and Mir Boher when they were in the humour to fight. Could Kamal Khan have been

brought round, and they were confident he might, there was no fear of the place being held. I have since heard that the treachery was not so widely spread as was at first apprehended, and that Rahim Khan Lutiani, of Zehri, and his party, with all the Kambharis of the garrison, were devoted to Shah Nawaz Khan. The evil persons about Lieut. Loveday would not allow him to act as his unprejudiced opinions might have permitted him, and filled his ears with a thousand suspicions of Mir Boher, Kamal Khan, and Shah Nawaz Khan, while they enlarged on the kind treatment and protection he would receive from the opposite party. While these things were going on, I discoursed as seriously as I could with Lieut. Loveday on the folly of putting himself in the power of the unprincipled men without, and urged to him that he should judge for himself, uninfluenced by the low incompetent people about him; that the business was one in which the government would have something to say, and they were incapable of conception even of the light in which it would be regarded. One evening we talked until very late, plying up and down the room, and Lieut. Loveday gave a jump and exclaimed, 'he would die;' but it was only for the moment, and the safer counsels of Haji Osman and Sampat reconciled him to life. I did not, however, understand there was any occasion to die, for had the defence been continued, and the town, contrary to all probability, had been forced, all those who had now been staunch would have irretrievably committed themselves with Mehrab Khan's son's party, and would have retired with us, by the Mustang gate, which was in our own hands, and we should have all moved upon Zehri, from which Lieut. Loveday and his party might have passed over into Kachi, or, if convenient, hostilities might have been renewed, by forming a party in Jhalawan, which might easily have been done.

(The conclusion next month.)

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Examen Méthodique des Faits qui Concernent la Thian-Tchu, ou l'Inde; Traduit du Chinois, Par M. G. PAUTHIER. Paris, 1840.

THIS is a work for which the students of the history and antiquities of China and India will not hesitate to confess deep obligations to the learned author. It is a careful translation from Chinese authorities of the historical records of their intercourse with India, and the regions beyond the Indus, from the time of the Han dynasty, B. C. 136, illustrated (we may truly say) by copious notes, containing the original texts, where necessary, and evincing great learning, research, and ingenuity. By means of his familiarity not only with the Chinese language, but with Sanscrit and other Indian dialects, M. Pauthier has been able to elucidate the text, to confirm the accuracy of the Chinese authorities, and to identify the names of objects, and thereby to throw a light upon the state of India at an early period, which will materially aid the investigations now prosecuting by the help of the Indo-Bactrian relics. The different modes in which foreign names are written by the Chinese, are calculated to obscure them to persons who are not competent to trace the process of transcription. One mode is that of translating the name (where significant) out of the foreign language into their own, whereby not the slightest resemblance to the original is offered to the ear or the eye. As an example of this mode of transcription, we may mention the designation *Himálaya*, or *Himálagiri*, which signifies "Snowey mountains." The Chinese write the same *Soué-shan*, which means precisely the same. Another mode of transcription is that of representing the sound or sounds of the foreign name in their own characters (employed phonetically) as nearly as the peculiarity of the Chinese language, which is destitute of certain sounds, will permit. Thus *Samarhand* is written with four characters, *So-ma-urh-han*; and *Champarna* (in Behar) *Cha-poo-lo-lo*.

Amongst the facts which this valuable body of materials offers (and to which we shall take a future opportunity of referring more at length), it is stated in the Chinese

records that, about A.D. 150, "all the kingdoms of Kabul (within *Kaou-foo*) and of Hindustan belonged to the Yuē-she (Yuē, 'moon'; 'she' 'race'), who had put their kings to death, and substituted military commanders to rule them." This fact of the domination of the lunar race (Chandra-vansa) is important, and the Chinese author Ma-twan-lin states that, about B.C. 26, a prince of the Yuē-she, who ruled one of the five states conquered by this race, subjected the Ye-thu (*Getes*), and Ki-pin (Cophenes, between Kabul and Kashmir), and that "the Yuē-she again became masters of India."

We may take this occasion to mention that M. Pauthier is employed upon an Etymological Dictionary, Chinese, Latin, and French, upon an excellent plan, exhibiting the sounds of the characters not only in Chinese, but in Japanese and other tongues which are written in the Chinese character, and subjoining definitions extracted from the lexicographers of China.

Memorial of Richard Spooner, late Political Superintendent of Sawunt Warree.
Bombay, 1840.

THE publication of this Memorial (addressed to the Court of Directors, praying for the redress of his wrongs in being removed from his post of Political Superintendent of the country of Sawunt Warree adjoining the Goa country) is doubtless intended as a vindication of the memorialist from the imputations cast upon him on account of his connexion with the putting to death of certain insurgents in that country by Lieutenant Gibbard under his orders, in December 1838, and for which that officer lost his commission, and was put upon his trial for murder, of which offence he was acquitted. The details given by Mr. Spooner show that the country was in a state of great disorder; that prompt and energetic measures were necessary to tranquillize it, and that the measures adopted by Mr. Spooner had the effect of restoring tranquillity. There seems, however, no reason to doubt that, whatever might be this gentleman's intention, his "vague and loose" verbal directions to Lieut. Gibbard led that young officer to believe that his instructions were to take no prisoners, and consequently to put to death those insurgents who fell into his hands. Mr. Spooner states that time and the circumstances of the case did not admit of his giving written instructions. The subsequent remarks in the memorial tend apparently to justify the severity exercised by Mr. Gibbard; and we do not find that Mr. Spooner expressly denies that it was his intention that that officer should take no prisoners, though he argues that, as Lieut. Gibbard had been found guilty by Court-martial of having caused certain prisoners to be shot "without due authority and warrant for so doing," this is sufficient proof of the memorialist's innocence of having given him instructions to seize persons and then summarily put them to death. He further states that Lieut. Gibbard has certified to him, and given to him a written document, to the effect "that he *never has stated*, and *never intended attempting to prove*, that he was ordered to seize prisoners and afterwards put them to death," and that the Bombay government, after a rigid inquiry into all the circumstances, has fully acquitted Mr. Spooner of ever having given such instructions to Lieut. Gibbard. This places Mr. Gibbard's conduct in a very serious light. On the other hand, Mr. Spooner admits that Lieut. Gibbard informed him that Goondee Purub, a Goa subject, had been seized (i. e. taken prisoner) and immediately afterwards shot, and that he (Mr. Spooner) "could not, under all the circumstances of the case, do otherwise than applaud his conduct!"

A General Outline of the Animal Kingdom, and Manual of Comparative Anatomy.

By THOMAS RYMER JONES, F.R.S., Professor of Comparative Anatomy in King's College, London. London, 1841. Van Voorst.

THIS work, which is now brought to a close, exhibits "a complete view of the organization and physiological relations of every class of living beings," and "a succinct account of the structure and development of the vital organs through all the modifications that they present in the long series of the animal creation." It is illustrated by 336 engravings, and is worthy of accompanying the other excellent works on natural history which have emanated from the same publishers.

Sir Henry Cavendish's Debates of the House of Commons, from May, 1768, to June, 1774. By J. WRIGHT. Part III. London, 1841. Longman & Co.

THIS third part of these valuable recovered records comprehends, amongst others, the debates on the riots in St. George's Fields, Mr. Wilkes's Middlesex Election, and Mr. Dowdeswell's motion to disqualify officers in the Revenue from voting for members of Parliament. They are full and highly curious.

Records of Female Piety, comprising the Lives and Extracts from the Writings of Women eminent for religious excellence. By JAMES A. HUIF. Edinburgh, 1841. Oliver & Boyd.

A SMALL body of female religious biography, the examples being taken principally from our own countrywomen.

First Report of the Progress of Legal Education in Ireland, from the Principal of the Dublin Law Institute to the Council of the Society. Dublin, 1841. Hodges & Smith.

THIS first Report of the proceedings of the Dublin Law Institute, with a copy of the proceedings, and the introductory lectures of the professors (showing the plan proposed to be pursued in the several departments of this "Law School"), afford good reason to believe that this attempt to promote and extend so important a study in Ireland will have an excellent effect upon the general tone of education in that country.

Nine Years' Residence, and a Nine Months' Tour on Foot, in the States of New York and Pennsylvania, for the use of Labourers, Farmers, and Emigrants. By THOMAS DUNDEEN, once a Scotch Farmer. Edinburgh, 1841.

MR. DUNDEEN, having suffered severely by being a successful suitor in the Courts of Law of his country, and having, through disgust, "emigrated rather abruptly," has delivered himself of some shrewd and pungent remarks upon America, which may be of much value to the classes for whom his book is intended.

A Letter to the Clergy of Various Denominations, and to the Slave-holding Planters, in the Southern Parts of the United States of America. By THOMAS CLARKSON. London, 1841. Johnston and Barrett.

THIS is a solemn appeal to the American slave-holders, by the venerable apostle of emancipation, pointing out not only the sinfulness but the impolicy of holding labourers in a state of bondage, and calling upon the planters of the United States to "lose not a moment in enfranchising their slaves," for their own sakes.

A Manual of Logarithms and Practical Mathematics; for the use of Students, Engineers, Navigators, and Surveyors, &c. By JAMES TROTTER. Edinburgh, 1841. Oliver and Boyd.

A very convenient mathematical text-book; clear, concise, and accurate.

Natural Philosophy; adapted for Self-instruction and use in Schools. Book First. Pneumatics. By HUGO RAIN. Edinburgh, 1841. Oliver and Boyd.

A treatise, at once scientific and popular, on aeriform fluids, comprising the latest theories, and illustrated with explanatory engravings.

REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

No. XLII.

THIS month's mail has reached England in an extraordinarily short space of time : our Bombay papers of May 1st were received by us at mid-day of June 3rd. The accounts brought by it are to the following dates :—Calcutta, 21st April; Madras, 23rd April; Bombay, 1st May; China, 1st April.

The Chinese intelligence is important, but unhappily affords little hope of a speedy adjustment of affairs, and furnishes fresh proof, if it were necessary, of the gross mismanagement which has attended our proceedings on the spot, in this unfortunate quarrel, from the beginning, and to which the eyes of all the world seem at length to be reluctantly opened.

A few months after the date of the last month's advices, it clearly appeared that the hope of peace, which had deluded none but Captain Elliot, was illusory; the imperial minister and high Commissioner failed to fulfil their engagements; hostilities recommenced, and it appears from the tone of the imperial edicts from Peking, that no terms of pacification had been thought of there but the expulsion or extermination of the "rebellious foreigners," who, when taken, are to be sent in chains, with the heads of the slain, to the capital! Meanwhile, the easy credulity of the British Plenipotentiary had induced him not only to despatch to India and England intelligence that all was over, but with "haste—post-haste" precipitation, before the preliminaries had been ratified, to order the evacuation of Chusan by the miserable remnant of its once fine garrison and send them back to India; the consequence of which has been, that Hong-kong, which was taken possession of in the name of Her Majesty, has been abandoned for want of troops, and those Chinese, who may have become British partisans, are surrendered to the mercy of their countrymen, as an encouraging example to others. The conduct of her Majesty's representative in China may well dispose her royal mind to participate in the sentiments of the Emperor of China, whom the transactions have filled with "shame, indignation, and grief."

Where the bravery of our gallant forces had full scope, nothing can equal its ardour and success. As soon as hostilities were renewed, a portion of the squadron sailed up the celebrated reach, known as the Bocca Tigris. The great Bogue forts, as they are called, are placed at the upper extremity of a part of this reach, called Anson's Bay; Chuenpee and Tykok-tow, formerly destroyed, guard the lower one, the span of the bay being about seven miles. The field-work first taken, seems to have been a temporary structure on an island near the middle of the stream. The principle of keeping protected in the rear as well as in the front, is not recognized in Chinese engineering; and accordingly the forts, which even in front are far

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more alarming in appearance than reality, were in the rear nearly defenceless, and might be turned or commanded without much inconvenience. The details of the capture are given in Sir Gordon Bremer's despatches with great minuteness, and the result is, that the British flag was hoisted at Canton, the city itself being at the mercy of the British forces. The passage of the steamer *Nemesis* into the inner waters, through branches in which a foreign ship had never before floated, and the wholesale destruction of forts, batteries, stations and junks, must have struck terror as well as surprise into the Chinese. What effect this success will have upon the Imperial Council of Peking, remains to be seen. If Ke-shen,—who, according to the Eastern maxim, that ill-success is the fault of the agent alone, has been sent to the capital for punishment,—succeeds in making the Emperor sensible of the inutility of further resistance, we may hope for peace, upon better terms than the folly of Captain Elliot submitted to offer; if not, we see nothing but a protracted warfare, carried on at a vast cost to the public treasury, and with a terrible waste of life. Much may, however, be expected from the sagacity of Sir H. Pottinger.

In India, the state of the Punjab is a subject of anxious consideration. That country is a scene of dreadful internal disorganization, the army is in a state of open mutiny, murdering its officers; of the chiefs, none seem capable of controlling the elements of disorder; and the European commanders are hastening from the scene of turmoil and bloodshed. Our army is on the frontier, but had not received orders, that is, a provocation, to pass the Sutlej.

The news from Herat is strangely conflicting. The cause of the sudden retreat of Major Todd seems to have been a dispute with the Vizir, and a distrust of his views towards British interests, rather than any direct breach with us; and it is surmised that a good understanding may be restored, and our ties, perhaps, strengthened by this temporary rupture. A military demonstration will hasten this event.

The Nepaul Government is said to have issued a proclamation to the effect, that, as some evil-disposed person had been propagating reports of a misunderstanding between the British and Nepalese government, which were utterly false and unfounded, the property of any person who was discovered propagating them would be confiscated, and his ears filled with molten lead.

There is no intelligence of moment from Afghanistan. The despatches respecting the affairs in the Nazian valley shew that our army had a somewhat arduous duty to perform, in subduing a country studded with forts. The affairs of Soinde remain *in statu quo*; our troops were in motion for their different destinations, but as it would appear that Nusseer Khan has really come to terms, we apprehend that there is hope of a real establishment of tranquillity in that unsettled country.

The domestic affairs of the Presidencies have little to attract observation. The cholera has made sad ravages at Calcutta and its vicinity, and even at Agra. In the former, up to the 9th April, the deaths were 50 per day

in that city, without including the suburbs. The sudden announcement of a five per cent. loan had excited surprise and reprehension. Dost Mahomed Khan had reached Calcutta.

A great sensation had been produced at Bombay by the rather unexpected retirement of the Governor, Sir James Carnac, who returns to England on account of health. His departure was marked by affectionate tributes from all classes, which his character and conduct had so well earned for him. The press at Bombay has come into collision with the Bench, owing to some severe remarks made upon the conduct of Sir Henry Roper, the Chief Justice, in the Forbes case.

HOUGH'S NARRATIVE OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY OF THE INDUS.*

THIS narrative embodies a vast variety of valuable details respecting the operations of the Army of the Indus, from the commencement of the march of the Bengal column from Kurnaul, in October 1838, to the close of the campaign in August 1839. The narrative is so far in the form of a diary, that it records the proceedings of the army in the order of their dates; but the notes, or rather annotations, contain much illustrative information from official documents and from other authorities. Altogether, it forms the fullest, the completest, and the most professional work upon the subject, which has yet appeared, and we only regret that the time requisite to digest the materials of such a publication, has allowed other works of less pretension to rob it of those attractions which belong to novelty.

Major Hough has added some remarks upon "the Invasion of India and the Means of Defence," and a chapter on the History of the Dooranee Dynasty, from its foundation in 1747, which considerably enhance the value and interest of the book.

Our Journal has already been the vehicle of so much information respecting the campaign, in the shape of periodical intelligence, and in the journal of Captain Ogle, that we should not be justified in minutely examining Major Hough's elaborate work. When our pages are less encumbered, we propose to make some extracts, with reference to particular occurrences in the campaign, regarding which, the testimony of such an eye-witness as Major Hough is important: and in the meanwhile, we strongly recommend his Narrative to public attention.

* A Narrative of the March and Operations of the Army of the Indus, in the Expedition to Affghanistan in the years 1838-39; illustrated by a Map; Views of Candahar, Ghuznee, and Cabool, and various Tables: comprising also the History of the Dooranee Empire, from its Foundation to the present Time, By MAJOR W. HOUGH, 48th Regt. N. I., late Dep. Judge Advocate General of the Bengal Column Army of the Indus, &c. London, 1841. Wm. H. Allen & Co.

THE MOSLEM'S DAUGHTER.

BY MRS. POSTANS.*

It was the evening hour at Sultanpoor. The rays of the departing sun bathed in brilliancy the delicately-sculptured minarets of the city; beams of sapphire-coloured radiance played upon the grotesquely-carved windows of the elevated harems, and the luxuriant foliage of the date grove still remained tipped with their golden hues. The scene which this sunset thus glowingly revealed was tranquil, yet joyous in its very elements of rest. The bustle of the busy town was stilled; the cool breeze of evening had succeeded the burning heat of noon; the song-birds were piping their last vespers in their leafy homes; the thirsty kine sported with clumsy mirth in the cool waters of the shaded tank, while from the galleried summits of the neighbouring minaret arose the sonorous chaunt of the reverend muezzin, inviting the faithful to their evening worship.

The city itself was pleasantly situated. The fort, with ponderous gates and frowning bastions, crowned an elevated plateau, overlooking a wide plain bounded on one side by ocean's waves, and on another by a distant range of lofty hills. Below the fort smiled the green promise of an abundant harvest—the waving rice and the lofty sugar-cane. From within the walls of the fort arose tall spires and domed roofs, some of the latter being inlaid with bright mosaics of azure china, and others supporting gay and parti-coloured flags, or gilded banners, inscribed with the holy name of Islam. On the bastions bristled numerous guns, while, at the eastern angle of the wall, a dilapidated turret assumed a more graceful and picturesque appearance from the garlanding of small shrubs and many-coloured creepers, whose roots were buried among the loosened stones. Scattered on the plain were small clumps of foliage shading the columned tombs, which, interspersed with numerous musjids, seemed as spots uniting in holiest hopes the interests of the living and the dead, and, as a background to the whole, appeared a dense forest of noble trees, whose dark masses were relieved by the tall stems of the feathery palms and the tenderer-leaved bamboo. It was a fair picture; and yet, as the parting sunbeams and lengthening shadows cast into bold relief its many features, a stranger could not look upon the frowning portals and massive bastions of that old fort without the sad conviction, that Moslem bigotry, with its adjunct of power, would find in its gloomy strength the means of oppression and wrong.

The broad and keen-edged shadows were now rapidly losing their distinctive forms, and blending with the approaching twilight, as a cavalcade of mounted and armed men emerged from the date grove, and, caracoling their steeds along the borders of the tank, sprang up the steep ascent, and entered with tumultuous haste the eastern portal of the city. Once within the fort, the horsemen's pace was slackened, and greater order attended their onward march. The foremost rider was one on whom time had laid a gentle hand. His firmly knit and stately figure showed a man not past the prime and vigour of his age, albeit the few grey hairs, which mingled in his raven and glossy

* Some facts connected with the cruel fate of a young Mohammedan lady, of a family of rank (which are in conformity with the merciless customs of the followers of the Prophet) having lately fallen under my observation, I have been induced to weave them into the following tale; endeavouring also to retain, as nearly as possible, the characteristic manners of the Moslem people.—M. P., Upper Sindh, Aug. 1840.

beard, would seem to claim for him the privileges of longer experience. The full and lustrous eye, which beamed from below the richly-embroidered turban, bespoke a character in which towering ambition was blended with a severe and haughty nature; and on the brow was seen the expressive evidence of that noble birth which, to the Moslem, is at once his pride, his misery, and his darkest curse. The massive silver trappings adorning his fine-limbed steed, the rich jewels suspended from his neck, and the lowly salutations of the people as he passed along, proclaimed the Governor of Sultanpoor, no less than the number of his armed retainers, who, with glittering spears and richly ornamented matchlocks, restrained the impatient curvettings of their steeds to within a few paces of their leader.

As the cavalcade passed along the great bazaar, many were the earnest greetings, and low the humble salutations, made to the Mirza Aga. He seemed to heed them not, however, but fixed his eye, with an anxious gaze, upon the richly-sculptured windows of the terraced palace, which, embowered in the thick foliage of its charming gardens, now appeared in bold relief against the clear, dark, azure sky. Never had those lofty walls, those fruitful shades, the calm abode of all that forms the domestic happiness of a Moslem noble, appeared so pleasant to the eye of Mirza Aga—his object was now attained. Another precious jewel gemmed the bright chain of power, to which, day by day, his ambition added another link. It was from no foray that his little troop returned—their spears still bright, their accoutrements fresh, unstained, and brilliant in their hues—but from a visit to a neighbouring prince, at which the governor, with a father's and a noble's pride, had concluded the betrothment of his lovely daughter. Often had the haughty Kureem Khan led his retainers against the towers of Sultanpoor, but ere long, he would enter its gates as a bridegroom and a friend. The cessation of hostilities had been purchased at this price, and the father's heart beat high as he pondered on his success. The love of Mirza Aga for his daughter was of a character so intense, that even his ambition faltered before it; yet still he judged of the means of her happiness as a *Moslem* father, and imagined that wealth and pomp, with the full sway over a princely husband's harem, would afford his beloved child every joy his fondest care could bestow. The affection for his daughter, therefore, interfered not with the projects of his ambition; it may be that he loved her more on this account, and because her beauty was the bright prize so sought. But, as he drew nearer to his palace gates, and gazed upwards to the screened windows of his elevated harem, the best feelings predominated, and the image of his fair child excluded every baser thought.

"Raena, my sweet Raena," fell in half-expressed accents from his lips; "I shall soon see thee once again, soon listen to thy gentle voice, and watch thy lovely face dimple into smiles of joy at the tale I have to tell." And as if with that pleasant thought all harsher feelings vanished, every feature of that haughty countenance radiated with tenderness.

In a spacious and richly decorated apartment of the palace, supported upon embroidered cushions, and attired in robes glittering with pearls and gems, sat a fair girl, just springing into womanhood. But strange that, while surrounded with every luxury which should charm the eye of Moslem maiden—spotless draperies studded with golden stars; Persian carpets glowing with the richest dyes; blooming flowers in their opal vases, rivalling in perfume the fragrant attar scattered round—still, the soft eyes of the harem's pride were fixed with

a gaze of sadness, or wandered with listless apathy around the group of merry slave-girls, who, now with song, and now with gently-touched sitarr, sought to win a smile from their lovely, but pensive mistress.

The last strain had passed away; the minstrel, with sparkling eyes and heightened colour, had ended one of Hafiz's softest love-songs, when the fair girl, who had listened with impatience for its close, rose languidly from her pile of cushions.

"Ameena, your voice is sweet as the measure of the poet; but yet I am weary of the strain. I know not why, but I am tired of this life; your music saddens; the very flowers oppress me with their breath. Oh, how do I wish that I were again a little child, sporting in the palace gardens, and lisping my lessons to old Nooradeen!" "And yet," said the dark-eyed songstress, "I have known my sweet mistress listen with as charmed an ear to the loves of Leila and Mujnoon (although the voice that chaunted them was familiar) as ever she did, I fancy, to the holy *Koran*, drawn from the lips of her father's moolah."

"Aye, aye!" added the gray-haired Zeba; "and believe me, my child, the songs of the poets are fitter for the ear of a pretty maiden than the dull wisdom of a priest; and in truth, my fair mistress, although you would now willingly, as it would seem, exchange the voice of Ameena for the mutterings of Nooradeen, you treat but slightly those doctrines of the Prophet which enforce seclusion and obedience on the daughters of our people."

"Well, well, nurse, do not look so unkindly on me, or reproach me so harshly for my discontent; but in those days I was a happy child. I had liberty and joy. Do you not remember, Zeba, how I would run races in the palace gardens with my brother's tame gazelles, and how they and Yussuf would chase me in the rose-garden, and down the chumpa grove, and then half-smother me in jasmine buds? and now I must sit in these vast and silent rooms, or listen to those oft-heard songs, or watch my slave-girls embroidering their satin boddices, or sink listlessly in repose upon these cushions!"

"Yet what wouldst thou have, my child?" interrupted the old nurse; "your father doats on your very smile; he lavishes on you his wealth; you have rich clothes, fine jewels, slave-girls, shawls, perfumes—and yet you are unhappy! and all, forsooth, because you are not still a romping child! For shame! Raena. And how can you, a Moslem maiden, betrothed to a noble lover, so far forget the modesty of your sex, as to name, or *think* even of, a youth not of thy father's house?"

"Alas!" sighed the lovely girl, "but how can I cease to love my friends, merely because the custom of my land forbids it? What I have ever known in early days charms me in memory more than all the pleasures of the present. The butterflies I chased, the fawn I tamed, the flowers that Yussuf and I planted beside the minaret fountain; all these are far dearer to me than shawls and jewels." "Nonsense! these thoughts are sinful, child; you do your duty ill to your noble father," replied Zeba, "when, as the betrothed of Kureem Khan, your head is filled with that stripling Yussuf." "Must I really, Zeba," said the maiden, not noticing the last reproach, "marry that haughty and cruel khan, whose beard is like a snow-wreath on the distant mountains? Surely, my dear father will not urge it when he knows,"—

"Your father's word has passed," replied the nurse; "he is but now returned from the khan's palace, and three camel-loads of presents are below waiting your acceptance, as the affianced of the prince."

"Alas! alas!" said the fair girl, while the tears in fast succession forced

themselves through her drooping lashes, "I would I were a Christian maiden, who weds where she can love; but a poor Moslem girl!"—

The conclusion of this heretical speech was, fortunately for the bigotted ears of old Zeba, left unfinished. A heavy step approached, and the stately Mirza folded his child in a warm embrace.

"My sweet Raena," said he, when the slave-girls had withdrawn, "my wishes prosper; the khan recalls his retainers from the province border for my fair daughter's sake. Nay, blush not, my dear girl; the time is at hand when rich pearls and brilliant gems shall wreath thy glossy hair as a happy bride, and my gentle child become the chief of the noble Kureem's harem. Rich brocades, embroidered slippers, and Cashmere shawls, your princely lover lays, as love-gifts, at your feet, and this jewelled star I promised to place myself upon your brow, as a pledge of his acceptance."

As the Mirza exhibited the glittering gift, Raena lifted her radiant eyes towards her father's face; a tear trembled on their lashes; her bosom heaved against her satin boddice, and the maiden seemed as if about to reveal some hidden thought, some agonizing feeling, which pressed too heavily upon that throbbing heart. Whatever it may have been, it passed not her lips, and as the fond father ascribed to maiden coyness this ill-concealed emotion, he looked on her with an admiring glance, and, as he placed the trinket upon her brow, pressed his lip upon her cheek, and blessed her in the Prophet's name.

"In a few days, Raena," said the Mirza, "your brothers, Lutuf and Rooknadeen, will return, and will then tell you of the gallant feats of your noble lover; but now, farewell, my child. The natch-girls' song and the glancing lights tell me I am expected in the hall of audience."

For a moment, Raena buried her fair face in the cushions of the divan; but, feeling the air heavy, with the perfume of the fading jasmine-wreaths, scattered too plentifully around her, she rose, and stepping lightly forth upon the moon-lit terrace, leaned upon a sculptured parapet, hung with the richest carpets of Iran, and looking forth upon the distant landscape, pondered sadly upon her father's words.

"It is then true,"—thus ran the current of her meditations,—*"that I am destined to become the wife of that hated prince; the kind Christian lady, that my mother loved, told us that the maidens of her land married as they would, and each formed the one bright jewel in their husband's heart. We, alas! are given, sold, for wealth or ambition, perchance, like myself, to some aged prince, to share with many his chilling favour; to intrigue, to struggle, or to flatter, in order to gain a power one cannot prize, or to remain uncared for and unloved. Why am I thus forced to marry? In my father's harem, I at least am loved. My brothers are my friends; my old nurse Zeba, although I anger her at times, has the affection of a mother for me. Ah! but then my family would hold me as disgraced—my father's power would dwindle, and therefore am I doomed to misery far worse than death. In a few short months, my sweet flowers will be tended by a stranger's hand; no more shall I watch my gallant brothers spur across the plain, to chase the wild deer from its hills; no more will Rooknadeen bring me bright-plumaged birds, or Lutuf talk of his merry sports; no more shall I see the noble and princely Yusef, with my father's train, curvet his beautiful Arab, without the palace gates."*

There are seasons when sadness presses with double power upon the heart, aided by local circumstances. When the external world, with all its bustle, is still; when nature, in her calm and power, holds communion with the bruised heart; then it is that the stricken spirit, seeking and finding this quiet

sympathy, pours forth its griefs, as into the bosom of a dear and familiar friend, and silently receives comfort in return. Thus was it now with the sorrowing Raena, as the motherless girl, full of terror at the ill-assorted marriage from which her father's words had so lately assured her there was no escape, sought the cool and scented breath of that soft evening, and as it played among her raven tresses, her heart felt the silent influence of nature's calm, and, vague and indefinable as it was, a still small voice, seeming to whisper hope, soothed and quieted her griefs.

And now, unnoticed by the maiden, stood a lovely child, looking timidly up in wonder that her usually merry playmate should thus be alone and sad. Karishma, as she now stood, with her dark eyes turned inquiringly towards Raena's face, her jewelled anklets, her little gold-embroidered cap and fluttering veil, presented a pleasing picture of a miniature houri. In one hand she held a budding rose, and with the other gently touched the garments of Raena. The maiden turned, and at once a recognition, so sweet, one would have thought no sadness could ever cloud that face, dimpled it with smiles. "Ah, Karishma!" said she, gaily, "and where has my little truant wandered? why were you not here to help old Zeba to wreath the jasmine blossoms in honour of my father's visit; to sing me your evening song, and watch the stars come brightly forth, or rush downwards through the azure sky? You have found me but a dull playmate lately, and you grow tired of me, Karishma."

"Do not say so, dear Raena," said the little damsel, "but promise me not to tell old Zeba, and you shall hear. You know I am always frightened at your stately father, and as I knew he was coming to the harem, I ran away, through the grove of chumpas, to find that bulbul's nest the little birds were chirping from this morning, and old Lala having broken away a bit of the wall that separates the garden from the court-yard, for the fruit trees had nearly spoilt it, and peeping through, I saw your father pass, with all the horse-men, and he looked so stern, that I hid myself behind a rose-bush; but when he had passed, I looked again—and who do you think saw me there, Raena? why, dear Yussuf. And when the rest had gone, he came back, and told me the Mirza Aga would certainly kill Lala, if he knew the harem's grounds were open; so he told me to go away; and then he asked for you, Raena, and talked so long, we forgot old Lala, and the garden-wall. At last, he plucked this rose, and bid me give it you, and say, you must remember, as he did, your schoolfellow and playmate. I told him you were always talking about him, Raena, and then he looked so handsome, and so happy, that I said I did not wonder that you loved him so."

The fair cheek of Raena blushed to the hue of the offered flower. "Silly child," said she, "why did you tell Yussuf this?" But the maiden took the rose, and a gentle sigh might have told one, who knew a woman's heart better than Karishma, that her playmate chided her for that with which, perhaps unconsciously, she was but too well pleased. The child, however, saw not this; for a moment she was silent, and then resumed the chat; but it was in a different strain.

"And so, Raena, you are really to marry Kureem Khan? Oh, how grand you will be! You will have such beautiful dresses, and such a world of jewels; and of course you will be the favourite in the harem, and rule everybody; and you will have natches, and slaves, and charming swings in every room, and sweetmeats more than you can eat, and the khan's other wives to scold or laugh at; oh, you will be so very happy!" And the little damsel clapped her hands with sheer delight.

Raena seemed not to hear the list of pleasures that were thus in store for her. She stood, still leaning on the balustrade, the blooming rose drooping from her bodice, and her eye fixed upon the path whence Karishma had sought the bulbul's nest.

"Think you, dear Karishma," said she, at length, in a whispered tone, "think you that to-morrow old Lala will close the garden-wall?"

Night after night, when the Pleiades shone, and the silver beams of the waning moon lighted the fragrant blossoms of the chumpā grove, did that young chief meet the daughter of the Aga. The day fixed for her marriage with the khan was near; the brave brothers of the affianced bride had returned to prepare for the nuptials; the eye of the proud father looked upon his child with increasing fondness, and the joy of the occupants of the harem was noisy and unbounded. The maiden alone was sad. No more did the hand of Raena tend her favourite blossoms, or toy with her petted fawn; no more did her smile respond to the mirth of the pretty Karishma; no more did she venture heterodoxical opinions on the manners of Moslem harems to the ear of the querulous Zeba; but, day by day, she reclined upon her pile of cushions, and at night, while her slave girls slept, stealthily did she rise from her couch, and steal to the chumpā grove.

On the eve of her hated marriage, the unhappy Raena sought, with fleet but trembling steps, the well-known trysting place. Yussuf was already there, and caught the half-fainting girl in his fond embrace.

"Yussuf," said she, "I come to bid farewell to all that makes life dear. To-morrow, think of me as if I were not, and as if the dark leaves of the *sita phul** already waved over this breaking heart. Oh! Yussuf, would that I could now die! that I could now be laid beneath these shady trees! sure, from some bright world, I might still see thee bending in the silver moonlight over the peaceful resting-place of thy lost Raena."

The young warrior's voice trembled as he spoke: "The hour is come, when I will dare to ask that which alone can save us. Raena, hear me. For years has it been my fondest trust, that your father, knowing the character of Kureem Khan, would rather have been still his open enemy than have sought his alliance with the price of his daughter's hand. Ambitious as the Aga is, this fatal marriage is now to condemn his only child to a life of endless misery. To-morrow encloses thee in a living tomb; it chains thee in the vilest union which earth and man can make—beauty and youth with age, voluptuous but loveless tyranny. To thee, the sunshine will then be dim; the bright skies will no more bring joy to thy broken heart, nor the gems of earth gladness to thy spirit. The world, which love has made so full of joy to us, will be to me an abode of misery, an eternity of grief,"—the maiden shuddered;—"then fly with me, Raena, and in another land—"

For an instant, the maiden raised her head and gazed fondly in the young chieftain's face. A horrible thought seemed then to rush upon her brain, and she bowed beneath it, like a beauteous lily bent by the storm.

"Ah! no, no," burst from her lips, in tremulous murmurs; "Oh think, Yussuf, of my father; think of my brothers' revenge. What would be our fate if I, a Moslem girl, degraded my father's house? Could my sainted mother look upon the agony of her child, she at least would pity it. No—no; my father cannot know all that I have suffered, or he might spare me this; but he has loved me, Yussuf; I have been his pride, his joy—can I bring

* The favourite shade of Mohammedan burial-grounds.

his curses on my head, and make him a scorn and byeword among his people? Shall the vileness of the Aga's daughter be told as a tale in our neighbours' harems?—No: do not forget me, Yussuf, but to-morrow I will be the bride of Kureem Khan. Let me then return—Yussuf, farewell—and take, as a type of her you love, this faded flower.”

As Raena spoke, she held towards the youth the rosebud of which the merry, thoughtless Karishma had been the bearer on that night when the misery of her heart first told her that she loved. The poor maiden then essayed to disengage herself from the arm which had wound so fondly around her slender waist, and fixed her full dark eyes upon her lover's face. 'Twas but a moment; her brain reeled—her eyes closed—and Raena sunk into the arms of Yussuf.

The young chief looked with tenderness upon his fair burthen. To save her from detection, from misery, from death, he would have suffered all that man can bear. In the madness of his passion, he had urged her flight; but now, as she lay insensible in his arms, and he remembered the agony which the proposal had caused, and when he pictured to his fancy the vengeance of the father, should her flight be detected ere her safety could be ensured, his thoughts were thus expressed.

“Sweet Raena, thou hast been to me all that constituted bliss since first our infant voices could hush the love we felt. To save thee from this doom, to bless myself with a happiness dearer to me than fame, than family, than life, than honour, all I could risk would be too slight a price; but I must not curse thee with guilt, and crush thee with debasement.”

The youth had taken a noble resolution; he kissed her closed eye-lids, and, while he did so, he prayed they might not open upon him until, favoured by the shades and stillness of the night, he had borne her through the grove and laid her gently in the harem's precincts; she would then be safe from the world and him. On the morrow her marriage—oh, how could he bear that thought! Raena now was in his arms—to-morrow she would be for ever gone—the being he so passionately loved would be immured in hopeless misery! She loved him, too, Raena loved him—for him she had dared all a Moslem maiden feared, and now, she lay like a bruised flower in his arms, stricken by the overwhelming power of this sweet affection! His resolution was shaken—at this moment, the moon shining brightly forth, its beams fell upon a figure advancing from the palace. It was—yes—it was Raena's favourite brother, Rooknadeen. Yussuf saw no more; pressing the still lifeless form of the maiden closely to his breast, he bounded through the gap which had favoured so often his stolen entrance, sprang upon his steed, and fled swiftly across the plain.

There was a blooming garden of mangoe, banian, and plantain trees; a rippling stream glittered through its shades, and among the tangled foliage of orange and pomegranate shrubs, whose brilliant fruit gleamed like gems from among the dusky leaves, was a ruined temple, its domed roofs and elaborately carved portals crumbling in decay. Some long period had probably elapsed since this spot had been sacred to the worshippers of the Prophet, for the garden itself was now abandoned to the luxurious growth of uncultured fruits, and beyond its shades, a dilapidated village, or a wandering shepherd and his flock, were all that the eye could mark. Around the ruined edifice alone were signs of human habitation. A pair of small embroidered slippers were at the portal; tame peacocks, sunning their gorgeous plumage, strutted near, and where the loftier trees cast their flickering shadows, a dark-eyed girl was filling

with jasmine buds a gaily-coloured kerchief. Near her, as if envying her sweet employment, a little honey-sucker balanced its tiny form upon a fragile spray, turning from side to side, and trilling its tender lay, with an apparent consciousness of its own beauty, as at every turn the glancing sun-beams revealed the green, and gold, and purple of its plumage. Now, as weary of a moment's rest, the little creature would dive into the very heart of some blossom, and, di-appointed of the expected sweets, would, with mimic passion, tear the poor flower to atoms, and flit away to a distant bud. It was a little picture of beauty in a petulant and capricious mood, and the lady paused to gaze at it, as it lightly sprung from leaf to leaf, itself like a winged flower.

"Sweet bird," said she, "well may you be gay in these pleasant shades, where love and liberty rejoice thy little spirit! but I fear that you have gazed upon the reflection of your pretty person until you are half spoilt by your conceits, for see, your friends the butterflies are as brilliant as yourself, and more harmless too, for they can flit around, charmed with the sun, the shade, the perfumes, but do not scatter with such naughty passion the painted leaves of the blossoms; go—you shall not tear my pretty chumpa buds, for they remind me of the days when I sighed to share with thee the joys of liberty and love. Look, Yussuf," continued she, as a handsome youth approached her from the temple, "look what ruin that tiny marauder has already made among my favourite flowers."

"Dearest!" replied her lover, "little can you know the happiness I feel, when I find you thus dwelling on the memory of those hours which made you mine. Tell me, Raena," continued he, drawing the fair girl closer to his side, "do these birds and blossoms, these leafy shades and flickering sun-beams, indeed repay thee for the loss of ease and luxury in thy father's harem?"

"Ah, Yussuf," and, as she spoke, her eyes beamed with a more lustrous light, "all that to me is bright and beautiful is centered here. I could almost fancy, love, that such a life as this, so bright and free, the favoured of the Prophets live, in their eternal bowers of bliss."

"And I might think so too," said Yussuf, with a smile, "with such a houri by my side; and in truth," continued he, "it makes me hold but lightly these promises of our creed when, on the earth, its fairest dreams are realized. But you have little womanly ambition, my dear Raena, to prefer the proscribed chief to the princely khan; the tomb of Peer Hajee to the terraced palace, and the twittering of these feathered warblers to the natch-girls' songs."

"Ah! speak not of the khan," replied Raena; "and how can it be better to sit in sumptuous rooms, watching the growth of candied fruits, instead of these sweet orange buds? Is it not pleasanter to behold these roses glow beneath the setting sun, than to see the dyeing of the slave-girls' garments? Ah! how angry old Zeba used to be when I would neither help her to make her attar, nor yet hearken to Ameena's songs! Far rather would I listen to the gurgling note of the rose-loving bulbul, than to all the '*Tassa bi Tassa*' of the harem's minstrels."

"And so, sweetest, you do not indeed regret," said Yussuf, pressing his lip on her cheek, and smiling archly as he did so, "that, in the full bloom of your beauty, you are thus transplanted to my garden of happiness? Believe me, the rich dyes of the merchant and the songs of the poet are as nothing to the voice of my Raena, and the blush which tells me of her love. But hush," continued Yussuf, as a sound was distinctly heard in the depth of the surround-

ing foliage; "do you not hear?—see you nothing in these shades?—there—moving—away, by the old mangoe tree?"

"'Tis only old Timour, cropping the young grass," replied Raena; "indeed it is not;" and she threw her arm playfully around her lover, as, with heightened colour he seemed about to push into the leafy covert. "Nay, you shall not leave me—you have played truant half the day, and I am growing jealous of black Timour; see now, 'tis he; see how he moves quietly away."

"In truth, I think it *is* my noble steed," replied Yussuf, as he gazed; "but say, Raena, have I not reason to love my favourite, when to his speed I owed your safety on the happy eve that made you mine?—But ah!—look, 'twas not black Timour that lurked among the foliage,—see how that hoise crosses with speed the plain, and he has a rider—great Allah save us! grant that it be not so!—but—see how he lowers his glittering spear, and presses fiercely on the flanks of his straining steed—it is—it must be Lutuf."

"My brother! are we then lost?—oh Yussuf! kill me—now—delay not, lest they come and tear me from thee;—kill me, and lay me beneath these chump trees, then—say that I have fled you know not where, and, when they are gone to seek me, then remember that thy Raena still is here."

"Dearest," replied Yussuf, folding the excited girl in a fond embrace, "fear nothing; am not I with thee still? We must hasten to quit this spot, Raena; but weep not—whither we go, we shall find stars as bright, and flowers as fair—and a love which, like the firefly, will glow the more intensely for these passing clouds."

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Time passed swiftly, and love shed its brightest joys upon that happy pair; but the father's wrath and the brothers' vengeance burnt with a fiercer flame. The disappointed Kureem Khan was from far and near collecting his adherents for an attack on Sultanpoor, and the brothers, Lutuf and Rooknadeen, had sworn upon the *Koran* to discover and destroy that early friend who had now inflicted disgrace upon their house and name. Hitherto, indeed, pursuit was baffled; true, Lutuf had traced the fugitives to their temporary resting-place; but again they had escaped his vigilance.

In the apartments of the harem, all was doubt and sadness. Old Zeba, who had loved her young mistress, and tended her from earliest childhood, sat listlessly, in dark corners of the now undecorated rooms, muttering indistinctly to herself; or if she spoke, it was in a tone so harsh and shrill, that the slave-girls hurried from her presence. Ameena, the favourite and sweet-voiced slave-girl, now sang no more, but her sitarr, with loosened strings, rested upon the cushions on which her lady had reposed when listening languidly to its oft-heard tones. In the chump grove, and on the moonlit terrace, strolled the little Karishma, but it was with a step less light, a smile less frequent, than before; she thought the bulbul's note no longer sweet, and she grieved at the fate of her friend, poor Lala, who had been sacrificed to the vengeance of the Aga: so Karishma wreathed no more jasmine and pomé-granate buds, to scatter on the embroidered couches of the harem.

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Alone in his halls sat Mirza Aga, meditating upon his daughter's crime, and upon the foul stain it had cast upon his dear-loved honour. Torn from him were all the prospects of his high ambition; sunk and lost for ever the pride of his house. All that a Moslem values, as dearest to him on earth, was now wrested from his grasp, and the poorest man, richer than himself in the honour of his family and the pure sanctity of his harem, might point with

scorn to the degraded Governor of Sultanpore. And who had thus humbled the proud Aga? Alas! his gentle daughter; she who, like her lovely mother, could alone soften his stern nature, and light his eye with tenderness and joy. But of soothing memories, and happy scenes of domestic love, urging pardon, and forgiveness, and mercy, to the erring, Mirza Aga thought not. Upon the crime and upon the doom alone he dwelt, and his haughty brow grew dark with passion.

"Would God," said he at length, "that she had died ere the light of heaven beamed upon her, who thus has cursed my age with bitterness! And Yussuf—destroyer of all we hold most sacred, vile seducer of a Moslem girl, renegade to his Prophet and his prince—may the curses of the desolate and degraded light upon him! May his father's grave be defiled, and his own be with the dogs of the city! But ha! my sons," said he, with a start, as Lutuf and Rooknadeen stood suddenly before him; "say, have you found him? Is he slain? Speak—one word—answer me—is the blood of him my soul curseth fresh upon your swords?" "Father," replied Lutuf, in hurried accents, "it is: Yussuf has paid the forfeit of his crime. We found them but yesterday, Raena seated by the side of Yussuf, weaving some chumpu flowers. They had fled from the tomb of Peer Hajee, and taken refuge in those columned grottoes in the hills. On seeing us, Raena clung with shrieks to Yussuf, who, clasping her in his arms, entreated us to leave and spare them. Instantly, I cut the villain down, who fell bathed in his blood at our feet, refusing to return the blow. Seizing Raena, I placed her upon my horse, and brought her hither. She is now in the harem; but remember, father, she too is doomed; the light of another sun must not shine upon her guilt."

"My son," replied the Aga, "you have done well; fear not to leave to me the further vengeance due to our fallen honour. She, who has brought pollution to her mother's grave, and has made me a scorn to the lowest of my people, shall perish in her sin; her fate is sealed." He waved his hand impatiently, and, in another moment, the Aga was alone.

In the harem's quiet, on a pile of cushions near the terrace-window, which looked forth upon the chumpu grove, sat the miserable Raena; her head had drooped forwards, and now rested upon her knees, and but that, at intervals, deep sighs and rending sobs convulsed her frame, a stranger might have deemed she slept.

A step approached, and a stately man looked down upon that fair but stricken form. "Raena!" said a voice, hoarse with constrained emotion. The face, streaming with tears, was raised to his. Raena spoke not, but with an effort which gave to her light form the effect of a senseless statue, acting from some hidden spring, she stood erect and motionless before the Aga.

"Vile, polluted, miserable girl, darest thou think that now, while thy accursed paramour lies weltering in his blood, where jackals batten upon his unclean carcase, that thou art to feast it in thy father's harem, and pamper thyself with love-songs? Know that thy doom is fixed; hope not for mercy; prepare to wash out with thy blood the stain thy crime has cast upon thy mother's-house; for the moment comes speedily which shall be thy last."

"Father!" said Raena. She paused, powerless to utter more: a shudder passed over her frame, and, sinking at the Aga's feet, she buried her face in the full folds of his sweeping robe. A moment passed; the Aga looked upon his daughter, as she lay thus like a senseless heap of drapery, and a dagger gleamed from within his grasp. He stood irresolute. This room had been

the favourite apartment of a wife he loved—the mother of Raena; here he had seen her look with fondness upon their cherub child; through the open windows of the terrace the moonlight streamed upon that mother's grave, and he, who had cherished her in life, and mourned her loss in tears of agony, now stood ready to become the murderer of their child! But now another scene appeared. He remembered that night when, returning in pride and joy from the betrothment of this child, he had placed, and she had accepted, the jewelled star, which bound her the promised bride of Kureem Khan. She had broken that vow; she had played him false, ~~she~~ *she* had fled, she had fallen—and now the thought came stronger—*she must perish!*

The voice of Raena startled him from his reverie. "Father," said she again, "call me not *vile*—have mercy upon your child. Oh, my father! had you seen him weltering in his blood—had you ~~seen~~ *seen* him turn even in death his noble countenance, with a forgiving smile, upon my brother Lutuf, you, father, would have stayed his sword in mercy. Oh! kill me not here! Pollute not the room my sweet mother loved with the blood of her child! Take me away—kill me on the desert sands—bury me in the deep waters—but not here, father—not *here!*"

"Girl," replied the Aga, "is it for you, steeped as you are in sin, to talk of that which thy very breath profanes? Know, wretched one, that thy mother was pure: would to Allah her grave was now unpolluted by the crime of her fallen child!"

"Oh! my father," sobbed the unhappy girl, "had she but lived, I had not erred. I dared not tell you how I feared the khan; but my heart was breaking; and, had I not loved Yussuf, I should have died ere this. Father—father, you know not all; I am guilty, but not *so* guilty as you think me. Have mercy upon your miserable child. Oh! let me live; send me, if you will, away—far, far away—but stain not with my blood the dear and honoured hand which has so often rested affectionately upon my head. Father, we are alone; how can they know you have not killed me? Take me away, through those shaded paths; let me but seek some solitary shelter, until my brothers' hearts are softened towards me, and in the lonely sanctuary of some holy place, live in prayer and penance, till forgiven by them and Allah! Spare me, my father; spare me—and none but you shall know the mercy you have shown!"

Still lying prostrate at her father's feet, Raena cast back her head, from which the long hair fell in matted tresses, torn and dishevelled by the violent scenes of the past hours, and gazed eagerly in her father's face, clasping his feet closely to her bosom. Again his heart was softened. Was that the face now raised to his, and convulsed with agony, which had in its young beauty so often soothed his heart in other days by its likeness to his gentle wife? Could he think of *her*, could he remember his loved one fondling that rosy babe, and now should he stain with her blood the locks which *she* had so often playfully adorned with fresh flowers to charm him, when he came within that once happy, sacred room? Raena had said well—he could not kill her *there*.

Raena saw her father's struggle. Raising herself from the ground, she cast her face upon his bosom; his arms closed round her, and the parent and the child wept together.

"Unhappy child," at length said the heart-broken father, disengaging himself from this sad embrace, and placing Raena gently upon her cushions, "from me your life is safe; but your brothers' vengeance will not be so

appeased. I will now seek the means, for, before to-morrow dawns, you must be sheltered from their pursuit."

Mirza Aga left not the harem of his daughter unobserved; his watchful sons read in his noble countenance that the deed he had purposed was yet undone.

Few brothers could, from early life, have loved their sister better than Lutuf and Rooknadeen; but the pride of a Moslem family is proof against the influence of even this affection, when the guilt of an erring woman casts its shade upon their honour. As the young chiefs of a noble house, both Lutuf and Rooknadeen were actuated strongly by the prejudices and cruel customs of their country; but their natures differed; and while the same opinions were held by both, in one they biassed only the judgment, while the heart disowned them; whereas, in the other, they hardened the heart and expelled all gentle thoughts.

Mirza Aga had scarcely passed them, ere a look of deep meaning was exchanged between the brothers. "His heart is softened," said Rooknadeen, "and he may, perhaps, purpose to save Raena; Yusuf's death he may consider sufficient atonement for our sister's crime." "I have sworn upon the *Koran*," replied Lutuf, passionately, "that from the hour in which I found Raena and her paramour, another sun should not rise and find them living; and my oath shall be fulfilled. If the purpose of our father has been turned by her tears, she will find a brother who, at least, will vindicate the honour of his family. One portion of my vow I have kept: to the Prophet I am accountable for the rest."

"But the time," said Rooknadeen; "surely the Prophet will not mark at what hour the sacrifice is made. Let her live now, and to-morrow——" "She will be safe. Is it so?" said Lutuf, sternly. "Are the customs of the Moslems vain? Is the purity of our harems to be invaded, and shall our warriors and nobles say it is nothing? Is a polluted woman to return to the home of her youth, where all was pure, and is a father, is a brother, to cherish and love her, instead of washing away the stain her guilt has cast upon them, in her blood? I thought, till now, that even Rooknadeen possessed a spirit to protect our honour; but, thanks to Allah, my own heart and hand are unshaken." Turning from his brother with a hasty step, Lutuf sought his own apartments, and when he again left them, his brow was dark, and in his hand he held a silver cup, filled with those sleep-inducing and deadly drugs, which, in Eastern harems, so often quench the life both of age and infancy.

On the departure of Mirza Aga from the harem, Raena, overpowered by excitement, fell into a deep slumber, and fancy, more merciful than reality, filled with happy visions her now untroubled brain. They were of short duration; she awoke, and Lutuf stood by her.

"I have disturbed you," said her brother, in accents which chilled her to the heart; "but drink, girl, and you will then sleep soundly—you have need of rest;" and he held towards her the silver cup.

Raena felt that she must die. She essayed no prayer—no word of supplication. She saw the poison-cup offered to her by the hand stained with the blood of her lover, and recoiled instinctively, but rather from the hand than from the doom it brought.

"Raena," continued Lutuf, "think not that you can now escape me; I come not here to be trifled with by one whose fate shall, as I have sworn,

'expiate her guilt. Think not that, like my father, I can be moved to spare you; again I say, *drink*—or the sword that slew your paramour shall speedily end this struggle."

Lutuf advanced, and now stood close beside his victim. He knew no aid was near. Her women were withdrawn; her doom was sealed. The assassin and his victim were alone upon that well-known terrace, and as Raena leaned against the sculptured parapet, the silver beams of the waning moon, which yet tinged the foliage of the chumpa grove, fell upon her slight and trembling form. The eyes of Lutuf were now fixed on hers, and a glance of terrible meaning fell upon the hapless girl.

"You refuse? 'Tis well. That cup was offered in mercy—you reject it—and now——"

With a piercing shriek, Raena shrunk from the intended grasp, and, springing upon the parapet, in a moment the depths of that dark chumpa grove saw the crushed form of her on whom the cruelty of man had now wreaked its utmost power.

Near the columned tomb of Zebul Nussa,* the beloved wife of Mirza Agu, is a simple grave, shaded by the rich foliage of the sita phul; and the maidens of Sultanpoor, as they pass this spot, scatter their jasmine wreaths, and think with pity on the fate of the "Moslem's daughter."

* Literally, 'the ornament of women.'

PERSIAN FABLE, FROM NĀSIR.*

THE following poem is remarkable, as presenting, in the last distich but one, an additional instance, not hitherto noticed, of coincidence of thought with that expressed by Byron in his well-known lines on Kirke White, which are generally considered to have been suggested by this verse of Waller's:

That eagle's fate and mine are one,
 Which, on the shaft that made him die,
 Espied a feather of his own
 Wherewith he went to soar on high.

The idea has been traced to Æschylus, whose words imply its still higher antiquity:

Ὅς ἐστὶ μὴδὲν τῶν Λιβυστικῶν λόγος,
 Πληγῶν τετρακτὰ τοξικὰ τοὶ αἰστέ
 Εἰπὺν ἰδοῖτα μηχανῇ πτερύματος,
 Τὰδ'· "Οὐχ ὑπ' ἀλλῶν ἀλλὰ τοῖς αὐτῶν πτεροῖς
 Ἀλίσκομεσθαι."

Nāsir, the author of the poem, whose curious autobiography forms an interesting portion of the *Ateshkedeh*, in striking contrast with the meagre details of the lives of Persian poets with which most *Tazkirahs* furnish us, died A.D. 1039.

* حکیم ناصر خسرو علوی

روزی ز سر سنگ عقابی ز هوا خاست
 از بهر طمع بال و پر خویش بیآراست
 از راستی بال منی کرد و چنین گفت
 امروز همه روی زمین زیر پر ماست
 چون من که تواند که بَرَد در همه عالم
 چه کرگش و چه ققنُس و سیمرغ که عنقاست
 بر اوج چو پرواز کنم از نظر تیر
 بینم سر موئی همه گر در ته دریاست
 گز بر سر خاشاک یکی پشه بجنبد
 آن پَر زدن پشه همان در نظر ماست
 بسیار منی کرد و ز تقدیر نترسید
 بنگر که ازین چرخ جفاپیشه چه برخاست
 ناگه ز قضا سخت کمائی ز کمینگاه
 تیری ز قضا و قدر انداخت برو راست
 بر بالِ عقاب آمد آن تیر جگر دوز
 کز عالم علویت بسفلش فرو کاست
 بر خاک بیفتاد و بغلطید چو ماهی
 و آنکه نظر خویش کشود از چپ و از راست
 اینش عجب آمد که ز چوبی وز آهن
 این نندی و تیزی، و پریدن ز کجا خاست
 چون نیکت نظر کرد پر خویش در آن دید
 گفتا ز که نالیم که از ماست که بر ماست
 ناصر منی را بر سر خویش برون کن
 بنگر که عقابی که منی کرد چها خاست

PARSEES IN ENGLAND.*

ONE of the most remarkable effects, as well as a sure indication, of the approximation which has been long gradually, and is now rapidly, taking place between Western and Eastern nations, is the frequency of the visits paid by individuals of the latter to Europe. The overland route has done much towards divesting the journey of its terrors, but the motive for undertaking it must still be strong to overpower the timidity and the indolence of the Asiatic character. No means are better calculated to establish an intercourse between these great portions of the human family that will improve the least civilized of them, than these reciprocal visits to each other, which will unite them, in time, by a kind of moral highway; whilst descriptions, like the one before us, will familiarize the people of the East with the manners of Western nations.

A more rational, sensible, and well-written book of its class has rarely been published than this Parsee Journal, and, as the work of Asiatics, not of European foreigners, it is a remarkable production. Many readers will suspect that the authorship is only nominally and by adoption that of the Parsee travellers; we have, therefore, made it our business to inquire particularly into this matter, and we find that it is really the result of their sole unassisted labours, even the language having undergone no revision by others. The volume was compiled, as they state in their "Concluding Observations," for their own countrymen, and was originally intended to be published at Bombay; but the natural impatience of their English friends to learn their observations upon what they saw in this country led them to depart from their first intention.

These Parsee gentlemen are the son and nephew of Nowrojee Jamsetjee, the present master-builder in the Company's dock-yard at Bombay, which noble establishment was founded in 1735, by their ancestor, Lowjee Nusserwanjee (from whom this highly respectable family is called "The Lowjee Family"), who was foreman to a Parsee builder at Surat, and whose talents attracted the patronage of the Government. These descendants in the fifth generation from Lowjee, who were attached at an early age to the Bombay yard, with the view of following the profession of their forefathers, heard "of the progress making by that giant steam," and of its extensive application to marine purposes, even to vessels of war, in Europe, and their relative, the head builder, resolved to send them hither to learn the best forms of vessels to be propelled through water by wheels, in order that the Bombay naval arsenal might keep pace with the improvements of the day. With the view, therefore, of acquiring a correct knowledge, in the dock-yards of England, of the construction of steam-vessels, these two young gentlemen embarked at Bombay, on the 29th March 1838, on board the *Buckinghamshire*, with their preceptor and two servants of their own caste, and, after a voyage the vicissitudes of which

* *Journal of a Residence of Two Years and a Half in Great Britain*; by JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE and HIRJESSEE NUSSEEWANJEE, of Bombay, Naval Architects. London, 1841. Wm. H. Allen and Co.

made them repent that they had not travelled by the overland route, they reached Dover on the 21st August.

They at first took up their residence at the Portland Hotel, but in September they placed themselves with the Rev. Mr. Hopkins, the brother of Captain Hopkins, of the *Buckinghamshire*, at Egham, in order to acquire a thorough knowledge of English and mathematics, and with whom they resided a twelvemonth. Having the acquaintance of Sir Charles Forbes (of whose kindness and attention they speak in high terms), and introductions to several persons of influence, they possessed all the necessary facilities for indulging their curiosity as well as for prosecuting their scientific inquiries.

The accuracy of their descriptions of what they saw, and the judicious tone of their remarks, which will render the work invaluable to their countrymen, are the only drawbacks upon its interest to an English reader, who will meet with no absurdity to provoke his contempt, and no ignorance to excite his mirth. In their accounts of the dock-yards, indeed—and the remark may be extended to the scientific exhibitions—their clearness and accurate apprehension of the subject will often improve the imperfect information of many of our own countrymen.

The first circumstance which forcibly struck their notice, on their arrival in London (after the forest of masts which crowd our river, which is, however, "but a stream to the Ganges or Indus"), was the throng of people and immense number of vehicles hurrying along. "Every street down which we looked," they say, "appeared to be pouring out countless multitudes, and from the noise, we were apprehensive that some public commotion had taken place, or that there was some grand spectacle to be witnessed." They were informed, to their astonishment, that this stream of life flowed every day for twelve or fourteen hours. The elegant equipages they observed in the parks, the spirited horses, the handsome harness, the rich liveries, and above all, the beautiful females, "fair, with light hair," who occupied these swiftly-rolling vehicles, excited their admiration. Our ladies, they observe, "have mild blue eyes, and very sweet expression of countenance." Another object of wonder was the number of omnibuses in the streets: "where they all come from, where they are going, where the people could be found to fill them, and how the owners, drivers, and conductors were to be paid, seemed a mystery to us."

Nowrojee and Merwanjee appear to have been highly delighted with Madame Tussaud's exhibition of wax-work, and they relate some anecdotes of waxen gentlemen being mistaken for real, and real gentlemen for waxen, which will startle their countrymen. Their remark upon Voltaire, whose effigy they beheld in this exhibition, affords an index to the liberality of their religious creed: "We looked much at him, thinking he must have had much courage, and have thought himself quite right in his belief, to have stood opposed to all the existing religious systems of his native land. He, however, and those who thought differently from him, have long since, in another world, experienced that if men only act up to what they believe to

be right, the Maker of the Deist, the Christian, and the Parsee, will receive them into his presence; and that it is the professor of religion, who is nothing but a professor, let his creed be what it may, that will meet with the greatest punishment from Him who ruleth all things."

Sir Charles Forbes took his Parsee friends, or caused them to be taken, to the Italian Opera, where they saw the exquisite Taglioni, and their English companion, who was fascinated with her, frequently asked them how they liked her dancing. They took little interest in it, and were astonished to hear that she was paid one hundred and fifty guineas a night:

Only think (they exclaim), one hundred and fifty guineas every night to be paid in England to a woman to stand for a long time like a goose upon one leg, then to throw one leg straight out, twirl round three or four times with the leg thus extended, to curtsy so low as to nearly seat herself upon the ground, to spring occasionally from one side of the stage to another; all of which jumping about did not, on her part, occupy an hour; and to get more money for *that* hour every evening, than six weavers in Spitalfields (who produce beautiful silk for dresses) could earn all of them, working fourteen hours every day, in twelve months! It does appear so absurd that a dancing woman should thus take out of English pockets every night, for an hour's jumping, more than would keep six weavers of silk, their wives and families, for a whole year! Had we not seen instances that convinced us the English were clever people, we should have thought them very foolish indeed thus to pay a dancing puppet.

They were better pleased at the Victoria Theatre, with the tumbling, and feats of strength, and the exploits of Mr. Blanchard as a monkey.

They visited a more important theatre, the House of Commons, and listened to the debate on the Irish Registration Bill, 25th February last. The vehement eloquence of Mr. O'Connell seems to have touched their feelings, whilst the less energetic speech of Sir Robert Peel made no powerful impression. They notice a peculiarity in his action whilst speaking, thrusting one of his hands out beyond his coat. They describe these eight or nine hours as the most exciting they ever spent; "and yet, upon the whole," they say, "we were disappointed. We had expected to have seen the representatives of all the wealth, all the talent, all the resources of the country, better dressed and a different looking set of men. We saw them with their hats upon their heads for the last two or three hours sleeping in all directions, and only opening their eyes now and then, when a cheer, louder than common struck upon their ears; still such an assemblage of men, holding the destinies of millions in their hands, we may never again see."

Surveying the panoramic view of London at the Colosseum, they make the following reflexions upon the various religious buildings:

When we looked upon the immense number of churches, Catholic chapels, dissenting places of worship, Jews' synagogues, and all those varied places that are set apart in London for the different modes of worship, we could but think what extremely odd creatures men were; and we said to ourselves, "Oh, that all those places were what they appear to be, and what they were professedly built for! *for men to pray to their God therein for all the human race, and to offer thanks to their Maker for the numerous benefits bestowed upon*

them ; instead of which, some of them, it is to be regretted, are used to find fault with each other's creed, and to point out the rocks and shoals upon which other sects have split, instead of looking out for the whirlpools into which they are themselves rapidly gliding." Oh, we thought, would that religion in England was not taken up as a trade ! would that charity and brotherly love were preached up and acted upon, instead of finding fault with their fellow-brethren, and exciting each other to bitter religious hatred, which has for centuries past thrown discord among men, and severed the dearest ties of friendship and love in society !

They were disappointed with our gardens ; they are not arranged like those in Bombay, which have " fruit trees standing in the middle, at certain distances, and vegetables growing between them ; gravel walks having plants of rose, jessamine, and other scented flowers, on both sides. In England, on the contrary, flowers and fruits are grown in separate pieces of ground, the latter very often of one particular sort, so that, when the season is over, they present a dull appearance." English travellers (Miss Roberts, for example) complain of the heterogeneous mixture of the kitchen and flower gardens in Bombay, as unsightly : so much is taste a matter of habit.

The Parsees made a tour in the interior of England, and even visited Scotland, of which they give very faithful details. They will excite the wonderment of untravelled Parsees by the statement that, in this journey, they travelled 1,240 miles in three days and eleven hours, by three sorts of conveyances, on an average at little more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per mile, and at the rate of $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour.

In the chapter on our customs, manners, education, &c., they restrict their notices to the mere external forms, without venturing any critical remarks. With great good feeling, they say : " Our only object is to convey to our countrymen such things as appeared singular to us, and we should consider ourselves very ungrateful and undeserving, received as we have been into families with perfect confidence, if we violated that confidence by making any remarks disrespectful to our good and kind friends."

Such is the curious Journal of these two Parsee travellers, which is a fit counterpart to the " Notes of a Journey to Bombay " by the lamented lady we have just named, and may be read in this country as an amusing and not an uninteresting book.

FROM THE NIGARISTAN.

بر کفِ مدبر و کفِ مقبل
زر شود خاک و خاک زر گردد

RAMBLES IN CEYLON.

BY LIEUTENANT DE BUTTS.

CHAPTER VII.

THE conical formation of the mountain known by the name of "Adam's Peak" renders it a remarkable object, which, to be recognised, requires only to be seen. To ships approaching the island from the westward, it forms an important landmark, that, although many miles from the sea-coast, is often seen long before any other land is visible above the horizon. Tradition, which assigns to it the honour of being the spot from whence our first parents were ignominiously expelled, gives the Peak that undefinable degree of interest, with which we fondly contemplate the scene of "ancient tales and legends old," however unsupported by probability or the credence of mankind. With a brief account of this sacred mountain, for such it is considered by the followers of both Boodhoo and Siva, I propose to conclude my reminiscences of the Kandian provinces.

By the devotees who frequent, and by the curious who visit it, the mountain is usually approached from the side of Colombo. It is situate in the province of Saffragan, one of the finest in the island, and, on account of the facilities of water-communication which it enjoys, one likely to become the most important and valuable. The Kalu Ganga, a river which has its source at the foot of Adam's Peak, and enters the Saffragan district, affords the best line of route to and from that holy hill. It discharges itself into the sea in the neighbourhood of Caltura, a place nearly midway between Galle and Colombo. From Caltura, therefore, most tourists take their departure when about to plunge into the recesses of the Saffragan country, which, although possessing advantages superior to those enjoyed by any other province in the island, is but little known and still less frequented by Europeans.

To make way against the stream of the Kalu Ganga, which, like all other rivers in Ceylon, is extremely rapid, is a tedious operation, that would be intolerable to the most enthusiastic traveller, were it not that the grand character of the country through which the river wanders serves to divert his attention from the contemplation of all the ills that are concentrated in the island paddy-boats.

The river is navigable as far as Ratnapoora, a small village at the base of Adam's Peak, which derives its name from the numerous gems and precious stones that are found in the beds of the tributary streams which here join the Kalu Ganga. Being a central point in Saffragan, Ratnapoora has been selected as a military post, and as the residence of the government agent of that district. A temple, dedicated to Samen, the tutelary deity of the province, is the chief object worthy of attention in the place, and serves as a rendezvous for the pilgrims to the Peak, who generally pass the night within its sacred precincts, before attempting to climb the lofty mountain. From this village the road or path, which leads to the summit of Adam's Peak, follows for a short distance the line of the Kalu Ganga, and then suddenly ascends from the banks of that river. At this point, palanquins or other conveyances must be dispensed with, and the remainder of the journey is necessarily performed on foot. Unlike the mountains of the interior, which gradually attain their extreme altitude, Adam's Peak rises precipitately from the Kalu Ganga to an elevation of seven thousand feet. To reach the celebrated Peak is, therefore, a feat of no ordinary difficulty, and however the fatigue attendant on

the undertaking may affect the devotion of those who visit it from religious motives, there can be no doubt that it acts as an unpleasant sedative on the ardour of the unbelieving but inquisitive Christian.

But all who have stood on that lofty summit, which, towering over all surrounding objects, seems to "dally with the wind and scorn the sun," will readily admit that the toils of the way are more than compensated for by the extensive and beautiful landscape which is on every side seen from Adam's Peak. The view towards the west is that most generally admired. In that direction, the splendid province of Saffragan, with its hills covered with some of the finest timber in the island, and its valleys for the most part in a state of cultivation that forcibly contrasts with the wild character of the mountains within which they are embosomed, stretches towards the ocean, which is distinctly visible in the far distance. When the first rays of the morning sun bathe this landscape in a flood of light, such as is emitted only from the sun of the tropics, and the nocturnal mist, which usually overhangs the depths of valleys, begins to yield to their cheering influence, the gorgeous magnificence of its appearance at that moment is the theme of universal admiration.

The mountains of the interior, amid which those around Newera-Ellia are, by reason of their superior loftiness, most prominent and distinct, afford on the other hand some wild and grand scenery, which is but little inferior to that of the Saffragan province. Adam's Peak is separated from the chain of mountains that intersect the Kandian province by a tract of comparatively low country. Its consequent isolation renders it particularly conspicuous from most of the principal heights in the interior, and it has thus been of eminent service as a trigonometrical point in the survey of the island that, under the superintendence of Colonel Fraser, is now in progress. The web of triangulation that, under the auspices of the late Colonel Lambton, has been woven over the whole of Southern India, has in no instance been extended to Ceylon, the best maps of which are erroneous in the extreme, and undeserving of the slightest credit. Much of the interior provinces has, however, of late years, been surveyed for civil and military purposes, and there is reason to hope that a map more worthy of the colony will be published in the course of the present year.

The summit of Adam's Peak embraces a flat oblong area of two hundred square yards. Of this space a large portion is occupied by a mass of rock, upon which a gigantic impression of the human footstep is stamped. The impression is slightly, but indelibly, indented on the smooth surface of the rock, and measures nearly five feet and a half in length by thirty inches in average breadth. Believers and sceptics are indifferently permitted to ascend this rock and examine the footprint; but the *entrée* into a small temple, which is erected upon and adorns this sacred spot, is reserved for the devout disciples of Boodhoo.

Respecting the origin of this sacred footstep, a great variety of opinions exists. The Hindoos, Moors, and Boodhists, all ascribe its sanctity to very different causes. The first of these assert the Hindoo god, Siva, was pleased to bestow on the island this visible sign of his favour. The Boodhists, on the other hand, hold that Boodhoo was the deity in question. But the theory entertained by the Moors, if not more probable, is undoubtedly more interesting, than those of the rival creeds. The Moorish traditions declare that Serendib was the site of Paradise, from whence our first parents were, for their transgressions, expelled to the neighbouring continent of Hindoostan. From the summit of the Peak, the first man was, according to this legend, permitted

to behold for the last time the happy scene of his nativity and existence, while yet in a state of innocence. The mystery of the footprint is thus easily solved.

The interest that may attach to Adam's Peak is, however, infinitely less than that belonging to Anarajahpoora, the ancient capital of Ceylon. This city, and the populous and cultivated country that once surrounded it, are now transformed into an uninhabited desert. Its ruins are situate about midway between the northern extremity of the island and Kandy, from which place it is most easily approached. The investigation of the annals of, and the legends concerning, a place so famous in island story as Anarajahpoora, will naturally lead to the consideration of that highly interesting period of its history, when Taprobane, as Ceylon was called by the Romans, contributed largely to supply the demands of the luxury that marked the decline of the "sometime" mistress of the world.

According to the *Maha Wansa*, a work to which reference has already been made in a former chapter, and which is held by the Cingalese to contain the most authentic accounts of their early history, Anarajahpoora is a corruption of Anarudhapura, a word derived from the name of a prince who founded the city. A succession of pious monarchs contributed to the embellishment of a locality, for which Boodhoo was believed to have evinced a decided partiality, from the circumstance of his having been sheltered under the umbrageous trees in its vicinity. To commemorate this happy event, a large tree, called the Ski Maha Bodi, has, in all subsequent ages, been the object of the devotion of the devotees who annually undertake a pilgrimage to the "Holy City." The priests of Boodhoo pretend that the Ski Maha Bodi tree has received from the grateful deity the boon of immortal youth and of eternal luxuriance. Not doubting but that, for his own especial purposes, Boodhoo has emancipated his favourite tree from the immutable laws which govern the vegetable as well as the animal world, the credulous pilgrims fondly imagine that the leaves they now behold on the Ski Maha Bodi are those which, when he took upon himself the form of man and visited the earth, protected him from the fierce rays of a vertical sun.

One of the principal objects of attraction to the antiquary, who wanders amid the ruins of Anarajahpoora, is the Sowamahapaaya. The ancient documents relating to the city concur in stating that this was formerly a majestic structure of nine stories. Of these, none are now in existence; but sixteen hundred stone pillars, upon which the building was erected, are still in tolerable preservation. This immense number are disposed in a perfect square, the side of which is about two hundred feet in length. Along each side, at nearly equal distances, forty pillars are ranged. The interval between the rows varies from two to three feet, and the square of the pillars, which, with few exceptions, are uniform in size and height, is two feet.

Around the Sowamahapaaya, which was probably a temple dedicated to the worship of Boodhoo, are six Dagobas, or immense solid domes, the altitude of which is equal to their greatest diameter. They are for the most part surmounted by spiral cones, that in some measure relieve the vastness and massiveness of their gigantic proportions. Like the Pyramids of Egypt, they were designed to commemorate the reign of the monarch to whose honour they were raised. In either case, the simplicity and solidity of the construction have defied the ravages of time, and insured its permanence. But the handiwork of the ignorant labourers of Ceylon, though it may rival and even surpass the massive greatness, wants the elegance and grandeur, that belongs to

the more majestic productions of the Egyptian architects. The Dagobas have a ponderous and ignoble appearance; their magnitude is, however, almost unparalleled, and elicits the admiration or the contempt of the European pilgrim, who may either applaud the perseverance or ridicule the injudicious taste of the ancient islanders. The solid contents of the largest of them have been estimated to exceed four hundred and fifty thousand cubic yards; its greatest diameter and altitude are equal, and measure two hundred and seventy feet.

The extent of Anarajahpoora can still be faintly traced. Its perimeter is believed to have exceeded nine miles, and the ancient walls that encircled the city, and are in some places visible, give some probability to this conjecture. Nearly in the centre of the space formerly occupied by the city, the present mean village, which still retains the name of Anarajahpoora, remains to mark the site of the fallen capital.

During the last ten centuries, Anarajahpoora has been neglected by the monarchs who have successively ruled the destinies of Ceylon. The central position and numerous advantages enjoyed by Kandy would seem to have attracted their attention, and induced them to abandon the unhealthy site of the former seat of government; but, prior to the desertion of the ancient capital, Ceylon attained the highest degree of prosperity which it has, either in former or later ages, experienced. From its discovery in the reign of the first Claudius, it rapidly rose to commercial importance, to which its geographical position, centrally situated with regard to the eastern confines of the Roman empire and the more remote India, mainly contributed. The merchants from China and the Eastern Archipelago awaited at Ceylon, as a midway station, the periodical arrival of the Roman fleets, which, taking advantage of the south-west monsoon, usually accomplished the voyage from the Red Sea to the coast of Taprobane in six weeks. The silks of China, the precious stones of Ceylon, and the rich spices and aromatics of India, were the articles of trade principally sought for by the Roman navigators. In lieu of these trifling but costly objects of luxury, the Romans were unable to barter the manufactures of Europe, and were thus reduced to the necessity of exchanging their silver for the productions of the Eastern world.*

It was estimated that eight hundred thousand pounds sterling were thus annually expended. Of this sum, which must have appeared immense to the Indian merchants of that age, the capital of Ceylon largely participated. There is good reason to believe that the whole of the extensive public buildings and vast Dagobas which adorned, and of which the ruins still indicate the position of, Anarajahpoora, were designed and erected during this era of opulence and national prosperity.

It appears that the Kandian provinces were not, at this remote period, subject to the rule of the sovereign of the sea-bound provinces. The Kandian king "possessed the mountains, the elephants, and the luminous carbuncle," while the rival monarch "enjoyed the more solid riches of domestic industry, foreign trade, and the capacious harbour of Trinqueemale, which received and dismissed the fleets of the East and West."† With the decay of the Roman empire, the lucrative trade, to which the historian here alludes, gradually declined. The profitable traffic was at length monopolized by the Persian navigators. The subjects of the great king sailed from the Persian Gulf,

* Gibbon's *Roman Empire*.

† Gibbon.

along the western shores of Hindoostan, to the coast of Ceylon. But, in the dark ages that succeeded the ruin of the Roman world, the productions and manufactures of the East, which consisted of the luxuries rather than the necessities of life, sunk in the public estimation, and ultimately became so little esteemed, that the Oriental trade, which at one time threatened to exhaust the wealth of the empire, dwindled into obscurity and utter insignificance.

From being the chief emporium of commerce in the East, Taprobane again merged into the barbarism from which the influx of the polite subjects of Rome and Persia had in some degree raised her. At this period, the usual concomitants of national poverty and distress began to appear. Domestic tumults and intestine wars succeeded to the long interval of calm that had characterized what may be termed the golden age of Ceylon. Famine and the sword rapidly thinned the superabundant population, and reduced the island to the degenerate state in which it was found by the Portuguese of the sixteenth century.

From the interesting records that tell of the former greatness of Taprobane, we learn that the island first rose from its pristine obscurity in the first century of the Christian era. Before that period, a long list of kings serves but as landmarks to guide us through the "dim obscure" which overhangs the wilderness of incredible legends and absurd fictions that make up the history of their ignoble lives and inglorious reigns. On the discovery of the island by the Romans, in the reign of the first Claudius, the influence of trade, the possession of wealth, and the constant presence of the Roman and Persian merchants, combined to produce the beneficial effect of elevating its inhabitants in the scale of civilization. This state of commercial prosperity and intellectual advancement may be said to have, without any interval, continued for five hundred years. The causes that operated to overthrow this temporary political elevation have already been shown, and the dark interval of ten centuries which followed is hardly worthy of mention. Of the Portuguese and Dutch colonists, enough has been said. The state and prospects of the island at the present time only remain to be commented upon.

There are few places in British India so highly favoured by nature as Ceylon. At the same time it must be confessed that, of the immense territories subject to our rule in the East, there are none, the commercial and agricultural advantages of which have been less developed by the labours of man than those of that island. The principal cause of this exists in the difficult nature of the country, so opposed to the character of the level and open plains of Bengal and of the Carnatic. The want of population, which effectually checks the increase of cultivation, may perhaps be ranked as the second, and the rustic habits and few wants of the agricultural peasantry as the third, of the causes that have chiefly tended to create this infelicitous effect.

The geographical position of Ceylon is eminently favourable to commercial prosperity. It also enjoys the great advantage of having its most fertile provinces in the near vicinity of the sea—an advantage that can only be fully appreciated by the dwellers in the East, where the expenses of land-carriage often amount to treble the prime cost of the articles of merchandize. A great portion of the island consists of virgin soil, the rich quality of which is sufficiently attested by the luxuriant vegetation that everywhere meets the eye. The visiter from the arid plains of the neighbouring continent never fails to be forcibly struck with the pleasing contrast that the beautifully verdant

appearance of the island affords to the stunted vegetation and withered aspect of an Indian landscape.

From its insulated position, and consequent exposure to the violence of the alternate monsoons, the temperature of Ceylon is extremely moderate when compared with the intense heat of India. The extensive forests that conceal the face of the country, by excluding the rays of the sun from the surface of the earth, greatly tend to moderate the intensity of the heat which, from the sixth to the tenth parallel of north latitude, might, *à priori*, be presumed to exist. On the western shores of the island, the annual temperature has been estimated at 80°, and the extreme range of the thermometer from 75° to 85°. The near proximity of the Kandian mountains, by attracting constant and copious showers of rain, and thus producing a perpetual redundancy of moisture, mainly contributes to create the extremely mild and equable climate that so eminently marks the favoured districts around Colombo and Galle.

The island may be said to consist of two distinct divisions of territory, the line of demarkation between which may be drawn from Colombo to Kandy, and from thence through Badulla to Hambentotte on the south-eastern coast. In the southern of the two districts that are thus formed are comprised the whole of the Kandian highlands, the rich provinces of Colombo and Galle, and the seaboard connecting those places, and extending towards Hambentotte. Towards the north, all is flat, barren, and unprofitable. To this general observation the district of Jaffna, however, forms a solitary and honourable exception. But the whole of the inland territory, stretching from the left bank of the Mahavilaganga to the peninsula of Jaffnapatam, may safely be included in this sweeping condemnation. Only the ruins of Anarajahpoora remain to tell of the former prosperity of this extensive tract of country, which is now as unpeopled and silent as that ancient capital.

Anarajahpoora does not appear to have possessed any peculiar advantages for the site of a populous city. Its centric position between the ports of the western coast and that of Trincomalee would seem to have been its sole recommendation, as far as its own intrinsic merits were concerned. Its selection as the capital was doubtless owing to the supposed predilection of Boodhoo for this his favourite haunt. The country around is poor, and no large river or other natural advantage compensates for the inferiority of the soil. Nature has evidently lavished her treasures on the southern districts, to the total exclusion of the northern. It is, therefore, in the south of Ceylon, that the hopes of the agricultural and commercial speculators, who are now beginning to turn their attention to that long-neglected island, are chiefly concentrated. Of this land of promise, a brief description, embodying in an abstract form those details concerning it that have already been touched upon in the former chapters may, perhaps, be necessary to refresh the memory of the reader.

The principal, and indeed the only rivers of any magnitude in the island, water this part of it. The "Great River," which flows near to, and encircles Kandy, is the least important of them, on account of the shoals and rapids that are interspersed throughout its course. After passing Kandy, in the neighbourhood of Matote, it rushes down a descent of more than one thousand feet, and pursues a devious and almost unknown course through the wastes of Bintenne and of the Vedah country, until it falls into the sea in the vicinity of Trincomalee.

Of the Kalu Ganga, or the "Black River," by means of which the re-

sources of the rich province of Saffragan are partially developed, mention has already been made. Its stream is rapid, but deep; and there is no doubt but that its importance will gradually increase in proportion to the growing improvement of the fertile province that it traverses. At its mouth, this river is of considerable breadth, but, unfortunately, there exists a sandy bed, which materially impedes its free communication with the sea.

The Kelany Ganga rivals the "Black River." It is navigable for sixty or seventy miles from its mouth, which is in the suburbs of Colombo.* It penetrates a difficult and thickly wooded district, which is only partially under cultivation. Much of it has, however, of late years been surveyed and purchased, and a gradual change is being effected in the face of this part of the island.

There is but one other stream dignified by the appellation of "ganga" or river. A multitude of "oyae," or small rivers, together with some deep bays, that occur on the western coast, and form indents nearly parallel to the line of the sea-coast, make up the sum of the means of water-communication. All these streams have the great disadvantage, arising from the mountainous character of the country around their sources, of being extremely rapid. This, however, is of less importance in Ceylon than it would prove in countries less covered with forests. The natives usually form large rafts with the majestic trees that overhang the banks of these rivers, and after floating themselves and the produce of their farms down to the coast upon this simple construction, dispose of the timber composing their temporary vessels.

Roads, which have been truly said to be the best tests of the progress of civilization, are much wanting in every part of Ceylon. The expense which they involve, when they run through the wild and almost impervious tracts of country that constitute the greater part of that half-savage island, is quite incredible. In the populous districts of India, where the ground is level, and free from marshes and thick jungle, the construction of a road is sufficiently easy of execution; but when forests are to be felled, and the ground to be cleared of the roots of trees and other obstacles, the difficulties of the undertaking increase *ad infinitum*. It must also be borne in mind, that all the supplies, tools, and various articles necessary in road-making, are, in the majority of the cases which occur in Ceylon, brought, at a great expense, from a considerable distance.

Under these circumstances, the colonial Government is necessarily chary in granting the sums demanded for the execution of various projects of this nature. The road from Kandy to Trincomalee is a good instance of the reluctance with which they furnish the supplies that, as in the case in question, are often urgently required. This road, although commenced about eight years ago, may still be considered in a state of infancy. The slow progress of the work is entirely owing to the want of funds, for it is admitted on all hands that a free communication between the places it is intended to unite, whether regarded in a military or political point of view, would be highly advantageous. A great deal of time, of money, and of life has been wasted upon this apparently Herculean undertaking, and the result has hitherto been—nothing.

* A bridge of boats has been thrown over this river near Colombo. Its breadth at this point is about two hundred yards, and its velocity from two to three miles an hour. The boats are moored head and stern, and at certain hours of the day, two of those in the centre are withdrawn, for the purpose of allowing the country-craft to pass.

It is, however, due to the Ceylon Government to observe, that in consequence of the repeal of the law of "*Rajah Canier*," or compulsory labour, their means of carrying into execution their plans of improvement are considerably diminished. This iniquitous law was introduced by the Dutch, who have ever been severe task-masters in their colonial empire. It remained in force under the British Government until 1832, when a board of commissioners, who at that time made an official report upon the island, recommended and effected its abolition. How, under the beneficent rule of Britain, it was so long permitted to continue in operation, is an enigma that can only be solved by assuming the ignorance of the home authorities with regard to this crying evil. The nature of the *Rajah Canier*, reminding us as it does of the feudal times, when vassal and slave were nearly synonymous terms, requires a brief exposition.

By the Dutch law of "*Rajah Canier*," which is now so happily repealed, every peasant capable of performing labour was liable to be called upon to work, for an indefinite period, on the public buildings, highways, and on the fortifications. Every village, according to the number of its inhabitants, was bound to furnish, at the requisition of the Government agent, a certain proportion of labourers for the public service. The headmen of each district were held responsible for the due appearance of its quota, and the notorious partiality of these native chiefs had the effect of rendering still more intolerable the odious *Rajah Canier*.

Infinitely degrading as slavery, even in its mildest forms, is to human nature, its actual miseries have, perhaps, in some respects been exaggerated. The slave-holder has an interest in the preservation and well-being of his property, which, in the absence of better motives, affords some protection to the bondsmen against the dictates of avarice and cruelty. But, in this particular, the victim of the law of *Rajah Canier* was more unfortunate and more worthy of commiseration than the meanest slave. He was mocked with the title of freeman, and as such, his life or death was a matter of total indifference to the agents of the Dutch Government. Dragged from their homes to toil in a service for which they received no sort of remuneration, the wretched Cingalese in many instances failed, from actual inanition, and died at the feet of their Christian task-masters.

The effects of this abominable system were indeed mollified when the milder sway of the British was substituted for the tyrannical rule of the Dutch; but the practice, in a modified form, still existed until within the last few years. Although the enormities which were perpetrated under, and, disgraced, the Dutch regime, were in a great measure abated by their successors in the colonial government, the operation of this baneful law was still in the highest degree injurious. It rendered the labours of the peasant of no avail, for, by forcing him to quit his farm at a critical moment, his hopes were often nipped in the bud, and a promising crop irremediably destroyed. It created an enduring irritation and a want of confidence amongst the governed towards their governors. In a word, its abolition is the greatest boon that has been conferred on the islanders since their subjection to a foreign yoke.

As in the generality of cases, a certain degree of good arose even from the evil system here detailed. By its aid, the Dutch were enabled to construct many useful public works, and to effect great improvements in the face of the country. Had it not been in force during the period of his government, Sir Edward Barnes would in all probability have failed in the execution of many

of the projects that he designed and accomplished. The hands of the present Government are comparatively paralyzed by the want of the funds by which only, the labour of the natives can now be obtained. In thus alluding to the partial advantages that did undoubtedly arise from the existence of the arbitrary "Rajah Canier," it is by no means intended to imply that they were any adequate compensation for the sufferings and distress which it caused, but merely to show the limited resources of the existing colonial administration, as compared with those of former times.

Having thus described the means of land and water communication in the southern districts of the island, their produce and agricultural capabilities remain to be considered. Cinnamon, the high export duties on which form the most important item in the colonial revenue, grows only in this part of Ceylon. The principal gardens are confined to the district of Colombo. This fragrant plant appears to love a poor sandy soil; that in these gardens consisting almost entirely of white siliceous sand. The equable temperature of Colombo, and the low sheltered position of the country immediately around it, have, with some appearance of probability, been also assigned as the causes of the flourishing condition of the cinnamon plantations in its neighbourhood. Under the Dutch, these and all other plantations in the island were monopolized by the government. In accordance with the more enlightened spirit of the present day, the trade is now thrown open to the public, but the high duties levied on this article of luxury deter speculators from purchasing the gardens.

The seaboard connecting Galle and Colombo is a flat belt of land, compressed between the foot of the Kandian mountains and the ocean. The coconut tree, which may be ranked among the staple productions of the island, arrives at its greatest perfection in this part of the coast. No part of India is more productive of this invaluable species of palm than Ceylon, which exports great quantities of coco-nuts and arrack to the Malabar and Coromandel coasts. It is observable that this tree never flourishes so well as in the near vicinity of the sea-shore, the sandy soil and peculiar atmosphere of which may, in a great degree, produce this effect.

Most of the rice grown in the island is cultivated here, the level surface of the country enabling the natives to lay it under water without being under the necessity of resorting to the tedious operation of forming a succession of steps, as practised by the Kandians. The supply of rice has, however, at no period been sufficient to meet the demands of the population, who are for the most part furnished from the ports of Cochin and Quilon, on the Malabar coast, with what may justly be termed the staff of life in the Eastern world.

Galle may be designated the commercial port of the seaboard, as Colombo is of the interior districts. Some highly valuable lands are situated in its vicinity, and its superior harbour, geographical position, and intelligent inhabitants, will eventually render this sea-port a rival to the present capital. Projecting into the Indian Ocean, midway between Calcutta and Bombay, it will undoubtedly become the principal steam depôt in the Eastern seas, when they shall be ploughed by the omnipotent agency of that infant Hercules.

In a work not professing to treat on commercial subjects, the pages that have already been devoted to the coffee plantations may by some be considered superfluous, or, at all events, misplaced. Let it, therefore, suffice to observe that, with a few exceptions, which occur in the neighbourhood of Galle, all the coffee estates are situated within the Kandian highlands. That beautiful and rich tract of country, if its resources be duly developed by the intro-

duction of a well-connected system of roads, those arteries through which the life-blood of agriculture flows, will, it may be confidently predicted, raise Taprobane, like a phoenix from its ashes, and render Ceylon the Jamaica of the East.

It is, indeed, evident that the great natural resources of the island will be only partially brought to light until a considerable improvement in its internal communications takes place. Its impracticable surface presents such insuperable obstacles to the transport of agricultural produce as to deter speculators from purchasing land except in the close proximity of a road. The pitiful economy, which compels the colonial Government to confine their designs of improvement to the few roads already in existence, is universally condemned by all classes of society in Ceylon. The check thus imposed on local improvements is forcibly contrasted with the liberal system that obtains in the neighbouring presidency of Madras, where the expense attendant on the construction of works of acknowledged public utility is rarely, if ever, suffered to interfere with their execution.

FANCY WARNED BY TRUTH.

Life itself was new,
And the heart promised what the fancy drew.
ROZINA.

I.

In legends of the Eastern lands,
Into the blue Arabian skies,
Beneath the charm of magic hands,
Pearl gates and crystal domes arise.
And thou, when o'er our youthful brain
The shadowy mists of slumber creep,
With richest hues our thoughts dost stain,
Lighting thy temples in our sleep,
ANTICIPATION! with bright wing
Scattering colour'd rays of spring.

II.

Thine is our morning's purple hour!
On each loved path thy glory beams;
In garden walk, or sylvan bower;
Or where the white sheep gild the streams.
Hope, trusting youth's inspiring Muse,
Dances to meet us with bright urn;
Her raiment dyed in Tyrian dews,
And lustrous eyes that cloud and burn:
Fair queen! upon our footsteps wait;
Walk by our side in golden state!

III.

Then ev'ry thought, far-wand'ring, home
 Some bloom from field or garden brings ;
 And Hope, on Sorrow's wave of foam,
 Catches the colour of Joy's wings.
 Through green untrodden worlds we stray ;
 In many a radiant palace sleep ;
 Our summers know no dim decay ;
 Our clear Auroras never weep.
 Or if Grief pour her silver rain,
 Fresher the landscape smiles again.

IV.

In this fair garden of our life,
 The fragrant flowers of promise rise ;
 No flaming thunder-cloud of strife
 Scorching their beauty, as it flies ;
 Along each sunny path-way thrown,
 Green branches spread their leafy shade ;—
 And has that sunshine ever flown ?
 And do those branches ever fade ?
 Sweet May-time of our fragrant years,
 Too soon thy sunshine melts in tears !

V.

Deem not, that from the gilded bark
 My hand would hurl thy joyous guide ;
 Or drift thee o'er the billows dark,
 With Hope, nor Pleasure, by thy side :—
 No ; rather would my finger bind
 The lantern to the stern, and light
 Thy path thro' wandering tribes unkind,
 In the uncertain gloom of night !
 Still look out with thy radiant brow,
 ANTICIPATION ! from the prow !

VI.

And it were well, ev'n at the board,
 By all life's smiling Graces spread,
 When Fancy's purple wine is pour'd,
 And the ripe grapes of Hope are shed :—
 Oh, it were well, *one* note to raise
 From Contemplation's mournful string ;
 To breathe *one* shade of autumn-days
 Over the scenery of spring !
 SO MAY THE SACRED FORM OF TRUTH
 SIT AT THE FESTIVAL OF YOUTH.

THE SUGAR DUTIES.

It has rarely happened that any legislative measure of a fiscal character has excited so much agitation, or involved such important consequences, as the proposed alteration of the sugar duties. Extremely simple in its real elements, the question has been so complicated and embarrassed by rival interests and adverse political feelings, that it has operated like an apple of discord, not merely arraying against each other distinct "class interests," but breaking some of those interests into separate sections, and creating divisions and intestine conflicts amongst even associations of a philanthropic character. The moral philosopher, who traces the various currents of opinion upon this subject to their source, unless he be of a practical rather than of a speculative cast of mind, will grieve to find that most of them flow from the common well of self-interest.

The measure of the Government is founded upon propositions not only simple, but sound and incontrovertibly just. There exists, they say, a deficiency in the revenue of the country, which must be supplied; the ordinary expedient of increasing taxation would be resisted by the country, but the end can be attained not by increasing taxation, but by reducing it; the consumption of sugar, which is almost a necessary of life, is greatly impeded by its high price, occasioned by the limited supply from our own possessions, the produce of which is protected against the competition of foreign sugar by a high duty, a policy which can be justified, under any circumstances, only on the plea of absolute necessity; our West-India colonies have now enjoyed that protection sufficiently long to enable them to overcome the embarrassments attending the transition of their labouring population from bond-men to free-men; by reducing the protecting duty, we should secure commercial advantages of the highest importance to our manufacturers, who would enter into the foreign sugar market, where they are now excluded; it would supply the community at home with sugar at a moderate rate, which would place it at the command of the lower classes in this country; the revenue would be greatly augmented by the vast increase of consumption, and our colonists could have no ground of complaint, but on the plea that protection, to the present extent, is their inalienable right, and that free labour is dearer or less productive than slave labour, which is not only incompatible with the doctrine most strongly urged by the advocates of the abolition of slavery, but is false in fact. The only one of these propositions, which admits of question, is, that the West-Indian colonists have enjoyed their protection from competition with slave colonies a sufficient period to enable them with due diligence to surmount the obstacles thrown in the way of sugar-cultivation by the enfranchisement of their slaves: we think they have, and even if a doubt existed on this point, the interests of the community, who indemnified them for the loss of their slaves, are to be first consulted.

If the propositions of the Government be so just and irrefragable, why are they resisted? This question can be satisfactorily solved only by an analysis of the classes which oppose them, and of the motives of their opposi-

tion. The first and most powerful class consists of the political antagonists of the ministers, who looked at the question as one which might disunite from the Government many of its supporters, and, rendering it unpopular in the country, might effect the removal of an administration which they conscientiously believed to be a bad one. The next powerful class is the body of West-India proprietors, whose profits must be diminished in the ratio of the reduction of the price of sugar, unless they can increase production in the colonies (which is limited), or lessen its cost. A third class is the East-India interest—those who are connected with the cultivation of sugar in India, whither a considerable amount of capital has gone out to be employed in the production of sugar,—for this class, having been admitted to a qualified participation in the monopoly of the sugar-market of this country with the West Indians, have (such are the vicissitudes of human action) allied themselves with their former bitter foes against the consumer. A fourth class, but which is so insignificant in numbers, as to be scarcely noticeable—though, if their ground of opposition to the Government measure be just, it ought to be a powerful one—consists of the advocates of the abolition of slavery, the great majority of whom, however, are friends of the measure. It is another of the strange anomalies which the discussion of this question has exhibited, that the arguments against the reduction of the protecting duties, on the ground that it would admit slave-grown sugar, and thereby afford a direct encouragement to slavery and the slave-trade, are urged by those who have been the fiercest enemies of emancipation.

But if we ascribe the opposition of the Government propositions to party hostility and private interest, we do not, therefore, mean that the proposers and supporters of them are actuated by purer motives. We honestly believe that the ministerial budget was nothing more nor less than a species of *coup d'état*, an expedient resorted to by a falling party to regain their influence with the country, and to neutralize that of their antagonists. In a Parliament so constituted as the present, in which opponents of their measure might be found in the ranks of their own supporters, the ministers could have no hope of passing it—and that it was an experiment newly thought of, is clear, from their not having proposed it when their strength of numbers would have enabled them to carry it, but, on the contrary, last year, opposed the plan of Mr. Ewart, which was substantially the same as their own. Nor are their supporters less obnoxious to the suspicion of motives not of a purely disinterested character. The bulk of them are manufacturers, and persons who expect to exchange their productions for foreign sugar, and if the transaction realize a profit, they would not, probably, scrutinize the origin of the article more narrowly than the West Indians, who consume slave-grown sugar themselves when refined. There is, indeed, another class, friends of the Government measure, whose interest in its favour is not only obvious, but avowed, namely, the people, the consumers of sugar, but interest in this case is a legitimate motive.

Far be it from us to stigmatize or reproach the various parties whose motives, with reference to this question, we have thus freely criticised, they have all an undoubted right to advocate or to oppose the measure for views

of their own, even the two great political parties are justified, on constitutional grounds, in making this question a test of their relative claims to administer the affairs of government. Their various arguments are addressed to Parliament, in its collective capacity, in the first instance, and ultimately to the sober and deliberate judgment of the country, and it is in the hope of contributing something towards divesting the question before the latter tribunal of those feelings of bitterness and rancour, of those sophistries and mock pretensions to humanity, which, springing from indirect views, tend to embarrass its consideration, that we put pen to paper.

Amongst the reasons assigned by the Brazilian Association of Liverpool why Brazil produce should be admitted into this country for consumption on more reasonable terms, are—the importance of our trade with Brazil (amounting to about five millions annually), which is one of our largest customers for cotton goods, the proximate expiration of our treaty with that country, when discriminating duties will otherwise be imposed, excluding our manufactures, the inadequacy of the supplies of sugar from the West Indies, the high price of sugar, the cheapness of that of Brazil, and that that country is not a manufacturing but a producing country. The argument of the philanthropist, that, by excluding the produce of slave-holding countries, we promote the cause of abolition, they say, is fallacious, “perseverance in the present system would only induce slave-holding countries to form combinations amongst themselves, as well as with others of the less scrupulous manufacturing nations of Europe, for their mutual benefit, the system of differential duties would by them be adopted, which would ultimately occasion the entire exclusion of England from a share of this commerce, and slavery and slave labour would continue to flourish in defiance of all her attempts.

The interest which our East India possessions have in this question appears to us (though not to others) to be slight—we mean the interest adverse to the reduction of the duty, and if it were greater, we cannot disguise from ourselves the ungracefulness of an opposition to it on their part. The East-Indies can plead none of the considerations which have given the West-India planters a kind of claim to protection, the East-Indies have been recently let into the supply of the home-market, and upon the very principle on which the proposed change is justified, namely, that the consumers ought to have access to the cheapest market. If there is any thing in the statements made before the Committee on East-India Produce, of the boundless capabilities of India for the growth of sugar, of the low rate of labour there, and of the omnipotence of English capital to economize the cost of production in such a field, surely the apprehension from competition between its sugar and that of Brazil and Cuba, raised by the costly labour of slaves, must be nearly chimerical. Mr Mo Queen, in his evidence before the Commons Committee,* goes, indeed, so far as to assert, that if the tropical produce of all the possessions of the British Crown were admitted into the mother country on equal terms, it would ruin the West-India colonies, that if these are destroyed, “the combat will come to be between the foreigners and the

* Commons Rep. 3,385.

East-Indies, and who will ruin the East-Indies as well as the West-Indies, inasmuch as he can produce his sugar much cheaper than either the one or the other." We have no doubt that Mr. Mc Queen, though a partisan, stated what he believed to be true; but we doubt the correctness of the statement, that the foreign slave-holder can produce sugar cheaper than the European cultivator in the East-Indies; but if it be so, the surest policy to remedy an evil so fatal to the views of the abolitionists of slavery is, not to protect the producer by free labour, who will then lean upon protection; but to let him be exposed to fair competition with the slave-holder, and humanity need not dread the consequence.

It should be recollected that all our conclusions respecting the ability of East-Indian sugar to compete in price with Brazil and Cuba sugars are founded upon *data* obtained principally at a period when the former was excluded from the home-market; when, unless sugar had reached a high price, by reason of a deficient supply from the West-Indies, there was no profitable sale of East-India sugar for home consumption. "I have entertained a very decided opinion," says Mr. Larpent,* no mean authority, "that whilst there was a surplus of West-India sugar here, the equalization of the duties was a matter of minor importance to India, except with reference to the mode of carrying on the trade in the dead-weight, for shipping; the moment, instead of a surplus, you had a deficiency, that instant it became of the utmost importance to India; and I consider it," he adds, "to be of great importance to the consumer also." The reduction of the duty on rum, and the impulse given to the sugar cultivation, by British capital, in India, have wrought wonderful effects there already. Before the equalization of the duties on rum was known there, the distillation had largely increased, the European and the native embarking with avidity in the speculation. "If Parliament will but equalize the duties," says one of our authorities in Bengal, "our rum will probably acquire an entire ascendancy in the home-market: sugar manufactories are springing up daily, and we shall soon be able to export 50,000 tons by the year."

Can any one, who knows the course of mercantile operations, doubt that this impulse given to the cultivation of sugar in India will not merely increase its quantity, but improve its quality, and if need be, reduce its price? As far as the latter ingredient is concerned, protection from competition will be an evil, for it will withdraw from the cultivator the most powerful incentive to study economy. In the outset, probably, an augmentation of demand and an extension of cultivation will raise the original cost of sugar, by raising the rent of land and the rate of labour. We, indeed, find, from the latest accounts, that such have already been their effects. But this evil is only temporary; competition will correct what is the pure effect of monopoly, by bringing more land, more produce, and more labour into the market; necessity will stimulate invention in the reduction of the cost of growth and manufacture, and the only way to impede this experiment upon the productive resources of India, is to encumber it with "protection."

* *Commerce* *Mag.* 2, 406.

DIARY OF AN ASSISTANT SURGEON.

No. II.

AFTER a passage of five months and two weeks, the ship *X*— anchored in the Madras roadstead, on the 18th of June, 182—. We were informed by the captain that we could not go on shore until an officer from the Government had visited us.

There is something in the aspect of a new country which warms the heart ; the impressions of a first visit, as they are never repeated, so are they seldom forgotten. I arrived in India with a very strong predilection for it ; a service and a sojourn there had been amongst my earliest waking dreams.

The anchorage-ground off Madras is in reality only what its name implies, a mere roadstead, exposed to every wind that blows, with a loamy bottom, and a tremendous triple surf, everlastingly rolling on to the shore, and in which no European boat could live an instant. Those who have seen a masulah boat going on shore will readily remember it, its crew, and its attendant sensations. Notwithstanding, however, its ill-appearance, experience has proved that every one of these boats would be a very safe speculation for *underwriting*. Madras roadstead literally swarms with sharks, of which fact, and of their rapacity, we had a melancholy proof during the evening of our being at anchor. An Arab ship, which lay alongside of us, was unshipping some horses ; one of them unfortunately kicked himself out of the slings, and fell into the water, when he was immediately attacked, destroyed, and in great measure devoured, by the sharks ; yet, in defiance of such terrible warning, one of our crew jumped overboard after sunset, and swam to a vessel, on board of which he knew there was an old friend. This vessel was a man-of-war brig, and when our skipper sent for him the next morning, the officer commanding refused to give him up, because he had entered his Majesty's service.

On the following morning, a boat came on board, with a non-commissioned officer, under whose charge we went on shore. From the beach to the fort, the distance is not great, and at first I thought the heat very little exceeded that of an English dog-day. Our first point was the town-major's office, where we were detained about half an hour, and from whence we proceeded to the office of the adjutant-general. The head of the department, Colonel C—y, was not present, but we had an interview with the assistant adjutant-general, Colonel C—ll.

The life of the former officer affords a serious lesson to every young man, that extraordinary luck alone is not sufficient to ensure prosperity. At the breaking out of the mutiny in 1809, he was, I believe, only a lieutenant of cavalry ; on that occasion, he was one of the very few who had discretion enough to side with the Government ; in consequence of which, at an age scarcely beyond seven-and-twenty, and as brevet major, he was advanced to the post of adjutant-general of the Madras army. This lucrative and influential situation he held for thirty years, and only relinquished it for one still more lucrative ; yet he died in debt. He was very good-natured and hospitable, but not foolishly so ; kind and friendly to every officer in the army who merited such feelings, and universally liked ; but he wanted prudence. The conduct of the other gentleman affords a contrary example. He also, early in his career, entered the adjutant-general's department, and gradually worked his way up to the assistant adjutant-generalship. This post he retained for some years—until, indeed, he had completed his period of service ; after which he retired on the full pay of his rank, with considerable savings from his official

phy and allowances; but, instead of coming to England, he joined a lucrative house of agency in Madras, in which I suppose he considerably increased his fortune, though at the expense of his health.

Thanks be to the functionary to whose suggestion is attributable the establishment of the cadets' quarters. Having transacted our little matters at the adjutant-general's office, we got into palanquins and went directly thither. I do not hesitate to confess that, however much circumstances changed their colouring afterwards, the earliest of my days in India are unmingled with a regret, unshadowed by a cloud. All within and without was sunshine; new scenes, new habits, unknown tongues, strange birds and reptiles, unimagined foliage, the freshness of early morning, the hot tranquillity of day, and the gaiety of the evening rides and drives, gave promise of a happy and a sunny future.

The cadets' quarters was, and still is, a large and commodious house, situated in an extensive compound, in the neighbourhood called the Spur Tank. Here—although, as I believed, perfectly capable of taking care of myself—I found myself placed under the friendly charge of (then) Captain (now Major) D——, than whom I do not believe it could have been possible to find an individual better qualified for his situation and its duties. There were several young officers, besides ourselves, all recently from England, quartered here. The captain was about forty years of age, but whose bald head, thin, spare frame, and wrinkled features, would most readily have gained him credit for twenty years more. His health had long been very delicate, and his promotion very slow; he belonged to the regiment which was at that time called the corps of "Lord Howe's boys." D—— had been twenty-four years in the service, and was only second regimental captain; he afterwards got brevet rank of major, and not very long since I met him in Regent Street, looking twenty years younger.

Having quietly settled myself in my room at the quarters, and having, as a first essential step, engaged a maitre, a black *valet de chambre*, or rather *valet de corps*, I began to consider some of the circumstances of my new condition, and some necessary measures connected with it. Every thing seemed redolent of happiness; we were a party of pleasant companions; we dined at a regular mess; every one had bought a horse within the first week; but business was to be thought of. I had been informed by Captain D—— that etiquette required me to call upon each of the three members of the Medical Board, inasmuch as the Board was my immediate superior authority. Consequently, I duly arrayed myself in the usual griffin's costume—white trowsers and waistcoat, with a red shell jacket without facings.

The senior member of the Medical Board was a Mr. S——g, a gentlemanly personage, rather stately, about fifty-seven years of age, and into whose presence I was ushered when he was sitting *tête à tête* with his newly-married lady. Mr. S. was a Scotchman, and I found him rather distant and reserved, and the preliminary conversation consisted in short sentences respecting the voyage. I was puzzled to find out the accessible point, until the conversation turned upon professional subjects, when the old gentleman gradually relaxed into a very complacent monologue respecting the state of the profession in England, and then passed into a comparative view of its former and present condition in India; he was, indeed, "*laudator temporis acti*." He favoured me with an hour's lecture, and a bland dismissal.

From hence I ordered the bearers to carry me to the house of the second member. It is surprising how shrewd and intelligent the palanquin-boys are; oftentimes they seem to have an intuitive understanding of one's wishes. I could not speak a word of Hindoostanee, nor did I find that they could of

English; but when I said, as I got into the palanquin, "Mr. H——, Medical Board gentleman," away they went, and soon put me down at his door. Mr. H—— was a man who had been five-and-thirty years in India. When my card had been handed in to him, he came forward to me, and, with a hearty shake of the hand, congratulated me on my arrival in the country. He had, as he soon told me, returned but a few months from Burmah, where he had been head of the medical department, and for his services in which he was subsequently dubbed (as he not very long since died) Sir Simon H——d. One of the first questions he asked me was, "Well, sir, and what do the good people in England think of the war?" With a very gracious promise of his interest, which, by-the-bye, was not a toothful, he wished me good morning.

There remained now but the third member of the Board to call upon; and, by some singular accident, I found him full of the idea of going home next year to live in my own native county, H——shire. Something was said about *ale*; he asked me what sort of ale I thought very good; I answered, Welch ale. He then inquired what county I came from, and when I told him "from H——shire," it acted like a charm upon him, for he forthwith let me into his future plans, and inquired many particulars as to the county, with respect to sporting, economy, scenery, and so forth. He seemed highly gratified, and, when I was about to go, said, "Now, whatever I can do for you I will; but come and take a friendly dinner here to-morrow at four o'clock."

There are few things which I more detest than delivering letters of introduction; they are little better than soup-tickets, unless they are from direct influences, and to parties having actual power to serve. I took with me but three introductory ones; one of which I threw into the fire; a second I sent to the parties by a servant, soon after my arrival; the third I had reasons for delivering; it was from an influential member of Parliament to his cousin, one of the chief secretaries to Government, and consequently, as I conceived, might have it in his power, if I could put it into his inclination, to serve me. The first time I called at his private house he was from home; consequently, I left the letter and my card. For three days I heard nothing in reply. I hesitated for some time how to act, and at last made up my determination to sacrifice inclination and indisposition to probable self-interest. A chief secretary to Government in Madras seemed to me quite as great a man as a principal secretary of state in old England. Being resolved to do the thing effectually, I went in a palanquin to his house by eight o'clock in the morning; he was at home; I therefore sent in a card; immediately afterwards the boy returned, "Master send plenty compliments, please to come in." I was very agreeably surprised to be welcomed most cordially by a plain, farmer-like looking man, without any of the pomp of the civilian about him. "Of course," said he, "you have not breakfasted; so come, sit down along with me." As soon as breakfast was over, he apologized for *turning me out*, as he was obliged to be at Government-house at half-past nine; "but," said he, "you'll come and dine with me this evening at half-past seven." I accordingly went, and a splendid dinner we had, there being a large party. In the course of the evening, he promised to forward my interests in any way he possibly could, and requested me at all times to communicate with him on the subject. He was generally esteemed a thorough kind-hearted fellow: he bore the characteristic sobriquet of "Farmer Dick." He died soon after of an abscess in the liver.

A young man, on his first arrival in India, is sadly teased, and grossly cheated by his servants. As soon as he joins a regiment, his domestic wants,

it is true, are few, but for the supply of those few he is entirely dependent on his servants. I soon found myself in this dilemma. While at the cadets' quarters, the first servant I engaged was a fine high-caste sort of fellow, as dobash, at twelve rupees a month; but not one single thing could I get him to do. He would not condescend to carry a small parcel down into Madras, but must forsooth employ a coolie; and when I scolded him for being, as I considered, lazy, his answer was, "How I can do so? I master's dobashee; head servant never can do so." I soon, therefore, dismissed him. The next I hired was a Pariar, or no-caste man; a sulky-looking fellow; but he soon got into my ways, and I found him steady; but because I gave him a light box on the ear for a piece of stupidity of which he had been guilty, he would not stop with me but five days. I was rather sorry to part with him, and told him I was pleased with him, and that he might stay if he chose; but no; go he would, and did. There soon came to offer himself a little very dark fellow, who, by way of recommendation, produced what these gentry commonly call "plenty good character." By the paper given him by his last master, I found he was surnamed "*Grasshopper*," and a more appropriate nickname I have seldom known, for he jumped and hopped about just like one. By some mischance, Mr. Grasshopper got drunk the very first night, as I suspect, on a bottle of my brandy; so I bundled him off the next morning.

On my first arrival in Madras, and for some days after, the idea of such a thing as rain never once occurred to me; the trees and shrubs all looked beautifully verdant, but I quickly missed the grass-green turf; all under foot seemed sandy and glowing with heat. One morning, however, to my surprise, it began to rain, continued all that day, and the two next, without cessation; in fact, it fell in such torrents, that in the afternoon, when it cleared off, the pluviometer gave a measurement of twenty-two inches depth of rain. Madras is very low in situation, being a plain for many miles, and the consequence of such a fall of rain was, that places, which had been nothing but dry gullies of sand, ran with rapid and full-swollen rivers; large flats of country were converted into expanded lakes, hedges were carried away, and torrents overran the highways. The subsiding of the waters was followed by a wonderfully sudden resuscitation of the vegetable world.

The plan on which the houses are built at Madras gives, with the effect of this rain, a most beautiful appearance to the country. The native town, or, as it is called by the natives, *Patna*, is a miserable place, but the surrounding vicinity is just the contrary. There are wide, level, hard roads, shaded by thick-leaved trees, running in every direction, and intersecting one another; on both sides are hedge-rows of various shrubs, some odoriferous, some bearing fruit, and all of the deepest green. Within the grounds thus fenced are to be seen numbers of magnificent houses, stuccoed with white chunam, fronted with porticoes, and having the rooms shaded by green venetians. The compounds, in which the houses stand, are planted with banian, mango, tamarind, bamboo, and other trees, forming not only a grateful shade to the goats of the owner, but delightful to the passer-by. At such a time as this, it struck me that Madras greatly surpassed Geneva, *barring the Lake*.

What a change has taken place in the condition of the town and neighbourhood of Madras within these fifty years! About the year 1646, the East-India Company obtained a grant of ground from the Nabob of the Carnatic, confirmed by the Mogul at Delhi; this grant extended five miles along the shore, and one mile inland; and upon this the Company built. The town, at its early establishment and for a hundred years afterwards, consisted of three

divisions; that to the south, extending about four hundred yards in length, and about one hundred in breadth, contained about fifty good houses, a factory, a Protestant and Popish church, and was confined entirely to the English; it was surrounded by a slender wall, defended by four batteries and four bastions; this was called the White Town, and its site is now occupied by the splendid pile of Fort St. George, from whence the establishment derives its name. On the north of this, but contiguous to it, was another division, containing some very good houses and stores belonging to Armenian and other foreign merchants trading with the Company; this quarter was called *Black Town*, a name it still retains. Beyond this division, and yet to the north, was the principal native town. In 1746, a century after its establishment, in consequence of the inefficiency of the English fleet, Madras was taken by the celebrated French admiral La Bourdonnais, who, however, agreed to restore it to the Company on the payment of a ransom. At this period, the eastern affairs of the Company were in a deplorable condition, and nothing saved them from utter ruin but the jealousy and collision of the French admiral and the French governor of Pondicherry. When the former had quitted the coasts of India, the latter (Dupleix) refused to confirm the terms of capitulation and restoration agreed upon by the admiral, and placed a battalion of French troops in the town to secure it. For the space of two years, hostilities were carried on between the two nations, the success being almost uniformly in favour of the French, who remained in possession of the town, but suffered the English to go on parole. Among the prisoners thus on parole was a young man of singular character, who had by several acts brought upon himself the attention of the small community; he was of a hasty and imperious disposition, brave, and impatient of control. This youth became the celebrated Indian warrior and statesman, Lord Clive. Madras continued in possession of the French until 1749, when it was restored to the Company by a clause in the treaty of peace made at Aix la Chapelle; the French gave it up with the fortifications very much improved; and from the year 1750, the period of Lord Clive's first conquests, it has continued to increase in territory and government to its present kingly condition. The area of the Madras territory is 142,000 square miles; its population, thirteen millions and a half.

Uninitiated in the mysteries of caste, I was one day conversing with Versawmy, the Gentoo writer at the quarters—a man with whom I subsequently formed a friendship—when he mentioned that, if a Pariar should chance to look at *his* curry and rice, when going to dine, he must lay it aside, and perform a complete ablution before he could venture to eat it. I asked him what actual harm the eyes of a Pariar could do his meat, and what good the ablution could do him? To which he gave me this exact reply:—"Suppose Europe gentleman not clean teeth when he come to breakfast, that yugly trick, never can do that, and so I wash off Pariar's look; it is too yugly trick to eat for European gentleman without he cleanery his hands." He gave me another excellent retort. I asked him if he would like to go to England? "What for I go to your country?" "Why," said I, "because there are so many fine and good things there." "What for you leave them there, and come to my country?"

Having remained three weeks without receiving any orders as to my future destination, I began to grow tired of expecting. Every assistant surgeon, on his first arrival, is placed under the charge of some experienced medical officer, attached to a European body of troops, or at the General Hospital, with a

view to a probationary initiation in the treatment of diseases peculiarly affecting the European frame; and he is required to send into the Medical Board a monthly report of not less than three cases of his own treating. The most disagreeable probation is generally considered that which is spent with the Madras European dépôt at Poonamallee; there is then the King's regiment in the fort, the garrison hospital, and one or two more; of all which, to be attached to the European horse artillery is the most desirable. This, therefore, became an object to me; and I was fortunate enough, in about three weeks, to receive an order from the adjutant-general's office to proceed immediately to the Mount—St. Thomas's Mount—and to do duty under the surgeon of the horse artillery.

Now this I have ever considered as a most valuable introduction into the service. At that time, the officer in command of the Mount station was Lieut. Colonel N——e, C.B., a distinguished officer, and in every way a pattern for his juniors. Death has laid his cold hand upon him, and the memory of the dead is but of brief existence in India, so rapid are the successions of generations, the last knowing or caring but little for its predecessor. But all those who knew Colonel N. honoured him alive, and cherished his memory dead; besides which, he had fought with Wellington at Assaye.

The Mount is considered the most eligible station in Madras, excepting perhaps Bangalore. It is within reach of the sea-breeze, which it regularly receives, according to the season; it lies open, and has not too close affinity with a native town; it is within an hour's drive of Government-house, Black Town, and the beach, where all the news is to be heard, and where all the newly-arrived spinsters may be early caught. There is always a splendid European band permanently stationed at the head-quarters; plenty of changing society; a public dinner once a week; a cricket-club; a racket-court; a church; a Roman Catholic chapel; and, though last not least to a young man, a handsome uniform of blue with facings red, gold lace, and a pair of brass spurs in the heels of those attached to the horse brigade. These, however, were not all the agreeables of the Mount. I will take upon myself to say, that a more gentlemanly set of men do not exist, or a better regulated and conditioned body of men, than the officers of the corps of artillery.

And here, perhaps, I may dovetail a passing tribute to two of them; one alive, the other dead. The former is the experienced, able, cautious, and polished man who now commands the artillery force in Chusan, or rather recently attached to the China expedition; the other is poor Horns, of whom a good deal lately appeared in the public prints, connected with an extraordinary feat of horsemanship in riding the same little Arab horse four hundred miles in five days, and which he accomplished without much distress either to himself or horse. He died at Nagpoor, of fever, after being in the service about twenty years. In our early acquaintance, we were nearly coming to the *duello*, which was prevented, instead of being fomented, as is too often the case, by mutual friends. The best fruit seems to me to be always gathered first.

In joining the horse artillery, I found myself in possession of an income of Rs. 300 a month; a sum barely sufficient to support my necessary expenses, because, as part of this sum arose from horse-allowance, I was obliged to muster two horses, when one would have been quite enough for my use. I think it may be said down as an established *datum*, that no subaltern can do more than barely sustain himself on his pay; it really seems almost difficult to make out how an ensign contrives to carry on the war, on a monthly allow-

ance of Rs. 188 a month, because his capability for consuming is much greater than that of an older officer, who has been some years in the country; whereas his means of supply are infinitely more restricted. I should say, that there is very little difference in the necessary expenses between a captain on Rs. 330 a month, and an ensign with half that income. However, man's necessities and inclinations seem to be made of compressible materials, and do somehow or other expand and retract in proportion to his means.

In a very short time after joining the artillery, I was taught two lessons; one, the vicious propensities of Arab horses; the other, the cunning of an Irish culprit. I had, very soon after my arrival at Madras, met accidentally with an old schoolfellow, who chanced to be on leave at the presidency, and bought from him a strong bull-necked Arab horse, for somewhere about Rs. 500. I went on his back one afternoon to attend the artillery band, which regularly played twice a week on the parade. I rode up to and stood alongside the horse of a brother officer, when, in an instant, my brute gave a tremendous squeal, and flew at the neck of the other horse. By good luck, I saved him from seizing it, yawned his head round, and stuck the spurs into his sides; he gave a sudden lunge and spring, broke through the crowd of surrounding horses, dashed off at full speed, flew over a tremendous gully that ran on one side the parade-ground, and continued at headlong speed, blowing and snorting, for nearly three miles along the high road to Madras, when, finding his mouth, I suppose, raw from my see-sawing it with a strong bit, he pulled up, and returned very tranquilly to the place from whence he had started.

The case of the Irish culprit afforded me a lesson which I subsequently found of great service to me. This man had been taken to the colonel's quarters to be reprimanded for some misdemeanor, where, instead of expressing his contrition, he became exceedingly violent, and uttered a threat amounting to mutiny; for this he was tried by a court-martial, and sentenced to receive six hundred lashes. I was put into regimental orders to attend the punishment parade, and I confess did not appear there without some unpleasant sensations. There is something humiliating in the sight of a European bared back, and fellow-men standing by with bare arms, and lashes in their hands, ready to take their turns in laying on. The fellow richly deserved a heavy punishment; he had been daring enough to threaten bodily harm to Colonel N—. The preliminary ceremony was very concise; the culprit was fastened by his wrists to the triangle; the drum-major and four of his subordinates were ranged on his left; I took my place close to him on his right, to be near to feel his pulse occasionally; the adjutant stood in the centre of the square into which the prisoner's troop had been formed, and gave the word, "Drum-major, do your duty." Upon this, the first drummer came close to the wretch's bared shoulders, gave the cat-o'-nine-tails a flourish over his head, and laid on in rapid succession five-and-twenty lashes; he was then relieved by the second drummer, who repeated the ceremony: at the end of fifty strokes, the flesh became tumid and blood-shot, with very slight abrasions of the skin. The third drummer now administered his dose, and whether he laid it on heavier than his predecessors, or that the parts were more sensitive, I know not, but the prisoner turned his head round to the left, towards the inflicter, and whispered, "D— your eyes—lighter!" The four drummers had each laid on five-and-twenty lashes, when Paddy, thinking it time, I suppose, to try a manoeuvre, cried out, "Give me some water." This was brought to him, and while the punishment was consequently suspended, he turned to me, and said, "Doctor, please to *feel* mee pulse." This of course I came close to him

to do, and while so doing, he contrived to whisper, "Ye know, docthor, ye can take me down when ye please—for God's sake help me!" Of course, it rested with me entirely to take him down, by simply saying the word. This little scene did not occupy half a minute, when the adjutant again cried out, "Drummers, do your duty!" The first drummer again resumed the cat, and laid on his five-and-twenty; by this time the poor fellow's shoulders looked like a piece of tup-mutton, black-blooded and bruised, and thinking probably that his appeal to me had not been in vain, he dropt his head on his shoulder, stretched out his legs, gave a grunt, and assumed the attitude of a person that has fainted. Of course, he was now my property. I therefore put my hand upon his wrist, just below the manacles, but could not feel any pulse. It then struck me that these might have impeded the circulation; I therefore put my finger on the temporal artery, and found it beating quite full and regular. I also watched his eyelids, and found them tremulous, nor was there the least change or loss of colour. These symptoms convinced me that it was a *sham*; and this was soon evident, for the poor fellow, still in the same fainting attitude, whispered, just audibly enough for me to hear, "God bless your honour, take me down!" The appeal I could not resist, and therefore stepped back to where the adjutant was standing, and touching my cap, said, "The prisoner, sir, must be taken down." "Do you mean to say, sir, that the prisoner cannot safely bear more punishment?" inquired the adjutant, with a most incredulous look; to which, half-ashamed, I replied, "I do, sir." "Undo the prisoner," cried the adjutant. The order was of course instantly obeyed; the troops returned to barracks, the drum-major marched the culprit to the hospital, where I soon followed him, and, as is usual, washed his marks with salt and water. For a *week* he was in hospital, and for a *month* I suspect I was a laughing-stock, although no one ever mentioned the subject.

A short time before my joining the artillery station, a very melancholy accident happened to an excellent and popular officer of the corps, Pockingle, who, being out riding one evening, made a trifling bet with a brother-officer that he would leap his horse over a buffalo that was lying on the ground, not far distant. The bet being taken, he accordingly ran his horse straight for the buffalo, which, disturbed by his approach, rose up just at the very moment that the horse was springing to leap; the consequence of which was, that both horse and rider fell tremendously heavy on the ground, and poor Pockingle was killed by a fracture of the spinal column. The same period was marked, indeed, by three or four very melancholy accidents; among others, was one of a very sad, as well as singular, character. A large quantity of damaged gunpowder, which had been condemned as unfit for public service, had been thrown down into a deep abyss in the rock upon which the hill fort at Nunnysdroog is built: two officers, being out one evening, and quite unconscious of this act done by the ordnance officer as to the gunpowder, sat down on the edge, or rather near to the edge, of the place, to smoke their cigars; here they remained until they had finished smoking, and getting up to go away, one of them, quite unconsciously, tossed the stump of his cigar, which was not extinguished, over the edge of the precipice, and which fell among the scattered powder; in an instant, the whole place was shaken with a fearful explosion, and the two unfortunate young men were blown into a thousand pieces. The cause of this fearful and sudden accident is surmised from the circumstance of one of their servants having carried them a light to light their cigars, and having left them sitting smoking at the place.

QUEDAH, AND TUANKU MAHOMED SAAD.

THE empire of British India resembles in some of its features that of ancient Rome; the former, like the latter, contains within itself a principle of expansion, created by its relations with its immediate neighbours, and by the circumstances of its rule; and is thereby often compelled to appropriate to itself the territory of other states, and to depose independent princes. Imperial Rome, in most cases, reduced these discredited personages to the most abject condition, exhibiting them as spectacles to the mobs of her capital; more generous Britain, sympathizing with fallen greatness, is content with divesting them of power, leaving them in other respects little reason to repine. A long catalogue might be drawn up of princes of India who, having forfeited their possessions, are pensioners upon the revenues of our territory there, and prisoners of state. To this list is now added Tuanku Mahomed Saad, a Malay prince of the royal family of Quedah, whose fate has excited much commiseration, and (we regret to say with some justice) a good deal of indignation. The case of this individual may possibly have been over-coloured by the natural tendency of human feelings, especially the generous ones, to run into extremes; but making every possible allowance for partizanship, it will be difficult to deny that he has been treated with great hardship.

Tuanku (or Prince) Mahomed Saad is a nephew of the ex-king of Quedah, a Malay state on the peninsula of Malacca. In the year 1786, Capt. Francis Light, of the country service, who had been directed by the Bengal Government to seek an eligible spot for a small settlement in that quarter, obtained from the then King of Quedah, Sultan Abdullah, whose daughter he had married, a grant of the island of Pulo Penang, on condition of an annual payment to him of 10,000 dollars, and that he should not be a sufferer by the establishment of the settlement, our Government engaging to keep an armed vessel to protect the Quedah coast. The moving motive on the part of the king to the cession was understood by Capt. Light to be a desire for the protection of England against his enemies, the Siamese: the Governor-General, however, ordered that "no act should be done or declaration made which might involve the power, credit, or troops of the Company."

The King of Siam seems to have had some claim to authority over Quedah as lord paramount, for every three years a customary offering was made from Quedah to Siam of the *bunga mas* (a gold and silver leaf), which was, however, merely an expression of inferiority, not of dependance or subjection: Siam herself sends the *bunga mas* to China, without thereby acknowledging any right of interference.

King Abdullah was succeeded by his brother, the Rajah of Purlis, by the appointment of the former (agreeably to the institutions of the Malays), to the exclusion of Abdullah's children; and by the same rule, he appointed the present king, Ahmed Tajudin Halim Shah, the son of Abdullah, to the exclusion of his own children. The present king (who succeeded in 1801)

nominated his younger brother Ibrahim his heir-apparent (Raja Muda); but he died, and before another Raja Muda could be appointed, the Siamese invaded Quedah. It was intended that Tuanku Daood, the next youngest brother of the present king (a man of great ability and much respected), should be elected. He had three sons, Mahomed Saad, Mahomed Snawee, and Mahomed Taheb.

In 1800, the British Government obtained from the king the cession of a territory on the shore opposite to Penang, between Kwala Krian and Kwala Muda, now called Province Wellesley. The treaty of cession was negotiated with him as an independent prince; it was described as "a treaty of peace, friendship, and alliance;" it included "his officers of state and chiefs;" it was to make "the countries of Purlis and Quedah, and Pulo Penang, as one country;" the Company engaged "to protect the Quedah coast from all enemies, robbers, and pirates," and it contained the following anathema: "Whoever shall depart from any part of this agreement, the Almighty shall punish and destroy; he shall not prosper." In 1816, this treaty was distinctly recognized (on the occasion of a war between Siak and Perak) as subsisting by the governor of Penang, who admitted that the British were bound by treaty to protect Quedah from invasion by sea.*

The King of Siam, who had been for some time past making encroachments upon these Malay states, by his arbitrary demands and exactions, provoked frequent complaints from the King of Quedah to the British authorities at Penang. At length, on the 12th November, 1821, when the King of Quedah was absent from his capital, at Mirbow, clearing a new district of jungle, a large Siamese fleet entered the river, and before the Malay chiefs were warned of their danger, or a force could be collected to resist the invaders, a landing was effected (under pretext of friendship), and an indiscriminate slaughter commenced, neither sex nor age being spared. The tumungong, a younger brother of the king, and several chiefs, were killed; others were made captives, and the scene of barbarity and butchery has left an inextinguishable hatred of the Siamese in the breasts of the Quedah Malays.

The Rajah of Ligor, who conducted this invasion, conferred the government of Quedah upon his son, Po-seng, of whose rule a harrowing picture is drawn by one of the advocates of Tuanku Mahomed Saad, and it is not probably much exaggerated, the details being given by eye-witnesses:

Quedah previous to the invasion contained 180,000 souls. During the first six years of the Siamese rule the population was reduced to less than 6,000; A great number had found refuge within the territories of the East-India Company, and the neighbouring Malayan countries received large accessions to their population. Not a month passed without some fresh demands upon the Siamese Governor of Quedah, which he was forced to comply with at whatever exercise of tyranny. The Malays had been accustomed to pay a trifle to their king as a kind of land rent, but they were now subjected to a severe poll-tax. If these exactions failed in extracting the requisite supply, the inhabitants of whole villages were seized and sent to be sold as slaves to make up the balance.

* Anderson's *Sketches*, p. 73.

One of the commonest orders upon the governor was to send to Ligore or Bangkok bands of 200 or 300 girls, of a standard age, stature, and appearance. These orders were executed either by fraud or in the most cruel manner. Quedah is a Mahomedan country and the Siamese are idolaters; this difference in religious belief offered a grand field for the exercise of cruelty. The Malays were insulted when at prayer. Herds of swine were fed in their mosques, and soon the greater number were pulled down.

The king escaped with difficulty and came to Penang, where he was kindly received, protected, and supported in a manner befitting his rank, the demands of the Siamese for his surrender being constantly refused, and on the occasion of Mr. Crawford's embassy to Siam, attempts were made to obtain terms for him, but without effect. In his letter to the merchants of Penang, 5th May, 1837,* the king states, that, after the invasion of the Siamese, he was invited by a deputation sent by Governor Phillips from Penang to go thither, and that the governor told him to wait patiently awhile, and that "the Lord of Bengal" would assist him against the Siamese, agreeably to the treaty with his father.

In 1824, the Burmese war broke out, and, in order to prevent the Siamese from making common cause with that power against us, Captain (now Lieut. Colonel) Burney was, in 1826, despatched on an embassy to Siam, and, on the 28th June, he concluded a treaty at Bangkok, in which the interests of the poor King of Quedah were strangely sacrificed, for this treaty recognizes Quedah as a Siamese province, and stipulates that the British "will not permit the former *governor* of Quedah, or any of his followers, to attack, disturb, or injure in any manner the territory of Quedah," and that they will prohibit the ex-king from residing at Penang; the Siamese on their part engaging "to take proper care of the country and people of Quedah." It is said, that Capt. Burney was ignorant at the time of the existence of our treaty with Quedah, which is scarcely credible; but his employers knew it well. Mr. Anderson, the secretary at Penang, had, in 1824, printed at that settlement, under the authority of Government, a work entitled "*Political and Commercial Considerations relative to the Malayan Peninsula and the British Settlements in the Straits of Malacca*," in which he thus spoke of the affairs of Quedah:—"The records of the Penang Government, from 1785 to 1790, furnish ample evidence—1st, that the right of interference of Siam with Quedah was not acknowledged at the period of the cession of Penang to the British Government; 2nd, that that cession was made upon the express condition of succour and protection against a powerful, relentless, and overbearing enemy; 3rd, that we accepted the grant upon the understanding, that is, without making any objections to the proposals of the Rajah of Quedah before possession was taken; and lastly, that we are bound by considerations of philanthropy and humanity to extend our aid to an oppressed monarch, who has long been our friend and ally, and to a defenceless multitude groaning under the most bitter tyranny, and suffering all the horrors and calamities which a ferocious enemy can inflict." It has been said that, subsequently to the treaty with Siam, this work was suppressed, one copy only having escaped destruction; but Mr. Anderson,

who is now in England, has expressly declared that the work was undertaken, compiled from official records, and published, at the suggestion and with the approval of Governor Fullarton, who strongly recommended the author; "the governor" he says, "also distributed several copies, and the work was read by nearly all the officers of Government, civil and military, and freely commented on. No copies were called in, nor pledge required, while I was at Penang, during nearly six years after its appearance."

Upon the conclusion of this treaty, the governor of Penang desired the ex-king to remove to Malacca, "which," the king himself says, "I did not wish to do; but I was not *forced*, only *ordered* to go." There he remained for some years, rather as a state-prisoner than as a guest, till at length he was permitted to quit Malacca, by which act he was held to have renounced his pension, and he appears to have suffered much distress. In 1829, he was represented to have been in a starving condition, living in a boat,* and the Supreme Government consented to restore his pension and let him return to Malacca.

Meanwhile, the atrocities of the Siamese had sharpened the natural desire of the chiefs of Quedah to obtain vengeance and to recover their country. The feudal institutions of the Malays are well calculated to keep up an attachment to their princes and chiefs. Their high reverence for ancestry and nobility of descent is remarked, as a characteristic of the nation, by Raffles and Leyden, and although the Malay chiefs have, by law or custom, in some of the states, a power of controlling the sovereign, Mr. Crawford states that regal rights amongst them are considered divine and indefeasible.

Several ineffectual attempts were made to recover Quedah, but at length, in 1831, Tuanku Kudin, a nephew of the old king (and cousin of Mahomed Saad), who had been residing, since the invasion, peaceably within the British boundaries, was exasperated by a treacherous attempt on the part of the Siamese to destroy him, by blowing up his house in the night. His wife and children were killed, but he escaped, and appealed to his countrymen, who left their ploughs, and thronged to his standard. He attacked Quedah, expelled the Siamese, and from April to October remained master of it. The Siamese then appeared with a powerful force, accompanied by a British ship of war, and although the Malays fought with desperation, even their women combatting by their side, they were unable to encounter such odds. They had invariably beaten the cowardly Siamese, but they could not withstand the fire of British cannon, and retired into the fort, where the number of their fighting men was reduced by famine and war to thirty. The Siamese carried the fort, when Tuanku Kudin and another chief retired to a dwelling-house, resolved to sell their lives as dearly as possible. The house was fired, and the two heroes rushed forth with a sword in either hand, and after slaying many, by mutual consent, each plunged his weapon in the bosom of the other.

It is distressing to think that this was the fruit of a direct interference on the part of the government of Penang, which was bound by the ties of gratitude, as well as of treaty, to protect the rights of the Malays.

The re-occupation of Quedah by the Siamese was a signal for the revival of the barbarities formerly perpetrated by them; their butcheries comprehended half-famished women and children. Their conduct is thus summarily described by Mahomed Shah, the former secretary to the Quedah Government: "Whatever they wanted they took, ornaments and property of all descriptions, as much rice as they required, and men's wives and daughters, the same as any other species of desirable household appurtenances."

In 1836, having reason to believe that the Malays were intent upon a fresh enterprise against Quedah, the Penang Government, with an alacrity that would have been more commendable in a better cause, resolved to seize the ex-king, who had then (having left Malacca on a pretence of proceeding to Dell) retired to Bruas, which, being a place of assemblage for prahus from various quarters, without resources but such as could be obtained by rapine, had become a nest of pirates, who made use of the king's name. The king, at this time, is described as in a wretched condition, having only twenty followers; and to a messenger of the Government of Penang, he declared he had not tasted bread for a long time, begging for charity's sake that some biscuit might be sent him, and "bewailing his hard fate, in being now old, poor, and deserted."* The endeavour to induce this unhappy man to exchange this state of life, wretched as it was, for a splendid prison at Malacca, was ineffectual; force was therefore resorted to, and our navy was again employed on this painful service. The *Zebra*, Capt. McCrea, proceeded to Bruas. "We approached the king's vessel," says Capt. Stewart, in his evidence, "and fired some musketry: some people were wounded in it. Capt. McCrea informed the king he was sent by the Government to take him to Penang. The king said, if he was allowed a month or two, he would be prepared to go; Capt. McCrea could not allow him so much time, but said he would give him a week. The king was unwilling to go at that time; I think he was taken away by force; we brought him to Penang; he did not land; we afterwards took him to Malacca." (Other accounts state that the Malays defended their prince; the British boats fired upon them; many were killed. Prince Abdullah, the king's eldest son (in his evidence on the trial) states that he was wounded whilst standing not far from his father. In March 1837, the king was brought a prisoner to Penang on his way to Malacca. "The re-appearance of the ex-rajah here," observed the *Penang Gazette*,† "as a state prisoner, in the harbour of the island which his father presented to the Company about 50 years ago, in token of friendship to the British nation, who engaged to protect him from all external enemies, has naturally excited very strong and unfavourable feelings against the authorities who have contributed to his downfall and misfortunes."

In June, 1838, Tuanku Mahomed Saad, a son of Tuanku Dood, and nephew of the king, resolved to make an attempt upon Quedah. His father having been designed as the future raja, he had a presumptive or contingent title to the heirship. As in the previous case, the Siamese, when

* *As. Journ.*, vol. xxiii., p. 41.

† *As. Journ.*, vol. xxiv., p. 105.

left to their own resources, were defeated, and Quedah was again recovered. A force of about 45 prahu, under the brothers Mahomed Saad and Mahomed Taheb, collected at Mirbow, and attacked a Siamese fleet of equal force, which was defeated with loss; the victors followed up their success, and, in conjunction with a land force, drove the detested To-seng from the scene of his tyranny. Mahomed Saad sent for the ex-king, to resume his authority. Age, want of energy, perhaps pusillanimity, perhaps the remonstrance of the British authorities, induced him to decline the invitation. Prince Mahomed thereupon summoned the king's son, Abdullah, who came to Quedah, and countenanced and advised his cousin, though the Government was administered by Mahomed Saad. There is the fullest evidence that he ruled the kingdom with exemplary wisdom, prudence, and integrity. The population flocked back to their native land; 4,000, headed by several of the Panghulu Mukims employed by the British Government, emigrated from Province Wellesley, and for six months Quedah enjoyed repose and prosperity.

No attempt had been made by the Siamese to recover the place, and probably, if left to themselves, they would have renounced its possession; but in December 1838, a proclamation was issued by the Government of Penang, setting forth that, "Whereas, *with the view of upholding the faith of treaties*, and of preserving our friendly relations with Siam, it had become necessary to co-operate with that power in the re-capture of Quedah, conformably with the treaty of 1826," notice was given, that the whole coast of Quedah was under effective blockade, and "in order that no one may hereafter plead ignorance of the circumstances under which Quedah has recently been captured by Tuanku Mahomed Saad and others, it is hereby further notified that the former Rajah of Quedah has written to the governor a letter, dated Malacca the 3rd October last, disclaiming any participation in the capture of Quedah from the Siamese by those now in possession of that country."* To effect the object of this proclamation, H.M.S. *Hyacinth* was sent to blockade the Quedah rivers, and the commander, in his conferences with the Malay chiefs, endeavoured to prevail upon them quietly to surrender the place. They offered to place themselves under British control and protection;† but declared their resolution to fight to the last extremity against the Siamese. From December 1838 till March 1839, the Quedah coast was blockaded by a British naval force, and the Siamese having formed a junction with the British, these allies succeeded

* This letter is both suspicious and equivocal; it is as follows:—"The country of Quedah is my country, and all those who go there and commit that which is without my knowledge are bad people. Even my own sons are bad also when they are disobedient to my commands. I cannot interfere, because I am residing in the territories of the Company, in consequence of which I solicit their assistance to turn out these persons, since the Company only can do so. Let not the perpetration of these deeds be imputed to me, because I am now old, and my conscience is against all improper acts. So long as I do not receive replies to my letters from Bengal or Europe, it is not my wish to do any thing. Moreover, I verily believe, that there are people in Palo-Penang who assist (those persons) with arms, gunpowder, shot, and money, and enable them to commit these mischiefs at Quedah, and thereby give me a bad name with the Company. I trust my friend will minutely inquire into this matter, so that all suspicions of the Company against me may terminate."—Written 13th Rajab, Tuesday, 1254, corresponding with the 2nd October, 1838.

† Captain Stewart, who was employed on the blockade, and who was present at the interview between Captain Warren, of H.M.S. *Hyacinth* and the Quedah chiefs, does not mention this circumstance in his evidence.

in expelling Prince Mahomed Saad and his partisans, who sought refuge in Perak, the British blockading squadron having had orders to seize him, and having destroyed some of his prahus. "We were not strong enough," says Prince Abdullah; "but if it had not been for the British blockade, we could have repelled the Siamese, and held Quedah to this day." No sooner had the Siamese resumed their authority, than they proceeded at once to wreak their vengeance by ordering the seizure of 3,000 Malays as slaves. The execution of this order was attended with the same circumstances of savage cruelty and brutality that the miserable ryots had formerly found to be the inseparable curse of the Siamese rule. These 3,000 victims were driven in bonds to Ligore, and sold as slaves; a portion were sent to Bankok.

The inhabitants who remained were a little more fortunate. Po-Seng renewed all the horrors of his rule, and the inhabitants in multitudes again sought refuge within the British boundaries. Before half a year was over, the country was suffering all the miseries of famine. Rice had risen to three times its usual price; the banks of the rivers were crowded with wretched beings; men, women, and children groaning under the pains of poverty and hunger, waiting for the means of reaching the British shores.

Tuanku Mahomed Saad and his companions retired to the Tancoo island, and there seems to be no good ground to doubt that his followers were guilty of acts which, in ordinary circumstances, would be considered as piratical. Even the *Penang Gazette*, the vehicle of many appeals to the humanity, as well as justice, of the government on the subject of this unfortunate family, and many a pungent remonstrance against its tyranny, has latterly expatiated pretty frequently upon the piracies of "the notorious marauder, Tuanku Mahomed Saad."* At length depositions having been made at Penang, by a Malay inhabitant of Pulo Corab, that Mahomed Saad had landed at that island, and burned and destroyed the houses and people; and by a native of Penang, that his boat and property were captured by the Tuanku, on the high seas, in July 1840; a naval force was sent to capture Mahomed Saad and his companions. We take the account of his seizure from the deposition of Captain Stewart, the officer employed. He states that he had been cruising in pursuit of Mahomed Saad ever since the recapture of Quedah by the Siamese; that he fell in with him at Bag-gan Tiang, in the territories of Perak; that the prince had been driven out of that territory by the Rajah of Perak, and he (Capt. Stewart) stationed his boats at the mouth of the river to seize him; that three boats came out of the river, in which were Mahomed Saad, his brothers, and all their wives and families; and the boats dropping anchor close by the gun-boats, he (Capt. Stewart) told him that his orders were to bring him to Penang; he declined to go thither because "he was afraid of his many enemies there," but offered to go to Malacca, and allowed his brother, Mahomed Saawee, to go as a hostage with Capt. Stewart to Penang, to consult Mr. Salmon, the resident Councillor. Capt. Stewart says, that Mahomed Saad declared that "he would blow up his prahu if he attempted to take him in tow,"

* *Id. Journ.*, vol. small, pp. 219 and 224; vol. small, p. 118.

and that "he thinks he would have done it" Capt Stewart proceeds to depose, that, on communication with Mr Salmond, that gentleman directed him to return, and "coax" Mahomed Saad to come to Penang, and accordingly, Capt. Stewart told him "that if he would come to Penang, the government would protect him from all his enemies," that "he was instructed to do so by Mr Salmond," that "it was solely by that inducement that he (Mahomed Saad) consented to come to Penang," he thinks he would have resisted, he had the means of resisting, and that "if he had told him that it was the intention of government to confine him in the fort, he would not have come"

What followed is a most extraordinary comment upon this transaction. This legitimate prince, on his arrival at Penang, was shut up in the common gaol for three months, loaded with irons, brought to trial for piracy, acquitted by a jury, and then detained as a prisoner of war! The ex-king of Quedah, meanwhile, is detained in restraint at Malacca, his allowance having been reduced from 10,000 dollars a year, which he received before he went to Bruas, to 6,000, on his return to Malacca, "to prevent his having the means of assisting the Malays in taking Quedah," the reason assigned by Mr Lewis, the assistant resident

Mahomed Saad, and his two brothers, Mahomed Snawee and Mahomed Taheb, were tried before the Court of Judicature at Penang, in its admiralty jurisdiction, the trial lasting three days, the 26th and 29th October, and 2nd November last. The prosecutor was Imam Hadjee Houssein, whose boat and property had been seized in July last. No advocate or agent appeared on behalf of the Crown or Company. The charge against the prisoners was grounded upon the treaty with the Siamese, and upon their acts *per se*, which it was said amounted to piracy. The counsel for the prisoners (Messrs Balhetchet and Logan) supported a plea in bar, that they were not British subjects, or amenable to our laws respecting piracy, that the acts alleged to have done by them would not come under the denomination of piracy, inasmuch as the defendants were subjects of the King of Quedah, and had wrested from the Siamese the territory of Quedah, and as the British Government, by combining with the Siamese against the King of Quedah, had violated their solemn obligations to protect him and his kingdom from all enemies, and had thereby justified the defendants, during their king's captivity, in pursuing any hostile measures of retaliation against the subjects of Great Britain and Siam that were consistent with the laws of nations by states at war with each other.

The Recorder declared his opinion, that in law the acts imputed to the defendants did not amount to piracy. "The prisoner, it was true, had produced no authority or commission from the ex-rajah, and there was evidence of the ex-rajah's disavowal of his acts, but the rajah was under restraint, and his disavowal might well be regarded as a nullity, nay, even supposing the prisoner to have knowingly acted in opposition to the will of the ex-rajah, he was justified, under all the circumstances, in making reprisals."

MEMOIRS OF A GRIFFIN.

BY CAPTAIN BELLEW.

CHAPTER X.

Two great sources of attraction to young men existed in Calcutta at the time of which I am now writing (upwards of twenty years ago), and do still exist, for any thing I know to the contrary, Tulloh's and other auction-rooms, and the China bazaar. At the former, almost daily sales took place of every kind of property, from a ship to a pen-knife, a rabbit to an elephant; in the latter, all the heterogeneous commodities of an American store were to be seen mingled pell-mell—raspberry jam, Milroy's saddles, best pickles, regulation-swords, wall-shades, China dishes, hog-spears, Harvey's sauce, &c.—of which, however, more anon. Catalogues of the various articles to be disposed of at the day's sale at Tulloh's are (or were) left daily at the houses in or near Calcutta, and made their appearance regularly with the newspapers at the breakfast-table, tempting to extravagance, by stimulating latent desires or creating fictitious wants. In our commercial country and its dependencies, where Plutus is the deity chiefly adored, it seems proper and strictly in character that the pulpits connected with his worship, however remotely, should be ably and efficiently filled. Here, in England, we know this to be generally the case, and what lustre the eloquence of some of our leading auctioneers has shed on the profession, and how truly, indeed, more than one of them merits the praise which Johnson, happily quoting from Horace, bestowed on the genius of Goldsmith:—“*Nullum quod tetigit non ornavit.*” There was no lack of this shining talent, oratorical power, and technical tact, amongst the auctioneers of Calcutta, seasoned with humour, pathos, or persuasion, according to the occasion. How often have I heard the merits of a venerable steed proclaimed; his infirmities and defects (with a delicate regard to his presence) lightly touched upon, or at most so disposed, like the shades in a picture, as to heighten and improve the general effect! How frequently have I been pleasantly reminded of the good old maxim, “*de mortuis nil nisi bonum,*” when listening to the commendations of a batch of dead and ullaged beer! And how often tempted to make an investment in a cheap “gross of green spectacles,” “a lot of damaged huckaback,” or the like, from a strong impression, fostered by the auctioneer's persuasive eloquence, “that they might some day come into use,” a contingent probability largely insisted upon! What a Herculean task it is to conjure money out of some people's pockets! Consummate tact is requisite to effect this end. What a world of machinery must be put in motion before the moveable crank, the owner's hand, finds its way into that pecuniary receptacle! A bungler may fumble for a month and not find the motive-spring, whilst an adept will touch it in a moment. Yes, I see no reason on earth why the auctioneers should not rank with the liberal and learned professions. Does not the craft combine, in an eminent degree, many of the leading features of those professions, which (always considering the predominant turn of the national mind) unaccountably rank higher in public estimation—the special pleading of the lawyer, the eloquence of the senator, and the business-like airs of the merchant? Does not the auctioneer, like another Charles Martel—aye, and with the same weapon, too—knock down his lots with as much effect as the soldier does his? Does he not pronounce orations over the dead, as has been already shown, and display a beautiful morality in covering, as with the mantle of charity, a multitude of defects? Is not his

"going, going, gone," a brief and pithy sermon, touchingly calculated to remind us of our common mortality? And in all these, are not the functions of a higher pulpit strikingly exercised? Ought he not to be a poet, painter, critic—in short, a man of taste and general information, or how is he to descant with effect on the merits of his multifarious wares? Should he not be a phrenologist, that he may suit his arguments to the several developments of his bidders; a physiognomist, that he may judge of the effect by the unerring index of the countenance, whether rallying, bantering, bullying, or wheedling, is the cue; and a casuist, that he may reconcile his mind to the various tricks of the trade; and, finally, should he not have a deep insight into human nature in general, and know well its various available points? "Shall I say 1,000 rupees for you, Sir, for that Arab? no animal can look better, well mounted, I assure you; he will suit your weight and figure to a nicety—was ridden by the Hon. Capt. Dangle, just gone home, a gentleman very much of your appearance, Sir, and who lately, to borrow the language of our immortal bard, was wont on our course here 'to witch the world with noble horsemanship,' upon that very Arab, Sir—shall I take your bid?" A complaisant nod—the business is done. "Thank you, Sir—1,000 rupees for the Arab—going, going, gone!"

One morning, Grundy and myself breakfasted together in my room, which was within a few doors of his own, when one of the aforementioned catalogues found its way into our possession. "Grundy," said I, "whilst I despatch this fish and rice, as you appear to have done, do just read what there is for sale to-day at the auction. I have a feeling that I want something, though hang me if I can exactly tell what it is." Grundy commenced, and read as follows:—"Lot 1st. Three fine alderney cows." "Duce take the cows," said I; "push on." "Three calves belonging to ditto." "Fire away." "Three Cape sheep, of the Doombah breed." "Doombah breed! that sounds well; egad, I think I must have a bid for the sheep—what comes next?" "A noble French mastiff, two bull-dogs, two wire-haired Scotch terriers, and a greyhound bitch with pup, just imported by the *Founderswell*." "That's the ticket," I exclaimed, with eagerness; "I'll have some of the dogs, if they go reasonably—that's a settled point—for there's rare hunting to be had, I hear, on the way up." Grundy ran down several columns more of live and dead stock; and there were many things, without which I found I could not comfortably exist for twenty-four hours longer, though, I must confess, I had not thought of them before. "By-the-bye," drawled Grundy, "talking of dogs, there was a black fellow at my door just now with one for sale." "Was there?" I eagerly asked; "What sort of an animal, and what did the fellow want for it?" "Why," said my friend, "I think it was a sort of a terrier; but if you choose, I'll get my servant to call the man; he can't be very far off." "Do," said I, "send for him."

In a few moments, the arrival of the dog and man was duly announced, and both were admitted to my apartment. The vendor was one of those black, dirty, low-caste natives, generally attached to European corps, and denominated "cook-boys." Dress—a soldier's old cast-off coat, a dirty cloth round his loins, and a scull-cap on his head. As for the dog, he is not, perhaps, so easily described; he was reddish, stood high on the legs, and had a wild look; his tail and ears, however, were clipped in a very *varment* sort of manner, evincing decided science in the operator; and his owner assured me, in broken English, that he was "berry high-caste dog," a thorough-bred terrier; his name Teaser, and a capital fellow to worry a cat or a jackal. The creature

did not certainly look altogether like the terriers I had been in the habit of seeing in England; but still, the state of the ears and tail, the name, and above all, the qualifications, were strong *primâ facie* proofs that he was one. As for the points of difference, they might, I thought, have resulted from the influence of climate, which, as it alters the appearance of the European biped very considerably, might, I very logically inferred, have a similar effect on the quadrupeds imported, or their descendants, in the first or second generation at least. In short, I bought him for Rs. 10, and a great bargain I thought I had; tied him up to the leg of my cot, intending that he should form the *nucleus* of a future pack. I was, however, destined very shortly after to be put a good deal out of conceit of him.

A few days after I had made my purchase, Capt. Marpeet dropped in, and took a seat on my cot, as he was wont. Hearing the rattling of a chain underneath, he said, "What the deuce have you got here, Gernon?" "A dog," said I; "a terrier I lately bought." "A terrier! eh? Let's have a look at him." Teazer, on being summoned, came out from under the bed, gave himself a shake, and, on seeing Marpeet, who was strange to him, and rather an odd-looking fellow to boot, incontinently cocked up his nose and emitted a most lugubrious howl, one with which the *Pariars** in India are wont to serenade "our chaste mistress, the moon." "Halloo," said Marpeet, with a look of surprise, "where on earth did you get this beast? Why, he's a regular terrier *bunnow*†." "A terrier *bunnow*," said I, "what's that?" "Why," rejoined the captain, "he's a thorough *Pariar*, docked and cropped to make him look like a terrier; it's a common trick played upon griffs, and you've been taken in, that's all. What did you give for him?" "Why, ten rupees," I replied; "and I thought I had him remarkably cheap." "Cheap!" said the captain, with infinite contempt; "he's not worth five pice; kick him out! hang him!" "Thank you," said I; "but as I've bought him, I'll keep him; he'll help to make up a pack, and I don't see why he should not act up to his assumed character, and hunt very well; you see he knows how to give tongue, at all events." "Ha! ha!" said Marpeet; "come, that's not so bad; but he's a brute, upon my life—a useless brute; kick him to the d—l." "No," I rejoined, a little nettled to hear my dog abused after that fashion; "I tell you I'll keep him; besides, I have no acquaintance in the quarter you mention, and should be sorry to send him where he would be likely to annoy you again." Here were symptoms of downright insubordination. The captain stared at me in astonishment, and emitted a long and elaborate "whew!" "'Pon my honour, regular disrespect to your superior officer. Well, after that, I must have a glass of brandy-pawney." "So you shall," said I, "with all my heart; but you really were a little too hard, and forgot the saying, 'Love me, love my dog.'"

To return, however, from this little episode. Grundy and I, in pursuance of our determination to visit the auction, got into our palankeens, and soon found ourselves amidst the dust, noise, and motion of Tank Square, near which the auction, or outcry (as it is more usually termed in India), is held. A long, covered place, something like a repository, filled with palankeens, carriages, horses, &c., for sale, had to be passed through before we reached the auction-room, where goods of all kinds were disposed of. This we found crammed with natives, low Europeans, black Portuguese, and others of the motley population of Calcutta, mingled with a few civilians, and a "pretty

* Village-cous, appertaining to no one in particular.

† A "made-up" terrier.

considerable" sprinkling of red coats from Barrackpore or the fort, all more or less intent upon the bidding. The auctioneer, a good-looking man, and remarkably fluent, was mounted on his rostrum, and holding forth upon the merits of certain goods, which a native assistant, on a platform a little lower than the pulpit, was handing round for inspection. Grundy and I forced our way in, watching anxiously to see if any thing "in our way" was exhibiting. At last, the auctioneer took up a goodly-sized knife, with some dozen blades, &c. These he opened daintily and deliberately, and then, holding up the knife and turning it about, he said, "Now here's a pretty thing—a highly-finished article—a perfect *multum in parvo*. Don't all of you bid for this at once, gentlemen, if you please. Here's a large blade, you see, to cut bread and cheese with, a small one to mend your pens, a corkscrew to open a bottle of Hodgson's pale ale when you are out shooting, tweezers to pull the thorns out of your toes, pincers, file, gimlet—all complete. A most useful article that, and (with marked emphasis, and an eye towards Grundy and me, which made us exchange looks significant of purchase), one which no young sportsman should be without. That was sufficient; I was determined to have it, and after an eager bid or two, it was knocked down to me. I found afterwards, however, to my extreme surprise and dismay, I had unconsciously purchased a lot of three dozen of them, enough to set up a cutler's stall in a small way. There was no help for it, however; I was obliged to take them all, though I determined in future to study well the catalogue before I ventured on a bid.

The dogs, I found, had attracted the particular notice of more sportsmen than myself. A young ensign from Barrackpore carried off the greyhound bitch for Rs. 200, a little more than a month's pay. A writer in the buildings bought the French mastiff and the terrier, which went high, and I was obliged to content myself with one of the bull-dogs, a sinister-looking old fellow, with one eye, who went cheap, and would have been cheaper still, had not Grundy, whom I requested to secure it, bidden silently against me in the crowd several times before I providentially discovered my opponent. Poor beast, he died three months after, on my way up, of *nostalgia*, I rather think, and I gave him decent sepulture on a spit of sand in the Ganges.

From the auction we proceeded to the China bazaar. "Grundy," said I, as we went along, rather *nonchalamment*, "you need not say any thing to Capt. Marpeet about my buying those knives." "Why not?" he asked. "I have my reasons for it," said I, "that's enough." Grundy promised to be mum.

The China bazaar! What Bengallee, military in particular, that does not know that attractive resort—that repository of temptations! What a host of pleasant recollections is it calculated to revive! This place is situated at the back of Tank Square, and is enclosed by walls, and entered by gates at several points. The shops are in long, flat-roofed ranges, generally of (I believe) two stories, intersecting each other at right angles; a margin of terraces, a foot or two from the ground, runs along the front of the several shops or stores. Sheltered here and there by an eave or thatched projections, seated in chairs, cross-legged, and in other un-English attitudes, quite at their ease, and smoking their pipes, the baboos, or shopkeepers, may be seen, each opposite his emporium, into which they invite the numerous visitors to the bazaar to enter, assuring them they will find every thing they may want "chip," and of the first quality. As Grundy and I sauntered down one of the streets, we were struck by the appearance of one of the native shopkeepers, who, with an air of courtier-like urbanity, invited us to enter his store. In stature, he was about six feet three or four, stout in proportion; a muslin chudder or toga was thrown

over his shoulders, and a piece more round his waist, busily concealing his brawny form; altogether he was the finest-looking Bengallee I ever beheld; indeed, I thought it a pity such thews and sinews, so well calculated for the tug of war, should be lost in the inglorious inaction of the China bazaar. This worthy I afterwards learnt was the celebrated character "Jawing Jack," well known amongst cadets for his *copia verborum* and dignified address. Nature and destiny had evidently been at cross-purposes in the management of Jack; the former had clearly intended him morally for what he was physically, a great man, but his stars had thwarted the design. Jack rose from his chair as we drew near, overshadowing us striplings with his Patagonian bulk. I, for my part (being then what is called a lathy chap), felt myself disagreeably *small* beside him, doubly so he being a "black fellow," and thought I was under the necessity of speaking pretty big, in order to make up for the deficiency, and place myself more on a level with him. "Jawing Jack" had had large experience of griffin, and he treated us in a kind of patronising manner, cautiously avoiding any thing that might lead to offence, and a consequent lowering of his own dignity. There is a quiet satire sometimes in the calm and imperturbable deportment of the Asiatic, when dealing with the rattling, blustering, overbearing European, which conveys a tacit censure well calculated to shame our boasted civilization. "Lately arrived from Europe, gentlemen, I suppose? Hope you are quite well. Will you please do me the honour to walk into my shop—I shall be happy to supply any thing re-quired, at very reasonable price. I have honour to be well known to all military gentlemen at Barrackpore, and sell best of European articles, and no 'Niverpool* goods.'" Having rummaged "Jawing Jack's" shop, and bought a few articles, we took our departure, promising at parting to honour him with our future custom.

The Bengallese have a wonderful deal of versatility and acuteness, certainly not naturally the mental power and energy of the European; but as they live temperately, and do not clog the intellectual wheels with beef and malt liquor, as do the Europeans, the mental machinery is generally in capital working order.

On returning to my quarters, I found a chupprassey, or messenger, with a note from General Capsicum, acknowledging the receipt of a letter I had sent him from his friend Sir Toby Tickle, and requesting my company to tiffin and dinner on the following day, at his house at Garden Reach. A little before the appointed hour, I ordered a palankeen, and proceeded to the general's residence, situated in a pleasant domain, some two or three miles from Calcutta. On arriving, I was shown up-stairs into the drawing-room, which commanded a pleasant view of the Hoogly, with its moving scene of boats and shipping, and a distant peep of Fort William. I was standing gazing on the prospect, admiring the boats under sail gliding from side to side, walking as it were the minuet of the waters, the shadows skimming over the river, and the milk-white villas on the opposite bank starting out from amidst the bright green of surrounding groves, when the rustle of a gown and a slight touch on the shoulder aroused me from my state of abstraction. It was the young widow of whom I have already made mention, "the softened image" of the rough old general, my Hibernian host. "How do you do, Mr. Gernon?" said she, extending her hand with exceeding frankness and cordiality; "I am so glad to see you again, and not looking in any way the worse for your sojourn in Calcutta." (Oh! that our English pride and sensitiveness, those adamantine trammels of caste, which strangle so many of our virtues, would let us have a little more of that single-hearted

* Liverpool, long considered a part of terra incognita by the natives.

openness "which thinketh no evil"—it is so comfortable!) "Have you seen my father yet?" asked Mrs. Delaval, for that was her name. I answered in the negative. "Oh, then," she continued, "he will be here immediately when he knows of your arrival, for he is anxious, I know, to see you; he is somewhere in the house, amusing himself with his violin. But pray, Mr. Gernon, be seated," she continued, "and tell me how you like India, now that you have seen a little more of it." "I like it much," I replied, "and never was happier in my life. I have got my commission, and as soon as posted to a regiment, am off to the Upper Provinces by water. I have some idea of applying for a particular corps, but have not yet decided on that point: they say you should not interfere with the operations of the Fates, but leave yourself to their direction. What, madam," continued I, "would you advise me to do?" "Oh! really," said Mrs. Delaval, smiling at the idea of my asking her advice on such a point, "I fear I am incompetent to advise you, not knowing all the circumstances of your position; you ought, of course, to consider well before you act, and having so done, leave the result to Providence. I am, however," said she, somewhat seriously, "a decided predestinarian, and believe that

There is a providence that shapes our ends,
Rough-hew them how we will."

"It is a puzzling subject," said I, "and one that is rather beyond me; one, if I remember rightly, that even bewildered the devils in pandemonium. But if your view of it is correct, I don't see why we should put ourselves to any extra trouble in 'rough-hewing,' Providence having previously determined on the ultimate form or shape of the work, without reference to our intentions." "There is a difficulty in it to our finite capacity, certainly," said the lady, gravely; "but we ought still to act as if the result depended upon our exertions." "It shows a large capacity of belief to receive both these at the same time," said I. "However, I think the safest maxim to hold by is, that 'conduct is fate.' As for the decrees of fate, if such there be, I think we had better leave them in the darkness which must ever surround them." This was rather a philosophical opinion for a griffin, but one which I have always held, though young blood at that time and since has often capsize the philosopher. "Well, Mr. Gernon," continued she, "you have my best wishes for your happiness and success in life; all is *couleur de rose* with you now; may it ever so continue! Already," said she, and the tear glistened, "the clouds of life are beginning to pass over me." As she said this, she crossed her fair white hands on her lap, and the widow's eyes sadly dropped on her wedding ring, the little golden circlet type of eternal fidelity. I understood it, and was silent. Silence is preferable on such occasions, perhaps, to the common-places of condolence. We both continued mute for some moments; she looking at her ring, I out of the window.

At length, I ventured to say, "Dear madam, do not deem me impertinent, I pray; but cheer up; remember, as my Irish half-countrymen beautifully express it, 'every dark cloud has a silver lining,' and there are doubtless many, many happy days yet in store for you." I should have premised, that Mrs. Delaval had lately lost her husband, a fine young fellow, who fell in the storm of a small Polygar fort on the coast, and time had not yet brought that balm with which in due course he heals the wounds of the heart, unless the very deepest. I was certainly waxing tender, when the idea of Olivia, my poor abandoned Olivia, crossed my mind. "What would Mrs. Grundy say," thought

I, "if she knew of it?" The widow gave her auburn locks a toss, made an effort at self-possession, smiled through her tears, and was herself again. "By-the-bye, Mr. Gernon," said she, "though but a recent acquaintance, I will assume the privilege of an old friend, and give you some little information whilst we are alone, which may be of some advantage to you in your intercourse with this family." I looked alarmed, not knowing what was forthcoming. She perceived what was passing in my mind. "You need not think, Mr. Gernon," and she smiled, "that you have come amongst giants or ogres, who are likely to form designs against your life and liberty. Nothing quite so bad as that—no. What I wished to say is, that my father is a man of warm and generous impulses, but violently passionate and eccentric; and I treat you to be cautious in what you say before him, and do not press any subject if you find him evincing impatience. If he likes, he may serve you; but if he takes a prejudice, he is exceedingly persecuting and bitter: a warm friend, but an inexorable foe. Mrs. Capsicum, to much vulgarity adds all my father's violence and irritability, with none of his redeeming qualities. You must be submissive, and prove yourself a 'good listener,' or you will have little chance of standing well with her." This was said with some little asperity of manner, plainly indicating that the step-mother was not more popular than step-mothers generally are. "As for the others you will see here, you may safely be left to the guidance of your own judgment and discretion in your conduct towards them."

I thanked Mrs. Delaval for her information, which, I saw, emanated from the purest feeling of womanly kindness, and promised to be on my guard, and endeavour to profit by it.

MR. MASSON'S ACCOUNT OF THE FALL OF KHELAT.

(Concluded from page 62.)

"To counteract the efforts of Shah Nawaz Khan to get up resistance, or to persuade Lieut. Loveday to accompany him, Haji Osman and Nasrulah set on foot a variety of missions to the rebel camp. Had not the consequences been so fatal, the zeal for negotiation at this period would have been amusing. It is obvious how important it was to the enemy that Lieut. Loveday should remain at Kelat in their power, whether they intended to gratify their revenge and cupidity at his expense, or whether they hoped by the possession of his person to secure terms. Nasrulah was sent to the camp a second time with Morad Khan, a naik, and Imaum Bukah, a drummer. The two latter made their salam to the young Khan, who spoke very courteously to them, and sent them to the Shah Ghassi, to report in secret the object of their mission. Nasrulah was privately closeted with the Darogah. Haji Osman introduced on the scene his uncle Atta Mahomed Khan, brother of the notorious Akhund Mahomed Sidik, and this man, with Rais Pir Mahomed of Kelat, was sent privately by night. On the next day, Atta Mahomed Khan went publicly with a retinue of forty or fifty persons he had collected. It struck me that there was something very indecent in this display, while Shah Nawaz Khan was yet in the town. Yet this was not all; the Hindus came to ask Lieut. Loveday if they might go to make their salam: they were told 'Yes;' and moved from the town in a body to the rebel camp. While such things were in progress, Lieut. Loveday, on Shah Nawaz Khan coming to call on him, with his accustomed familiarity of friendship, would place his arm around him, affecting to coincide with his views and plans, while at the time his agents were negotiating (if such a term may be used) with the Khan's enemies, and frustrating his intentions. Shah Nawaz Khan, however, in my pre-

sence, reproached Lieut. Loveday with the fact of his man Nasrulah being in secret conference with the Darogah, and at another time so rebuked Haji Osman, and used such high language, that had he received encouragement from Lieut. Loveday, a person standing by remarked, he would have drawn his sword and put an end to the Haji and his treachery. Kamal Khan, moreover, complained to Lieut. Loveday that Shah Nawaz Khan had even presumed to accuse him of playing falsely. It was amusing to hear Lieut. Loveday express his shocked feelings, and strive to console the traitor. Lieut. Loveday's envoys always brought back the same unqualified assurances of kind treatment and protection—"the young Khan, the Darogah, and Bibi Ganjani were all inspired by the best and kindest feelings, and the sirdars of Saharawan were determined to adhere with fidelity to their engagements; Lieut. Loveday might do entirely as he pleased, return to Shall, or remain at Kelat; if he went to Shall, the Bibi Ganjani was to accompany him; if he remained, his every wish was to be gratified; another and handsome house was to be built for him, in place of the one pulled down by the Brahmins, whose timbers had been converted into escalating ladders. Nasrulah particularly certified to the good intentions of his old master, the Darogah, and Atta Mahomed Khan, who professed to have great influence with the Bibi Ganjani, assured Lieut. Loveday of that lady's good will, and that she looked upon him as her son. A letter was brought by Atta Mahomed Khan, said to be from the Bibi; but in the place of her seal, her name was scrawled within a circle. On my questioning the authenticity of this document, I was told the Bibi had no seal, having given it to Postans Sahib in Kachi, who had promised to do some business for her with the government. Lieut. Loveday seemed satisfied with all that was done, and to place belief in all he heard. I think he was very angry with me for cautioning him, or presuming to suggest that he was deceived. Yet I knew it was so, and with bitter disgust I heard Rais Pir Mahomed, on return from his nocturnal mission, and after he had reported to Lieut. Loveday what had passed, repeat, sitting with Nasrulah, a Persian couplet ending with the words '*sag down*,' and intimating that his victim had fallen into the snare laid for him. Besides the people here named—Ghulam and Fatti, brothers, and Babi merchants, Wali Mahomed, a tailor, Buta Sing, a sipahi, and others whom I cannot remember, were sent on missions of one kind or other. Elchis were raked up from all quarters, and the aid of no one was refused.

"Shah Nawaz Khan, finding his wishes to continue the defence baffled, urged Lieut. Loveday to accompany him, taking all his effects with him. He assured him that he should be conducted in safety to Zehri or Baghwana, where, as he pleased, the struggle might be renewed or he could retire. The Khan preferred Zehri, being supported by Mir Boher, and that the Malloh route would be kept open, while Shikarpore was near. He honestly and truly confessed that he could not undertake the responsibility of the Shall route. Lieut. Loveday seemed to acquiesce, but only seemed: his advisers also were ready with their insinuations against the motives of the Khan and Mir Boher, and were not willing that their victim should escape. Lieut. Loveday urged that he had not a sufficient number of camels, and the Khan offered to supply any number he wanted. I warmly supported the proposal; but all who had any influence with Lieut. Loveday were against it, and he was clearly incapable of acting contrary to their counsels. Some faint attempts were made to pack up, but were soon abandoned.

"The third day had now arrived, when the young Khan and rebel host were to enter the town. Shah Nawaz Khan was early in the morning with Lieut. Loveday, entreating him, even then, to accompany him with his party, taking only his valuables, for it was too late to think of moving the bulk of the property. Lieut. Loveday was fixed, as if by enchantment, to Kelat, and lent a deaf ear to all that was said. Shah Nawaz Khan had before asked him if all the Feringhees were as *lajhar*, or unworthy, as he was, and now prophesied to him all the indignities and perils to which he exposed himself by remaining. It was not until this period that Shah Nawaz Khan thought of abdication. The time was very critical. He had not deserted,

Lieut. Loveday, but had been deserted by him, when he decided to take the decisive step of repairing to the camp of Mehrab Khan's son, and investing him with a *khalat*. He had scarcely left the town, when Nasrulah and Haji Osman, who had been sent betimes to the camp, returned, and, with singular impudence, implored Lieut. Loveday, when he had it no longer in his power, to accompany Shah Nawaz Khan, saying there was evil in his stay at Kelat. When Shah Nawaz Khan left Lieut. Loveday, his brother, Mir Fatti Khan, came. He requested a paper, which Lieut. Loveday gave him, noting that he had been solicited to depart, but had determined to remain, and negotiate for the safety of himself and his party. Fatti Khan went and returned, when Lieut. Loveday took the paper from him, and wrote another, in which the reason for remaining was stated to be his determination to die at his post. Shah Nawaz Khan had behaved throughout the siege more creditably than I had expected of him. Whatever other motives may have dictated the step of his abdication, he made it still a means of contributing, as far as in his power, to the good treatment, by the opposite party, of Lieut. Loveday, and of facilitating arrangements, which that officer had commenced. Nothing was more evident to me than the anxiety manifested by Shah Nawaz Khan to show his sense of obligation to the government that had placed him in authority, by protecting the officer appointed to act with him, and certainly it was not his fault that the officer refused to be protected by him. Shah Nawaz Khan, on arraying the son of Mehrab Khan with a *khalat*, explained to him and the assembled chiefs, that Kelat had not been given to him by Lieut. Loveday, but by the Sirkar Company; that he had a friend at Kelat, whose kind treatment he should expect, in return for the resignation of his station. That friend was Lieut. Loveday. He said, in the figurative style of the Brahoes, that Lieut. Loveday was 'his beard;' when the son of Mehrab Khan replied, that the gentleman had now become his beard, and that he should be treated as a brother, &c. The two Khans next moved in procession to the town, and as the cavalcade advanced we had the mortification to witness to what a contemptible rabble we had surrendered the town. Augmented with the followers of Shah Nawaz Khan and the many who on such an occasion would congregate, there were not above five hundred men. To account for the paucity of numbers, it must be supposed that many of them had dispersed after the failure of the attempt on the town, or that, sure of their game, they had repaired to Mustang, threatened by the reinforcements that had reached Shall from Kandahar. After having attended the son of Mehrab Khan to the Miri, Shah Nawaz Khan, in the act of leaving the town, called on Lieut. Loveday. I was not present at the interview, having gone below to speak to a friend, who had called to see if I was well. The Khan sent for me, but before I had well time to move, he was with me, and called me to witness he had not failed in his duty to the Sirkar Company or to Lieut. Loveday. A little time afterwards, Haji Osman had the audacity to tell Lieut. Loveday, when repeating what he had heard had passed when the Khan arrayed Mehrab Khan's son with a *khalat*, that the Khan offered to be the first to lay hands on Lieut. Loveday, and that Kamal Khan and Mir Boher had spoken to the same purpose. To so infamous a scoundrel did Lieut. Loveday trust for information, and by such information were his opinions formed and his conduct determined.

"The son of Mehrab Khan, seated in the palace of his father, received during the day the congratulations and offerings of the people. Lieut. Loveday sent also his *mabaraki*, or salutation of welcome, with offerings of fifty rupees each, to be presented respectively to the young Khan and to Bibi Ganjani, and they sent in return four men to attend at Lieut. Loveday's gates, avowedly to keep the turbulent Brahoes from intrusion, but in like manner to watch over intercourse with the house, and to take care that no one left it. Bibi Ganjani also sent a message to Lieut. Loveday to beware, a hundred times to beware, that he gave no money to any one; or, at least, such a message was brought in the Bibi's name. All our people were sanguine in their anticipations of the future, but I could not bring myself to see any thing but evil in prospect before us. Sampat, Lieut. Loveday's confidential Hindu servant, who had a great influence over his master, asked me this day why I, who was so much

or glad, when there was *jang*, or war, was so dejected now there was *sulah*, or peace : I replied that I had no fear of the *jang*, but had a great distrust of the *sulah*.

"In the narration of the events which transpired during the few busy days of the siege and negotiations which led to the surrender of Kelat, I cannot particularize a hundredth part of what happened, neither can I pretend to relate in order of accuracy such leading facts as I now call to mind. On my conduct during this period I should hope I need say little. Lieut. Loveday has since stated that I conducted myself nobly, and while the siege was yet carrying on, told me he must represent to government my exertions and the assistance I was rendering. I replied that I had no object to gain with the government, and he need not trouble himself to write about me, but not to forget his brave men. He said he was bound to write. Yet he did not at that time, and it would have been awkward for him to have written, if I am right in suspecting that he must have been previously, in his letters to Capt. Bean, endeavouring to injure my reputation. Capt. Bean, indeed, told me that Lieut. Loveday had not written any thing derogatory, but Lieut. Hammersley, his assistant, repeated to my servant that he had. However, when falsehood would have been unpardonable, and when it was no longer necessary, Lieut. Loveday testified that I (whom he had aspersed) had acted nobly. I make no pretensions to having acted nobly, but I did all that a good and true man could do, in the limited field open to me. As Lieut. Loveday did not, although he felt, as he said, bound to do so, give any information as to what I did, I may be excused in stating that, during the attack on the place, I was never inactive; I visited repeatedly the several parties on the towers and ramparts, encouraged them in their labours, and saw that they were supplied with ammunition. I endeavoured to do something with the two guns mounted on the Miri, but could do but little, for they were nearly useless; still all the loss occasioned by the guns was imputed to me by the enemy. I had wished to have knocked in the gate of a masjid close to the Derwaza Dil Dar, which afforded shelter to the assailants, but it was so exactly in line with the ramparts of the gate, that I feared to make the attempts, lest the Zehri people there located, and not too trustworthy, should have found a pretext for abandoning their post. On this, I persuaded Shah Nawaz Khan to fire the small suburb adjacent to the Derwaza Dil Dar, which was done, and with effect. In like manner I induced Kamal Khan to fire the Babi suburbs, close to his gate, the Derwaza Gil Khan, and he did so, but very faintly. I also attended and dressed the wounded men, and during the few nights from the investment to the surrender of the town, was constantly wakeful; during the early part of the siege, keeping up an intelligence with the various quarters of the town, and learning what was going on, and while the negotiations were on foot, keeping on the alert lest treachery might be practised. In exertion and vigilance by night and by day, as others have not stated the fact, I must say that I was unremitting. I need not waste time in justifying my counsels to Lieut. Loveday to encourage a further defence, and failing in that, to accompany Shah Nawaz Khan. In my opinion, the desire to preserve his property influenced his stay as much or more than any other consideration. I told him that I should think, without knowing what was usual in such peculiar cases, that he would have a fair claim on the liberality of the government. He was immovable by my arguments and the entreaties of Shah Nawaz Khan. The fatal consequences which have attended the placing himself in the hands of an unprincipled confederacy of robbers proclaim better than words the extreme folly of the step."

Since the preceding portion of this narrative was published, we have seen several documents on the subject, which tend to place Lieut. Loveday's character and conduct in a far more favourable, and we believe in a juster, light than Mr. Masson has exhibited them. The letters from that officer contain statements quite irreconcilable with Mr. Masson's, and we see no reason why, in a balance of evidence, the former should not be preferred, since Lieut. Loveday, being placed in a situation of responsibility, was under a greater obligation to be scrupulously accurate in his representations; and Mr. Masson has evinced, nay avowed, that he had no amicable feeling

towards Lieut. Loveday, believing (though, as it has since turned out, without ground) that he had been the cause of his detention by Capt. Bean. Mr. Masson attributes to Lieut. Loveday's reluctance to sacrifice his property, his delay at Khelat, and his capture and subsequent murder. This, however, appears to be incorrect, as Lieut. Loveday, in the following letter, addressed to Major Griffiths, 37th N. I., and dated "Khelat, 11th August," which is printed in the *Agra Ukhbar*, declares that his sense of duty prevented him from accompanying Shah Newaz Khan in his flight, and also shows that he had made up his mind that his property must be lost under all circumstances, whether at Khelat or flying from it.

"Sir—You seem to have obtained accurate intelligence regarding the attack on Quettah; but failing in their attempts, the rebels returned to Mustong, from whence they marched to Khelat, and arrived here on the morning of the 24th ult. Shah Newaz Khan had previously been encamped with the intention of marching against Mustong, but when he heard of the advance, he broke up his camp and took post in the town: instead of 1,500, not 500 men could be mustered, and more than three-fourths were traitors! I had but thirty men, and took charge of the northern wall and Mustong gate, that by which our troops entered on the 13th November, while the other gates were placed in charge of his own Sirdars and their followers. As soon as the rebels arrived (stated to be 3,000) they commenced the attack by a fire of musketry and matchlocks, from cover of the houses and gardens opposite the eastern wall. It was continued all day and to a late hour at night, when they withdrew with a loss of eighteen killed and wounded, whilst ours amounted to seven within the walls. The day of the 25th passed over quietly, only a few straggling shots. I went round the walls, issued ammunition, and gave rewards and promises in abundance. As soon as it grew dark the enemy commenced the attack with vivacity, their efforts being again directed against the eastern gates and the tower to the south. When a report was brought to me that they had escaladed the western wall in charge of the Pundrance, Necharee, and Juttuk Brahoea, I sent off a havildar's party to their assistance, who cleared the wall at the first volley, and drove them back with loss, for I saw a mass of dead at the foot of the ladder. Some thirty of the enemy had, however, got into the town, but, finding their support cut off, were soon made prisoners. From their confession, it appeared, and subsequently proved beyond doubt, that the men in charge of the wall, where they had effected their entrance, had invited them to plant their ladders there, and helped them to get in. This glaring treachery discouraged Shah Newaz, who came to me in the evening of the 26th, and told me he had no hope of holding the place, for that the defection had spread through all, with the exception of some thirty or forty men with his brother-in-law. I proposed disarming and turning out the traitors, but it was of no avail, and he proposed making terms whilst yet in his power. The negotiation lasted two days, the result of which was, that he should retire with his property to Baghtana, whilst it was expressly stipulated that I should have free permission to remain here, or return to Shawl, with due protection for escort and baggage, and Shah Newaz urged me to accompany him, but *it looked too much like a flight*; besides, he had signed a formal abdication, forswearing all claim to the musnud, or connection with us. Shah Newaz Khan retired on the 31st, whilst the son of Mehrab Khan was placed on the musnud, under the name and title of Nusseer Khan. He has expressed an earnest desire for peace; all he wants is bread. I have recommended him to send a vakeel to Shawl, and shall remain here until the result is known: if peace is granted, well and good—if war, I must of course return; and though I anticipate no danger to myself or men, yet I dare say they will plunder my property. Shah Newaz Khan has behaved meanly; all he cared for was himself, and to accumulate wealth, which he has carried off, and to have accompanied him after his abdication and renunciation of us, would have been most unbecoming; and there is danger here, yet as it seemed to me my duty, I at once adopted it."

We have likewise seen another letter, addressed to relations in England, and

dated August 2nd, wherein occur the following particulars " This sudden and unexpected revolution has upset every thing I was directed to remain here with the new chief, Shah Newaz The Government had taken half his dominions before placing him on the musnud, the consequence of which was, that a rebellion broke out at Mustong, the latter end of June, where my faithful moonshes with twenty sepoye were suddenly attacked, overpowered, and every one of them killed The son of the former chief, Mehrab Khan, then put himself at the head of the rebels and went to Shawl, they plundered the valley, but could make no impression on the town of Quetta which Bean had secured The rebels then returned to Mustong, and from thence marched to Khelat, and arrived here on the 24th July I had but thirty sepoye with me, and Shah Newaz's people deserted him with the exception of 300 or 400 For two days we beat back the enemy, when treachery effected what force could not Some traitors allowed the rebels to plant their ladders and escalade the wall. I drove them back with terrible loss, the foot of the ladders being heaped with their dead, and this saved the town. Shah Newaz despaired of success, the defection spread through the town, he entered into negotiation abdicated the musnud, and has retired to the southward He wanted me to accompany him but it looked too like a flight,* and I resolved to remain The young Khan who is the idol of his people, has resumed the musnud, with their unanimous consent, and is most anxious to remain on terms of friendship with our Government, if recognized I think, from a hostile people, these Belooches may be converted into true friends The cause of the rebellion may be at once stated to be the separation of Cutchet and Mustong from Khelat, which to these people are the very means of subsistence, and if I can but restrain them from further excesses, I trust Government will attend to their wishes, and restore what they have enjoyed for the last century My position is one of difficulty, if not danger, but I trust ye* to surmount all Fact and firmness are required, and at the same time judgment, so as to avoid driving these people into the rebellion of despair.'

A letter from an anonymous writer, which appeared in the *Englishman* of February 25th, contains a "Refutation of Mr Masson's slanders on Lieut Loveday," from various letters written by that officer, which, however, mention no material facts not detailed in the letters we have published The writer very fairly contrasts Lieut Loveday's conduct on former occasions with what Mr Masson represents it to have been at Khelat, and asks "whether it be probable that that gallant officer should have been the poltroon and coward, and Mr Masson the mighty and glorious hero of his own tale? We may remark, as a singular circumstance, that in all Lieut Loveday's letters we have hitherto seen, no mention is made of Mr Masson, which, considering the character of that officer, the capacity in which he was acting, and the correspondence which had passed between him and Capt Bean on the subject of Mr Masson, is almost irreconcilable with a belief that the latter took so active, decided, and prominent a part in the defence of the place as he represents

On the other hand, Mr Masson's conduct, with reference to his presence at Khelat, has undergone inquiry by the political agent in Upper Soinde at the command of Government, and Mr Ross Bell has not only justified him from all suspicion, but declared that he is satisfied that "his conduct, as regards Lieut Loveday, was actuated by a desire to be of service to that ill-fated officer" In his statements to Mr Ross Bell, Mr. Masson has made some further comments upon the conduct of Lieut. Loveday, and in justice to the former, we shall publish a summary of the result of the inquiry next month.

* The same expressions occur in the last of the collection of letters of Lieut. Loveday published by us, last vol., p 108

REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS,

No. XLIII.

This month's mail is a short one, and brings advices to the following dates :—Calcutta, May 12th ; Madras, May 12th, and Bombay, May 23rd, which is only three weeks later than the preceding.

The mail has brought no China news of a later date than was received last month. It will be seen, from the tone of the imperial edicts, that the successes of our force had inspired the emperor with no desire to concede ; on the contrary, they breathe the fiercest hostility, hatred, and thirst for vengeance. The reinforcements preparing at Calcutta and Madras are upon a large scale. The *Larne* remained at Bombay anxiously waiting for Sir William Parker. So soon as intelligence reaches Calcutta that he had not arrived by the overland route, as expected, Sir Gordon Bremer would immediately proceed to the Chinese seas. Peking is understood to be the immediate destination of one division of the force. The *Gazettes* (p. 173) contain very full and interesting details of the operations of our expedition.

In the Punjaub, nothing decisive has taken place. It is clear that the Indian Government earnestly wishes, at the present juncture, to avoid anything like armed interference, and the ruler, Shere Sing, is too sagacious to invite it till urgent necessity shall compel him. Meanwhile, the country is a prey to disorder ; the Sikh army is disorganized ; their commander, Gen. Avitabili, can maintain his imperfect authority only by the severest measures, and it appears that the Sikh troops at Cashmere, catching the spirit of their comrades at Lahore, on the 17th of April, presented themselves at the durbar of their commandant, Mchan Sing, and demanded increased pay and donations ; the reply being a refusal, they cut their general to pieces, and plundered his property. The Maharajah had had two narrow escapes ; having been nearly drowned by the upsetting of a boat, and nearly killed by the explosion of a gun, on a shooting excursion. His satisfaction and gratitude were evinced by his disbursing 10,000 rupees, and some jewels, to the poor.

Some rather serious operations have taken place in Bundelkund, the attack upon Chirgong (p. 202) seems to have tested the courage as well as discipline of our troops. It cannot escape observation, that these petty conflicts are maintained with far more spirit and obstinacy on the part of the native chiefs than formerly.

The intelligence from Persia is of an agreeable complexion. The Shah has consented to renew amicable relations with his former ally. Dr. Riach, belonging to the British mission, has been invited from Erzeroum to Tehran ; the Shah has consented to relinquish Ghorian, which is to be annexed to the territories of Shah Kamran, of Herat, we, on our part, restoring Karraok. The latter condition may, perhaps, offer some difficulty. The cessation of Ghorian to Herat will, doubtless, repair the breach betwixt Kamran and the British Government, if any real difference existed, for it is plain that Major Todd acted precipitately in quitting that place, in “ a

panic," it is said, in consequence of an attempt made by Yar Mahomed Khan to frighten him out of more money. A Scinde letter, now before us, states, that Shah Kamran had expressed regret at the occurrence, and had consented to receive a British military force into Herat, "upon condition of obtaining Ghorian," which the Shah of Persia had ordered to be evacuated.

The accounts from Scinde are not satisfactory. The negotiations carried on by Col Stacy with Mohammed Hussain (or Nusseer Khan, as he is called), the young chief of Khelat, for his surrender, have failed, notwithstanding that officer's tact and popularity with the native tribes, and his return, it would appear, had not been effected without difficulty. This unlooked for event is expected to occasion a new insurrection of the Beloochee tribes, the Brahooes are said, indeed, to be already in the field, prepared to take advantage of the hot weather, which incapacitates our troops from acting. It would seem, from the statements in the newspapers, that our treatment of these tribes has not been characterized by gentleness, or even policy. The Brahooes have been taught to distrust our faith, the Kujjuck chieftains were suffered to leave our agent discontented, and the people of that tribe, since the fall and destruction of their fort, are represented to have experienced a degree of cruelty at our hands, which is calculated to render them desperate, their original offence being, not any outbreak against us, but a refusal of tribute to Shah Shooja, which is said to have been out of their power to pay.

The Bombay army, after the reduction of Kujjuck (in which affair, it is alleged, there was some unfortunate mismanagement), had ascended the Bolan Pass. The troops are to rendezvous at Quetta, during the hot months. An important survey of the passes is, in the mean time, going on.

The domestic intelligence from the Presidencies comprises topics of some interest. The arguments deduced in this country, against the interests of India, from the supposed existence of slavery in the sugar districts, have called forth the indignant animadversion of the Calcutta press, which is the more severe since the misstatement is traced (we know not with what justice) to persons whose local knowledge of India exempts them from the excuse of many well-meaning persons, who believe that East-India sugar is really slave-grown. "It is precisely because the whole economy of the manufacture in India is conducted upon free principles," observes the *Friend of India*, a zealous anti-slavery partisan, "that our sugar is likely to cost twenty per cent more this year than it did last." The agriculturist, who raises the raw material, and the labourer at the factory, being free men, have been induced by the increased demand to raise the prices of their labour.

Mr Dampier's report on the police of the Lower Provinces discloses a lamentable state of things: the people submit in silence to robbery of their property, in preference to the greater evil of inviting the visitation of the police, by whom less than one-third of the malefactors are apprehended.

The Cooly question still occupies attention at Calcutta, where opinion, however, is rapidly changing in favour of the emigration of these poor people, who come back in shoals, enriched by their labour, speaking highly of their treatment, and some of them eagerly seeking permission to return to

the Mauritius. It is said (p. 205) that the Governor-general has written home, strongly recommending the allowing Cooly emigration, respecting which there has been so much delusion, folly, and misrepresentation.

The questions, whether a court-martial is a court of record, and whether the public have a right to be present at a court-martial, have been raised, and to a certain extent decided (p. 186), in the Supreme Court, Calcutta.

The mortality amongst the British troops at Chusan has been attributed to the state of the provisions sent thither, and to the neglect of the brigadier. These charges are the subject of official inquiries both in Calcutta and China.

The magnificent project of a central canal for irrigating the Doab is referred to in p. 204. The outlay for the purpose is comparatively small (10 lacs); but the state of the Indian finances, which has compelled the government to encroach upon the resources of the next age, we fear, renders the realization of the project, for the present, hopeless. Dost Mahomed Khan had not reached Calcutta at the date of the advices. The suicide of Capt. Cox (p. 194) is one of the most extraordinary we ever remember.

Under the head of Bombay, will be found the addresses presented to Sir James R. Carnac, upon his resignation of the government and departure for England, and the sentiments expressed by the natives on the subject of his administration, which merit attention, as indicative of their lively jealousy of any interference with their religious scruples. It appears that the local government (with the full concurrence of the Governor-general in council) has heavily censured the report of the Court of Inquiry into the Nufook affair, bestowing, at the same time, the highest encomium upon Major Clibborn and his troops. Major General Brookes and Brigadier Valiant are removed from their commands, as a mark of the disapprobation of Government of their conduct in the matter. A petition is sent home by the mail for the removal of the chief justice, with reference to the Forbes case, which we hope to lay before our readers next month.

The Dutch, it appears, are involved in a contest of a serious character with the native chiefs and people of Sumatra. The origin of the insurrection, which is evidently of formidable extent, is not clearly known; but as some of their own partisans attribute it to the compulsory labour they exact from their subjects, we shall not, probably, wrong them by supposing that the Dutch authorities are less sinned against than sinning. The Court of Acheen, it would seem, has lent its countenance to the resistance to Dutch tyranny.

Under Siam, there is a curious account of the employment of some auxiliaries from Celebes in the war the Siamese are prosecuting against the Cochin Chinese.

The intelligence from Australasia and the Cape offers no incident which invites notice.

RAMBLES IN CEYLON.

BY LIEUTENANT DE BUTTS.

CHAPTER VIII., AND LAST.

THE Government of Ceylon is actually concentrated in the person of the Governor, but ostensibly conducted by two councils, denominated the executive and legislative; the former is composed of the officer commanding the troops in the island, the colonial secretary, the Queen's advocate, and the agent for the Kandian, or, in official parlance, the Central Provinces. These officials are, by a legal fiction, supposed to advise and assist the Governor, who is their perpetual president. In the event of his demise or absence from the island, the officer commanding the troops, as senior member of the executive council, assumes temporarily the office of governor.

The Legislative Council comprehends the members of the executive, together with the chief justice, and some few other individuals, European and native. Every colonial ordinance is submitted to their approval before it becomes the law of the land, but in cases of emergency, the Governor is empowered to act without their acquiescence in the measures he may propose. A singular anomaly exists in the composition of this council; the chief justice, who has no seat in "the other house," takes, in this subordinate assembly, precedence of the officer commanding the troops, on the principle, it is presumed, of "*Cedant arma togæ.*"

The House of Assembly, wherein the councils hold their occasional sittings, is a large unfinished building, and there is an appearance of desolation about it that seems to be in keeping with the trifling political estimation in which these bodies are held. They are rarely convened, and their deliberations do not greatly affect the will and pleasure of the Governor. In truth, the duties of these functionaries are of the most limited description, for the details connected with the actual control and civil management of the various districts are conducted by their respective Government agents, who report direct to the Governor and colonial secretary.

There is a wide difference between the civil service of Ceylon and that of India, in the qualifications that are required, in the duties that they perform, and lastly, but perhaps not least, in the amount of the emoluments received by them. With regard to qualifications, the candidates for the civil service in Ceylon undergo no examination whatever, but receive their appointments from the Secretary for the Colonies without reference to the previous course of their studies or to their general abilities for the due performance of the important duties that are assigned to them. The many advantages of this system of colonial patronage are so self-evident, as to need no demonstration.

In Ceylon, as in India, the duties of the civil servants are divided into those appertaining to the administration of justice, and those which are connected with the collection of revenue and the government of districts. At first sight, it would seem to the undiscerning eye, that there is a wide dissimilarity between a judge and a government-agent, considered in their official capacities. The study of Blackstone would, it might be imagined, be equally dry and unprofitable to the collector of revenue, whose intuitive knowledge of his profession might, on the other hand, be supposed susceptible of enlargement by a perusal of the works of McCulloch. But these ideas, which so readily present themselves to a novice in Cingalese diplomacy, do not obtain in Ceylon, where the members of the judicial and revenue establishments exchange their

respective duties with a happy facility, arising from a modest consciousness of their inherent talents for the sciences of jurisprudence and political economy.

Those palpable defects in the civil service require no comment. The indiscriminate and partial selection of candidates, and the amalgamation of duties that are in their nature distinct, are evils in the system, the existence of which, I am persuaded, the majority even of Ceylon civilians will candidly admit. Those who may attempt to defend them will, at all events, subscribe to the truth of the assertion, that their reduced incomes, as established of late years, are the chief impediment to any material improvement in the constitution of the body of which they are members. Within the last few years, considerable reductions in their pecuniary allowances have been made. The service, according to the new *régime*, is split into three grades, the members of the highest of which do not receive a greater income than £750. The inadequacy of this sum, so paltry when compared with the great emoluments of the civil servants of the East-India Company, is not even compensated for by a retiring pension.

The new regulations, curtailing the pay and allowances of the civil service, have but recently come into operation, and their injurious tendency has, as yet, hardly been felt. But it may, without presumption, be assumed that those who accept such hard terms as those now offered to Ceylon civilians will, in the generality of instances, be inferior in information and abilities to their predecessors, who, notwithstanding the favour and affection shewn in nominating them, often made up by their general acquirements for the want of those proper to the duties connected with their appointments.

All criminal cases of so serious a nature as to be excluded from the limited jurisdiction of the district judges are referred to the sessions of the Supreme Court. Appeals from the sentences of the subordinate courts are also heard and finally determined at the sessions, which are held twice a year by the members of this higher tribunal, which consists of a chief justice and two puisne judges, who are appointed to their offices by virtue of warrants under the sign manual. The Governor has, however, the power of provisionally appointing a chief justice or puisne judge, in case of death or resignation, and is even authorised to suspend them, on proof of misconduct or incapacity, reporting such suspension to the Secretary for the Colonies.

The clerical establishment of Ceylon consists of an archdeacon and five colonial chaplains. The archdeacon and two of the chaplains permanently reside at Colombo; the remaining three are stationed at Trincomalee, Kandy, and Galle. At the two former of these places there is no church, and the buildings in which divine service is performed are not sufficiently capacious for the reception of the congregations. At Kandy, the pulpit is alternately occupied by the clergyman and the district judge. It has long been in contemplation to erect more suitable places of worship, but up to the present time, no effective steps have been taken for the accomplishment of so desirable an object. Nor is this "untoward" state of things likely to be remedied, as long as the colonial Government are embarrassed by the want of funds.

If the ministers of the Established Church in Ceylon are rather few in number, there is no lack, but, on the contrary, a superabundance of missionaries, principally of the Wesleyan persuasion. Their chief establishment is at Coates, a small village within a few miles of Colombo. At this place, the centre of the most salubrious and favoured district in the island, their annual meetings are held, and all business connected with the establishment is transacted. That their labours are in many instances productive of good cannot be denied; but it is equally certain that their exertions and privations are greatly exaggerated.

Their religious zeal seems directed to the inculcation of their own peculiar tenets, rather than to the general diffusion of the light of Christian knowledge. Instead of constantly visiting and residing at the various out-stations, where the bulk of the uninformed population dwell, they confine their wanderings within the limits of the most desirable places of residence in the island. To these general observations there are, of course, many honourable exceptions. It would be unjust to overlook the merits of the Ceylon American mission, which has been established in the province of Jaffna, and ever been prominent for its indefatigable yet unobtrusive efforts in the cause of religion.

The island press is proportioned to the dimensions of the literary world in Ceylon. There are two newspapers, entitled the *Ceylon Herald*, and *Colombo Observer*, the former of which professes ultra Tory, and the latter extreme Radical principles. The one usually undertakes the arduous task of defending all the measures, good, bad, and indifferent, of the Governor of the day; the other that of attacking them. The war of words too frequently degenerates into personal abuse, the natural result of the close compression of such rival spirits in the confined area contained within the walls of the fort of Colombo. Of these papers one, at least, is conducted with much ability, and its editor, even when in error, generally contrives to overthrow the logical deductions of his opponent, and to make the worse appear the better cause.

Some attempts have been made to establish a colonial magazine, but this production, though frequently in embryo, has never arrived at maturity. A Ceylon almanac is published annually, and often contains some interesting local information. The whole of the appendix at the end of this chapter has been extracted from its pages.

Of the society in Ceylon, as in most of our colonies, the military form a large majority. The usual establishment in the island has, of late years, consisted of the service companies of four British infantry regiments, the Ceylon Rifle Corps, and two companies of the Royal Artillery. The whole force may amount to four thousand men, one-half of whom are concentrated in and around Colombo. The Ceylon Rifle Regiment are much scattered over the island at the various out-stations, some of which have been found, by sad experience, highly inimical to the constitution of Europeans. This corps, which is now almost entirely recruited by Malays, and may without flattery be compared with the finest regiment of *sepoys*, is entitled to more than a passing notice.

The present regiment are the relic of four battalions that flourished in the days of the last monarch of the Kandian dynasty. After the capture of that tyrant, the rebellion, which almost immediately ensued, kept them in active employment, and postponed the evil day of disbandment. That calamitous event at length occurred in the year of Grace, 1821. But if the numbers of the corps suffered diminution on this occasion, its improved *morale* more than compensates for the reduction of its original force. The *Caffres*, *sepoys*, and *Cingalese*, who formerly made up its heterogeneous composition, have been gradually exchanged for the proud and stubborn Malays.

It has proved a matter of considerable difficulty to induce the Malays to confine their feet within shoes, or even to wear the sandals that are universally worn by the *sepoys* of the Company's army. Excepting a few individuals, who have compounded with their dignity or their prejudices, the regiment still appear on all occasions barefooted. This certainly does not add either to their efficiency or appearance; but in all other respects they cannot fail to elicit general approbation.

That the island requires for the maintenance of its internal tranquillity such a large body of troops as that now stationed in it, is, to say the least, more than doubtful. The Kandian provinces include all the disaffected, whose numbers are even now very limited, and are rapidly-diminishing. The populous districts on the sea-coast have no community of feeling with the inhabitants of the interior, and have ever evinced a desire to support rather than to resist the British Government. Ceylon is, however, an excellent point for concentrating a large military force, as, from its centric position, troops may, without difficulty, be despatched by sea to either the Malabar or Coromandel coast. It is, probably, on this account that so large an establishment has been kept up in the island during a period of profound peace.*

Having thus hastily sketched the most prominent features of the society of Ceylon, it may be amusing to observe and trace the wide distinction that exists between the manners and customs of the Anglo-Cingalese and those of their fellow-countrymen in the peninsula of Hindostan. The insular position of Ceylon would, at first sight, seem to be the principal cause of this dissimilarity, but there are innumerable other and more important circumstances that operate to produce the striking contrast which is here alluded to.

In the first place, Ceylon, being a colony under the direct control of the British Government, is unconnected with the Anglo-Indian world by those ties, arising from a community of interests, that unite in a common bond of alliance, offensive and defensive, all the civil and military servants of the East-India Company. The climate of Ceylon, so mild and equable when compared with that of India, has a considerable effect in banishing many articles of luxury that are by some considered as absolute necessities of life within the tropics. The comparatively brief residence of both civilians and military in the island is another, and by no means the least, of the causes that tend to create a vast dissimilarity between the habits and ideas of the English in India and of those in Ceylon.

In India, the habits of the European societies are tinged with the delicacy of Oriental luxury. A multitude of servants supply every want, and almost anticipate every thought. But the pride of caste amongst the Hindoos, which absolutely compels the Anglo-Indian to maintain a great number of domestics to perform the most trivial offices, is almost unknown to the less scrupulous Cingalese, of whom a less numerous establishment than is usual in India is found to answer every purpose. Palanquins and tonjohns, which are universally used throughout Hindostan, are rarely, if ever, seen in Ceylon. In short, the English on the Asiatic continent seem to accommodate themselves to the climate of the country in which they are destined to reside, while those in Ceylon pertinaciously endeavour to resist the soft allurements of Eastern indolence, and to imitate, as far as may be practicable, the mode of living in England.

It may be questionable whether in this, as in the majority of cases, the adoption of a happy medium between English habits and Indian customs would not prove to be the most judicious plan of proceeding. But to enter into the comparative merits of the modes of living here contrasted, and fully to discuss this intricate subject in all its bearings and dependencies, is an undertaking to which I confess myself incompetent, and accordingly leave to the pens of more experienced Orientalists.

* Since this was written, a considerable reduction has been effected.

There is, however, one regulation in the code of Eastern etiquette that appears so opposed to our laudable English prejudices as to demand the earnest reprobation of all good and true Englishmen. I allude to the practice which obtains throughout India, of requiring those who have recently arrived at a station, to make the first advances towards forming the acquaintance of their neighbours, and then to force themselves, as it were *vi et armis*, upon the society in their vicinity. For this singular custom, which so strongly militates against all the previously-formed ideas that new-comers from England are wont to entertain, no justification is ever attempted, and the querulous griffin is usually silenced, if not convinced, by the aphorism, "Do at Rome as Romans do." To the honour of the Anglo-Cingalese community be it said, that they have ever resisted the introduction of this law of fashion, which in India appears, like those of the Medes and Persians, to alter not.

Comparisons, however, at all times and under all circumstances, are dangerous, and often, as Mrs. Malaprop justly observes, "oderous." As, in the course of these papers, I have endeavoured to "nothing extenuate nor ought set down in malice," I am unwilling, in this concluding chapter, to incur the pains and penalties resulting from the neglect of that invaluable maxim. To flatter the Anglo-Cingalese at the expense of their continental brethren were indeed an unworthy, and, to me, an ungrateful task. A pleasing recollection of the kindness and hospitality that so eminently characterize our countrymen in India, will ever be prominent amid my reminiscences of men and manners in the East.

On the 24th October, 1839, I sailed for England on board H.M.S. *Jupiter*, and, as the shades of evening gradually enveloped the fast receding mountains of Ceylon, bade a long adieu to "the clime of the East" and "the land of the sun."

APPENDIX.

HEIGHTS OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS, &c. IN THE INTERIOR OF CEYLON.

(L, by levelling; Δ, geodesical operations.)

	Height above the sea, in feet.	Meas.
Upper Lake in Kandy	1678	L
Melan Pattamm, the hill above it	3192	Δ
Corragalle, to the southward of Kandy	4380	Δ
Hoonarigiria Peak	4090	Δ
The "Knuckles"	6180	Δ
Keddigamawa Pass	1731	L
Adam's Peak	7420	Δ
Kammoonakoolé, near Badula	6740	Δ
Ambocottawa	3540	Δ
Pedretallegalla	8080	Δ
Djettakwé	5030	Δ
Allongallé	3440	Δ
Plains of Newera Ellia	6210	Δ
Plain of Welinawé	4000	Δ
Totapella	7720	Δ
Kirrigalpotta	7810	Δ

LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES.

	Latitude.	Longitude.	Authors.
Great Basses	6° 13' 0"	81° 46'	Norie.
Little Basses	6° 24' 30"	81° 55'	
Batticaloa	7° 14' 0"	81° 52'	
Bellegam Bay	5° 57' 30"	80° 38'	Twynam.
Calametta Bay	6° 4' 7"	81° 2'	
Colombo	6° 57' 0"	80° 0'	Twynam.
Dondra Head	5° 35' 15"	80° 42'	
Galle	6° 1' 0"	80° 20'	
Gandore	5° 55' 0"	80° 44'	
Hambantotte	6° 6' 0"	81° 14'	
Kandy	7° 18' 0"	80° 40'	Norie.
Point Pedro... ..	9° 49' 0"	80° 24'	
Trincomalee... ..	8° 33' 0"	81° 24'	

STATEMENT OF REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1836.

	£.	s.	d.
Sea customs—duty on imports and exports, exclusive of cinnamon,	66,418	1	8
Export duty on cinnamon	74,631	0	10
Sale of Government cinnamon	52,533	17	5½
Land rents { paddy farms	32,481	9	10½
{ fine grain farms	2,733	19	9
{ garden farms	466	1	1½
Ferry, bridge, and canal tolls	5,906	2	1
Cart tolls	68	15	0
Licences { arrack and toddy farms	32,896	3	11½
{ duty on arrack stills	2,805	2	11
{ duty on weights and measures	86	9	4½
Pearl fishery	25,816	3	11½
Fish farms	7,412	7	5
Salt farms	31,872	12	10½
Tax on houses	809	5	2½
Commutation tax	7	17	6
Tithes redeemed	2,317	1	3½
Tobacco tithes	8	2	2½
Auction duties	231	4	0½
Portage ditto	2,807	9	7½
Blank stamps	2,806	15	11½
Judicial stamps	10,874	12	6½
Total fixed revenue	£354,491	0	11½
Total incidental receipts	41,889	0	4½
“ minor receipts	6,254	11	4½
“ arrears of revenue of former years	4,413	0	11½
	£406,787	13	8½

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1836.

	£.	s.	d.
Arrears of expenditure	23,328	7	3
Civil expenditure	239,946	16	7½
Military expenditure	77,930	1	6½
Expended by the agent in England during the year 1836	21,781	12	9
Total expenditure	£352,986	16	2½

RETURN OF THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF EACH YEAR, FROM 1821 TO 1836, INCLUSIVE, SHewing THE EXCESS OF REVENUE OR OF EXPENDITURE IN EACH YEAR.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Excess of Revenue.	Excess of Expenditure.
	£.	£.	£.	£.
1821.....	450,099	461,854	—	22,155
1822.....	473,669	458,346	15,323	—
1823.....	355,406	476,242	—	120,836
1824.....	387,259	441,592	—	54,333
1825.....	355,320	495,529	—	140,209
1826.....	278,350	394,229	—	115,879
1827.....	264,735	411,648	—	146,913
1828.....	305,712	339,516	—	33,804
1829.....	389,531	344,757	44,777	—
1830.....	403,475	347,029	56,446	—
1831.....	420,170	346,565	73,605	—
1832.....	369,437	334,100	35,337	—
1833.....	437,555	331,764	105,791	—
1834.....	377,932	334,835	43,117	—
1835.....	371,995	323,277	48,718	—
1836.....	406,787	352,966	53,821	—
	6,057,055	6,218,269	472,915	634,129
			Deduct excess of revenue ...	472,915
			Net excess of expenditure ...	£161,214

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Lines from the NIGARISTAN.

گر بخوای که روزِ عرضِ حساب
 باشی از رحمتِ خدا نومید
 هر که دست گرفت در شبِ تار
 بر سرش پا منه بروزِ سفید

SIR J. G. WILKINSON'S "MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE
ANCIENT EGYPTIANS.*"

THE second series of Sir Gardner Wilkinson's "Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians" completes one of the most successful and satisfactory works of an archaeological character ever published. It is, indeed, a monument of what zeal, industry, and skill may accomplish in a province of antiquarian research, which, like a Serbonian bog, has swallowed up the ill-directed labours of centuries. The results which have attended the successful study of the Egyptian monuments in very recent times may, perhaps, be measured most accurately by reference to the accounts left us by the earliest Greek writers, and we shall thence find that our present information regarding ancient Egypt is, in many respects, more full and precise than that possessed by contemporary nations, who had the means of visiting the extraordinary people who inhabited it. Another and an important fruit of these researches is the light they throw upon "the oldest and most authentic record of the primeval state of the world," the Old Testament. It will afford a lesson to those whose indiscreet jealousy for the character of Holy Writ tempts them to discourage such investigations, lest they might discredit its veracity, to find that the Jewish and the Egyptian records reflect mutual lustre upon each other, and that the oldest writings and the oldest monuments in the world are in perfect harmony.

We refer to our review† of the first series of this most valuable work for a sketch of its plan. The superabundance of his materials obliged the author to omit several subjects in the previous portion, which he has fully treated of in this, especially religion and agriculture, two very important features of ancient Egyptian civilization. These subjects are discussed with immediate reference to the original monuments still extant (of which exquisite plates are given, many of them richly coloured), but they are also illuminated by a research which seems to have left no early writer unexplored.

The ancient Egyptians, as we have before observed, seem to have employed sculpture and painting not only as a substitute for historical chronicles, but as memorials of their arts and sciences, their religious rites and observances, their institutions and manners, their pursuits and amusements. It is hopeless to suggest more than a probable theory for this; we may conjecture that its object may have been to counteract any spirit of innovation, which is hostile to the temper and manners of all the Asiatic and African families of mankind. Recollecting, indeed, the desire which animated the earliest societies of men, to build "a city and a tower," in order to "make them a name," and coupling this recorded fact with the pyramids and other ponderous structures of Egypt still existing, we might surmise that these multitudinous records of the religion, the arts, the science, and the manners

* A Second Series of the Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians, including their Religion, Agriculture, &c., derived from a Comparison of the Paintings, Sculpture, and Monuments still existing, with the Accounts of Ancient Authors. By Sir J. GARDNER WILKINSON, F.R.S., &c. &c. Two vols. and a vol. of Plates. London, 1841. Murray.

† *Id. Journ.* vol. XXV. pp. 185, 227.

of its people were intended also to serve as an expedient against the evil so much dreaded by the society of Shinar, that of being "scattered abroad upon the face of the earth," and being unknown by their posterity.

The chapter in the work before us which treats of the agriculture and economical science of the ancient Egyptians is highly curious, and it is astonishing to find how many resources Sir G. Wilkinson has discovered for facts illustrative of this subject. The monuments, indeed, afford examples of all the various field labours, and of some pursuits *in re rusticâ*, which seem peculiar to the Egyptians. Even the mode of treating sick animals is exemplified in a sculpture at Beni Hassan. The subject of Egyptian measures he has investigated with great success; the various products of the land are enumerated, and the systems of ploughing, sowing, manuring, irrigating, reaping, &c. are shown, with the various instruments employed.

The chapters which treat of the deities of the Egyptians commence with an examination of their religious opinions, which are compared with those of the Jews and the Greeks. The classical reader remembers the contempt which is poured upon the superstitions of the Egyptians by Juvenal, himself the votary of a creed scarcely less absurd. But it is well known that the priesthood had a clear and accurate conception of the unity of the Deity, and of the creative power; and Sir G. Wilkinson makes the best defence he can for the "allegorical religion of the Egyptians" when he says that "it contained many important truths, founded upon early revelations made to mankind, and treasured up in secret, to prevent their perversion;" and that it was considered worthy of the divine legislator of the Jews to be "learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians." But it seems a rather questionable policy to propagate and encourage irrational and childish superstitions, lest important truths should be perverted. The true solution is to be found in the desire of the priesthood to restrict every species of knowledge to themselves, from the conviction of a truth contained in the well-known aphorism of Bacon, that "knowledge is power." Sir G. Wilkinson's theory of the Egyptian pantheon is no doubt correct:

That the images of the Egyptian Deities were not supposed to indicate real beings, who had actually existed on earth, is abundantly evident from the forms under which they were represented; and the very fact of a god being figured with a human body and the head of an ibis, might sufficiently prove the allegorical character of Thoth, or Mercury, the emblem of the communicating medium of the divine intellect, and suggested the impossibility of any other than an imaginary or emblematic existence; in the same manner as the sphinx, with a lion's body and human head, indicative of physical and intellectual power, under which the kings of Egypt were figured, could only be looked upon as an emblematic representation of the qualities of the monarch. But even this evident and well-known symbol did not escape perversion; and the credulous bestowed upon the sphinx the character of a real animal.

It signified little, in the choice of a mere emblem, whether it was authorized by good and plausible reasons; and if, in process of time, the symbol was looked upon with the same veneration as the deity of whom it was the representative, the cause of this corruption is to be ascribed to the same kind of

superstition which, in all times and many religions, has invested a relic with a multiplicity of supposed virtues, and obtained for it as high a veneration as the person to whom it belonged, or of whom it was the type.

This substitution of an emblem, as an animal, or any other object, for the Deity, was not the only corruption which took place in the religion of the Egyptians: many of the deities themselves were mere emblematic representations of attributes of the one and sole God: for the priests, who were initiated into, and who understood the mysteries of, their religion, believed in one Deity alone; and, in performing their adorations to any particular member of their Pantheon, addressed themselves directly to the sole ruler of the universe, through that particular form.

Each form (whether called Pthah, Amun, or any other of the figures representing various characters of the Deity) was one of his attributes; in the same manner as our expressions "the Creator," "the Omniscient," "the Almighty," or any other title, indicate one and the same Being; and hence arose the distinction between the great gods, and those of an inferior grade, which were physical objects, as the sun and moon; or abstract notions of various kinds, as "valour," "strength," "intellectual gifts," and the like, personified under different forms; and it is evident that no one, who understood the principles on which the groundwork of the Egyptian Pantheon was based, could suppose that the god of valour, of strength, or of intellect, had ever lived on earth; and we may readily conceive how the Egyptian priests derided the absurd notions of the Greeks, who gave a real existence to abstract ideas, and claimed a lineal descent from "*strength*," or any deified attribute of the Divinity.

Upon this principle it is probable, that gods were made of the virtues, the senses, and, in short, every abstract idea which had reference to the Deity or man; and we may therefore expect to find, in this catalogue, intellect, might, wisdom, creative power, the generative and productive principles, thought, will, goodness, mercy, compassion,* divine vengeance, prudence, temperance, fortitude, fate, love, *πρόβλεψις*, hope, charity, joy, time, space, infinity, as well as sleep, harmony,† and even divisions of time, as the year, month, day, and hours, and an innumerable host of abstract notions.

Different people have devised various modes of representing the personages connected with their religion. The Egyptians adopted a distinguishing mark for their gods, by giving them the heads of animals, or a peculiar dress and form, which generally, even without the hieroglyphic legends, sufficed to particularize them; but they had not arrived at that refinement in sculpture which enabled the Greeks to assign a peculiar face and character to each deity. This was an effort of art to which none but the most consummate masters could attain: and even the Greeks sometimes deviated from these conventional forms; the Apollo, or the Bacchus, of one age, differing from those of another; and the lion skin, the dolphin, the crescent, or the eagle, were generally required to identify the figures of a Hercules, a Venus, a Diana, or a Jove. Indeed, in so extensive a Pantheon as that of Egypt, it would be impossible to maintain the peculiarities of features, even if adopted for the principal gods; and the Christians have found it necessary to distinguish the Apostles and saints by various accompanying devices, as the eagle, the lion, a wheel, or other symbols.

* The rainbow, and rainbow of the Arabs.

† Ptolemy says Harmony was the offspring of Mars and Venus: de Is. c. 48. This, as the idea of Minerva springing from the head of Jove, and other similar fables, shows that many of the Greek gods were, in like manner, personifications of ideas, and attributes of the Deity.

Though the priests were aware of the nature of their gods, and all those who understood the mysteries of the religion looked upon the Divinity as a sole and undivided Being, the people, as I have already observed, not admitted to a participation of those important secrets, were left in perfect ignorance respecting the objects they were taught to adore; and every one was not only permitted, but encouraged, to believe the real sanctity of the idol, and the actual existence of the god whose figure he beheld. The bull Apis was by them deemed as sacred and as worthy of actual worship as the divinity of which it was the type; and in like manner were other emblems substituted for the deities they represented. But, however the ignorance of the uninstructed may have misinterpreted the nature of the gods, they did not commit the same gross error as the Greeks, who brought down the character of the creative power, the demiurge who made the world, to the level of a blacksmith; this abstract idea of the Egyptians being to the Greeks the working Vulcan, with the hammer, anvil, and other implements of an ordinary forge.

The "form and attributes of the different gods" are the subject of a chapter which will supply much useful information to the student of Egyptian antiquities. The next chapter treats of the "Sacred Animals," and Sir G. Wilkinson has examined the various theories that have been assigned by different authors for the worship of animals, none of which can be considered as satisfactory or of general application. He seems to refer it to the doctrine of emanation, the parent of that of transmigration, well-known to the Egyptians, which, by supposing certain animals to be the abodes of the divine essence in a state of purity, might exalt them into objects of worship. It is natural to conclude that there must be some connection between the worship of animals and of gods or demi-gods with animals' heads. But upon this point the counsel of Aristotle is valuable. "*Egregiè Aristoteles ait,*" observes Seneca, "*numquam nos verecundiores esse debere quàm cum de Diis agitur.*"

The remaining chapters are devoted to festivals, sacrifices, and funeral rites; upon all these topics much additional information is afforded, and errors of even the Greek and Roman writers, who repeated tales at second and third hand, are satisfactorily detected. Thus the charge of offering human victims to the gods, which is preferred against the Egyptians by Diodorus—who, however, limits the victims to *red-haired men*, namely, *foreigners*—and repeated by Athenæus and Plutarch, though expressly denied by Herodotus, is refuted by the fact that no reference to such sacrifice appears on any existing monument; unless it be in a symbolic group, on the seal of the priests, signifying that the victim might be slaughtered, which, according to Plutarch, bore the figure of a man on his knees, with his hands tied behind him, and a sword pointed at his throat. Sir G. Wilkinson has given (vol. ii. p. 352) an example of this group, which, he says, he has met with more than once in the hieroglyphics of sculptures relating to the sacrifice of victims, and it certainly does look very like the representation of a bearded foreigner about to be slain.

The funeral rites include all the processes of preserving the dead, and the appearances presented by the mummies upon dissection, which are com-

pared with the accounts given by the Greek historians. The object of the Egyptians in embalming their dead is matter of doubt.

The Egyptian notion that the soul, after its series of migrations, returned to the same human body in which it had formerly lived on earth, is in perfect accordance with the passage of the Roman poet above alluded to,* and this is confirmed by Theophrastus, who says, "The Egyptians think that the same soul enters the body of a man, an ox, a dog, a bird, and a fish, until, having passed through all of them, it returns to that from which it set out." There is even reason to believe that the Egyptians preserved the body in order to keep it in a fit state to receive the soul which once inhabited it, after the lapse of a certain number of years; and the various occupations followed by the Egyptians during the lifetime of the deceased,† which were represented in the sculptures; as well as his arms, the implements he used, or whatever was most precious to him, which were deposited in the tomb with his coffin, might be intended for his benefit at the time of this reunion, which at the least possible period was fixed at 3,000 years. On the other hand, from the fact of animals being also embalmed (the preservation of whose bodies was not ascribable to any idea connected with the soul), the custom might appear rather owing to a sanitary regulation for the benefit of the living, or be attributable to a feeling of respect for the dead—an affectionate family being anxious to preserve that body, or outward form, by which one they loved had been long known to them.

We are therefore still in uncertainty respecting the actual intentions of the Egyptians, in thus preserving the body, and ornamenting their sepulchres at so great an expense; nor is there any decided proof that the resurrection of the body was a tenet of their religion. It is, however, highly probable that such was their belief, since no other satisfactory reason can be given for the great care of the body after death. And if many a one, on returning to his tomb, might be expected to feel great disappointment in finding it occupied by another, and execrate in no very measured terms the proprietor who had re-sold it after his death, the offending party would feel secure against any injury from his displeasure, since his return to earth would occur at a different period. For sufficient time always elapsed between the death of two occupants of the same tomb, the 3,000 years dating from the demise of each, and not from any fixed epoch.

We here close our very imperfect notice of a work from which Sir J. G. Wilkinson is entitled to claim an equal measure of reputation with that awarded to the classical antiquaries Grævius and Gronovius.

* *Alter erit tum Tiphys, et altera quæ vehat Argo*
Delectos heros; erunt etiam altera bella,
Atque iterum ad Trojam magnus mittetur Achilles.

Virgil.

† *Vide Herodot. ii. p. 308 and 306.*

SIAM AND QUEDAH.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR : Lieut.-Colonel Henry Burney, of the Bengal army, having published a long reply to the statements which have lately appeared respecting his treaty with Siam, I, as a party who happened to take some part in the discussions, and whose predictions have, I lament to say, been too fully verified, after the lapse of many years, consider it incumbent upon me, in justice to the Government under which I served, and to myself, whose opinions have been quoted rather fully in the Indian and other papers, to submit a statement of the exact nature of the case, in as brief a form as possible, with some observations on the policy pursued to the eastward.

I therefore propose to take a succinct view of Captain Burney's mission to Siam, its causes, objects, and results, which, I trust, will afford a satisfactory refutation of some of his statements, which might otherwise mislead parties unacquainted with the subject, and defeat the objects contemplated in an appeal to the liberal, just, and enlightened rulers of India, as suggested by a Queen's judge from the bench, and as urged by many influential parties deeply and sincerely attached to the East-India Company and its Government. Should it unfortunately happen, that matters have gone too far to enable the Government to remedy the evil to the wished-for extent, or to effect the restoration of the Malayan chief of Quedah (in which I anticipate little difficulty), still an exposition of the facts and circumstances I have adduced may, and I trust will, have the effect of directing the attention of the authorities to devising measures for the alleviation of the miseries of the Malayan refugees who have settled in our territories, as far as possible, and by holding out encouragement for their permanent and comfortable location, if they choose to remain under British rule.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

London, 10th June, 1841.

JOHN ANDERSON.

During the whole of Governor Phillips's administration, from the date of the invasion of Quedah, in November, 1821, until he resigned the government of Penang in August, 1824, a firm, decided, and dignified line of policy was pursued towards the Siamese, and the restoration of the King of Quedah was always strongly urged. Governor Fullerton, on assuming charge in August, 1824, found that the supplies of grain from Quedah were withheld; that Government had been, and continued to be, paying a high bounty to encourage its exportation to Penang, and that a negotiation had been some time in progress, under the direction of his predecessor, for the restoration of the King of Quedah. Several communications had passed between the Rajah of Ligore and the late Governor, and envoys had been deputed on both sides. The Rajah of Ligore had even opened a correspondence with the King of Quedah, residing at Penang, *inviting him to return and resume his government.* The correspondence was regularly submitted to the Government, and the King of Quedah's replies were, in several instances, *dictated* by it.

While these negotiations had been in progress, the war with the Burmese had commenced: the Siamese had long been their enemies. The possible co-operation of that power against Ava was then contemplated. It became a matter of importance to ascertain the views and sentiments of that state, as well as to secure from the chiefs on their side the Malay peninsula such assistance, in the supply of provisions, boats, &c., as they might be disposed to afford; and the provision of such from the chief of Ligore formed, besides the negotiation respecting Quedah, a part of the objects of the mission of Captain Low to the Rajah of Ligore. That chief's

people, however, refused permission to the envoy to proceed across to Traŋg; and no result attended the mission. The rajah, at the same time, repeatedly protested his intention of restoring the King of Quedah, expressed his regret that he had not seen Captain Low, and promised to come down in a few months to Quedah, to arrange finally for the return of our ally. The envoys constantly arriving from Ligore made the same assurances.

In the latter part of 1834, Captain (now Lieut. Colonel) Henry Burney, of the Bengal army, who had been some years on duty at Penang, having proceeded to Calcutta, and submitted a memoir to the Supreme Government, was recommended for employment in conducting the negotiations with the Rajah of Ligore, or any of the Siamese states; and the Penang Government, in consequence, deputed that officer to Quedah, the principal object being to effect the restoration of the King of Quedah. "The Supreme Government," as he stated, "had determined that the political considerations which suggest the attempt to effect the restoration of the Malay government of Quedah, resolve themselves into the following:—The British Government would unquestionably gain by the measure in reputation among the Eastern states; would remove from the immediate vicinity of Penang, and from a state of actual contact with its continental territory, a most troublesome and unaccommodating neighbour, between whom and our Government of Penang, disputes are at all times liable to break out; it would restore to Penang their necessary supplies of grain, &c., from which it was completely cut off; and finally, it would put a stop to the alarming increase of piracy, which has taken place in consequence of the flight of the Malay population, through dread of the Siamese, and addiction to predatory courses, from wanting the means of subsistence." Captain Burney accordingly proceeded, as political agent, to negotiate first with the Rajah of Ligore, with reference to the views of the Penang Government, and also with other Malay states, through whom it might appear advisable to attempt their advancement. The Rajah of Ligore, however, neither came to receive him, nor permitted him to cross to Ligore, or even to proceed up the Traŋg river; in consequence of which, Captain Burney proceeded to Pungah, and was received with much attention by the chief, who had assumed the title of Salang, or Junk Ceylon, from the island of this name.

The terms of the envoy's report seemed to promise a favourable adjustment, as he said the best chance of restoring the Malayan government in Quedah was, to accept the assistance which the chief of Salang and the other chiefs in the isthmus of Kraw had tendered, and which their friendly disposition towards the ex-king, to whose exertions principally they ascribed the repulse of the Burmese from Junk Ceylon in 1810, and their jealousy of the chief of Ligore's growing power, would lead them to grant with zeal and cordiality. It must here be observed, that it was no part of the intention of the Penang Government that the envoy should negotiate with the Pya of Salang and the chiefs on the isthmus of Kraw, relative to the restoration of the King of Quedah. It was not known that they possessed any interest in the matter. The envoy was merely intended to communicate with them respecting the Burmese war. He had been disappointed in not being permitted to go across to Ligore from Quedah, and he expressed his opinion that it was not expedient to treat farther with the Rajah of Ligore on the subject. He urged the Government to assume at once the principle that the Malay states were independent; stated that the extension of Siamese dominion over Quedah and the Malay states was more an object of ambition with the chief of Ligore than with the court of Siam; and his assurance, that by means of the British Government at Malacca, and the treaties existing with the chiefs of Perak and Salengore, the operations of the chief of Ligore might be arrested, without any chance of breach with Siam. It was maintained by the envoy that the Rajah of Ligore, although he had been making such plausible professions to the Penang Government, had too strong a personal interest against the restoration of the King of Quedah to admit a hope of his real concurrence; that the chief of Pungah, on the other hand, was jealous of his growing power; was related to the royal family and the Pya Kiang, or foreign minister; was

well disposed to the King of Quedah, had engaged to carry a British agent to his sovereign, at Bangkok, that Luang Lam, his minister, was a very intelligent man, and rendered the envoy most important service, and there appeared little doubts that the objects of the mission would be attained, by accepting the good offices of the Pya of Salang.

Under the foregoing expectations, the Penang Government supported the recommendation of a mission to the court of Siam, in the full hope that matters would be speedily and satisfactorily adjusted, and Captain Burney was forthwith despatched to Bengal to obtain credentials and instructions from the Governor-General, which he stated to be necessary, to secure a proper reception. He dwelt upon the advantages of availing himself of the chief of Salang's offer, and in addition to the motives before detailed, said, that that chief had a great interest in the success of the British arms, as he certainly had, the occupation of Mergui and Tavoy by our troops interposed them between the Burmese and him, and gave to Salang, or Junk Ceylon, and the rest of his principality a degree of security they had never before enjoyed. The envoy also urged, that not the least advantage in accepting the Pya of Pungah's offer was, that the most expensive part of the mission would be saved, by his having elephants ready to convey him overland. Amongst the points which he stated the mission should attempt to obtain, the first in order was the *restoration of the King of Quedah*. Charged with a large supply of costly presents, consisting, among the rest, of expensive jewellery, which the envoy considered indispensable to induce the Siamese to hear "rational counsels," he returned from Bengal, and the Penang Government was directed to furnish him with such special instructions as it might consider necessary, with reference to the actual state of affairs, on his arrival there. The ostensible object of the mission was stated to be, to offer the compliments of the Governor-General on the accession of the new king, to afford information relative to the Burmese war, to express a desire to cultivate a good understanding, and, if circumstances should prove favourable, the envoy would combine with the above objects, and endeavour to effect, the desired improvement in our commercial relations with Siam, as also the restoration of the King of Quedah to his territories, on the terms and footing discussed.

During the short interval of three months that Captain Burney was in Bengal, and while all negotiations and correspondence with the Rajah of Ligoré were suspended, that chief came across and assembled a large fleet of prahus and a numerous body of armed men at Quedah, and other places to the northward, evidently with some hostile intent. The reported number of prahus was various. The Penang Government had accordingly equipped a few armed vessels, to guard against any treachery, and ere Captain Burney had returned from Bengal, the Rajah of Ligoré had, in consequence of the remonstrances made to him through other officers, disbanded the greater part of his men, returned a large portion of the prahus to Traâng, and agreed to abandon all attempts of a hostile nature upon Perak and Salengore.

On Captain Burney's return, he addressed a letter to the Rajah of Ligoré, to the effect that he was extremely sorry to hear that there had been a difference between him and the people of Penang, and that he was come as agent of the Governor-General, and would pay his highness a visit, if agreeable. The rajah accepted the proffered visit, and the result was a preliminary treaty, as it was called, which bound the British Government to certain conditions, and the Rajah of Ligoré to others, which he had previously stated his intention of doing, and disbanding his armament, which had in a great measure been done without the intervention of the envoy, upon the remonstrances of the governor, intimated through a most excellent public officer (Mr Maingy, of the civil service), and by the display of the military and marine force. The Rajah of Ligoré also engaged to proceed to Siam, on the subject of the restoration of the King of Quedah, and "if the King of Siam consents, he engages to withdraw his people from that country, to permit the king to return to his kingdom, to release the family and relations, and that no Siamese force should afterwards, by land or water, enter the territories of the King of Quedah." The envoy

never again adverted to the *Pya of Pungah*, and the particular circumstances arising from his communications with that chief, which alone induced the Penang Government to recommend the mission, and which was the ground-work of the whole arrangement. The envoy and the Rajah of Lagore (against whom he had only a few months before been exciting the jealousy of rival chiefs), the man from whom, by his own account, no cordial aid could ever be expected, had now, in a few short days, become as great friends as he and the *Pya of Pungah* and the chiefs on the isthmus of Kraw were. All those chiefs are left unnoticed; his promises of returning to them broken; and the Rajah of Ligore, who had come down in hostile array and put the British Government to a vast expense and trouble, instead of being kept at the point to which we had brought him by decisive measures, is cajoled, and looked up to as the only channel of affording any prospect of success. Had the impression created by the display of the marine force and the remonstrances of Governor Fullerton been kept up, which no doubt induced the Rajah of Ligore to enter into the preliminary treaty (which afterwards proved of no use whatever, as far as the main object was concerned), all might unquestionably have been speedily and satisfactorily settled, and the King of Quedah long since restored; while all the awful scenes that have been enacted in that quarter during the last fourteen years would have been spared. The wholesale murders, slave-dealings, and the extensive system of piracy, which have prevailed since, must mainly be attributed to the non-restoration of the King of Quedah; and the writer, who has been in England these last ten years, has lived to see the realization of many of the evils anticipated by the governor and members of council, as well as himself, then secretary; of which the newspapers of the three British settlements in the Straits all have, from time to time, afforded unequivocal proofs. One general, universal, deep feeling prevails amongst all classes, European and native; and the writer's only consolation is, that he did not remain to witness measures so revolting to humanity as have been pursued towards the unhappy Malays. One would have expected that the horrible details of slavery and bloodshed lately published in India, would have led to some expression of sympathy for the poor creatures who have suffered by the treaty, and of abhorrence of the Siamese, who have so grossly violated one of the articles, by oppressing the people and making slaves of them, instead of taking proper care of the country, as they promised.

The mission of Captain Burney to Siam was conditional, certainly; it was left to the discretion of the Penang Government to send it or not, and to give such additional instructions as the state of affairs during the interval of the envoy's visit to Bengal might render necessary. In determining on the abandonment or sending it on, there were other considerations involved, besides the immediate objects of the local government. The war with the Burmese had been going on; the result was then unknown. The Siamese had all along been keeping aloof from both of the belligerents; they had assembled the troops at Traáng; a force was hanging on Martaban, then occupied by a small force of British troops; they were evidently awaiting the course of events, ready to take advantage of either party, as might best suit their own purposes. The necessity of direct communication with the capital of Siam was obvious. The embassy had been completely fitted out, and a great expense incurred; the unexpected preliminary treaty made with the chief of Ligore had committed the Government, and there was no course left but to accept the mediating power it conveyed, to ratify its provisions, and to carry those points into effect, or abandon the main object of preventing the Siamese carrying their conquests south of Quedah. The stipulations in favour of Quedah, the declaration of the Ligore chief to use his endeavours in favour of the king, were strong and positive, and correspondent hopes were entertained; but even then, barring the preliminary treaty, the local objects connected with Quedah might have been effected without a mission to Siam, and by merely maintaining that commanding line of conduct over Ligore which had induced him to abandon his armament. The terms of the preliminary treaty naturally led to the conclusion that the King of Quedah would be restored,

and the ratification of that treaty, of which the restoration of the King of Quedah was the essential part, formed an object of the mission, which was, therefore, at the suggestion of Captain Burney, allowed to proceed in a manner different from what was contemplated when that officer was sent to Bengal to obtain the sanction of the Supreme Government.

The envoy's sentiments in respect to the policy and advantage of restoring the Rajah of Quedah, had long appeared so much in unison with the views of the Government, and the preliminary treaty so favourable in that respect, that it was never contemplated that he should, in the event of the court of Siam refusing to ratify it, enter into another so diametrically opposite, and renounce the rights of our ally. Who could ever have imagined that a British envoy, sent for the express purpose of restoring to his kingdom an ejected ally, would sign a treaty whereby the British Government became a guarantee against all attempts of the ejected king to recover possession, even by his own lawful means, and engaged to compel him to abandon the asylum afforded to his person under their protection? No such conditional powers were given by the Penang Government, to whom the Governor-General transferred the power of giving any instructions it might deem suitable to existing circumstances; and the intelligence of such a treaty having been concluded, caused the utmost astonishment on the part of the members of Government, and the public at the British settlements generally. The ex-king received the account with the utmost consternation, and could not believe that a government, famed as the East-India Company was for justice, liberality, and good faith to its allies, would sanction the unauthorized transfer of his dominions to another power, without his consent or foreknowledge, especially as at the very moment we were paying him, as the acknowledged sovereign of Quedah, an annual salary of Drs. 10,000, for the use and occupation of Penang, which was part of his territory. The party principally interested had never assented to any such arrangement, in thought, word, or deed. He had accepted our pacific mediation, and refused assistance from friendly native powers, who would easily have restored him to his dominions, as subsequent events have proved, although the British have been agents in counteracting all such attempts in his favour. Even up to the moment Captain Burney quitted Penang harbour, on board the mission brig *Guardian*, the King of Quedah had every reason to expect his immediate restoration, as the substance of the preliminary treaty was communicated to him, and he had done nothing to offend the British Government, which had never had any thing to do with Quedah, except as being bound by treaty to protect it against all enemies, in consideration of the cession of Penang.

I believe it was the envoy himself who asserted, that "it requires the exertion of the most unwearying patience, and the most imperturbable temper, to conduct the business at Siam, and to refrain from resenting, in some manner, the falsehoods, extortions, and the barefaced attempts at imposition, that are daily encountered from the most contemptible race in Asia;" and he himself agreed in the opinion of Captain Cox, with respect to the Burmese, as perfectly applicable to the Siamese. "It is a farce," says he, "to talk of treaties with this people, in the present state of their information, for the ignorance of their real interests is only to be equalled by their pride and presumption." The Siamese will doubtless endeavour to hold us to our engagements; but will they now attach much importance to the breach of another treaty, when they remember with what ease they set aside the former, and how little importance we attached to the most essential objects of it?

The envoy was commended for his exertions in releasing some Burmese captives, which, it was observed, could not fail to redound to the fame and reputation of the British Government; but it appears (incredible as it may be) that large parties of Malays were brought from the territories of our ancient ally, the King of Quedah, and distributed as slaves in lieu of our late enemies, the Burmese captives. During the time the mission was at Bangkok, a party of 160 poor inhabitants of Quedah were brought up and distributed by the *Rajah of Ligor* as slaves amongst the principal courtiers who were deprived of the services of the *Mergul* captives. "These

Malaya," says he, "are treated by their masters most cruelly, and every motive of humanity calls upon the British Government to put a stop to the slave-trade in the dominions of our ally, and in the very sight of the Government of Prince of Wales' Island." Yet a few weeks after, Captain Burney makes a treaty, transferring altogether the dominions of an old ally in full possession, by which the slave-trade may be carried on without any interruption whatever, and stipulates for turning out our old ally himself from the asylum he had enjoyed nearly seven years. Subjects of our old ally, in fact, who had been born and bred, as it were, under the eye of the British Government, and whose labour and industry supplied our settlements with the necessary articles of provisions for a long course of years, are dragged from their homes to be abused by cruel masters, and kept in bondage in lieu of Burmese captives, who had no such claims upon us. In short, the British Government expended enormous sums in presents, to induce the Siamese to listen to *rational counsels*, and instead of attaining the main object we desired, the Siamese have kept the presents and gained all they desired besides. I purposely refrain from enlarging, as I might do, from the great variety of information respecting the proceedings of the mission, which excited so much attention for some time at Penang and Singapore, as enough has already been brought forward to show that the proceeding was unfortunate, and wholly unexpected by the Straits' Government, by the King of Quedah, and the public; and the papers of Penang, Singapore, and Malacca, have, for many years past, teemed with notices, tending to show the baneful effects which have resulted from the measure, as far as regards Quedah.

In a treaty concluded by the envoy of the East-India Company, it was remarkable that there should be introduced, as there is in the 10th article thereof, to the following effect, namely, "But merchants are forbidden to bring opium, which is positively a contraband article, in the territories of Siam; and should a person trade in any, the governor shall seize it, and destroy the whole of it." As events have transpired in China, and under the existing feeling in this country with respect to the opium trade, the envoy may possibly take credit for having permitted the insertion of such a clause, when he was negotiating on behalf of that very body who have been in the habit of deriving a large revenue from opium; and whether he had any instructions on this head from superior authority, must be best known to himself. But as the extension of commerce, of which opium formed, years before and after the treaty was made, an important branch, was one of the professed objects of the mission, I cannot discover upon what grounds the envoy claimed so much credit for the benefit supposed to be conferred on commerce by such a stipulation.

Of the advantages likely to be derived from the commercial part of the treaty generally, to which so much importance was attached, some idea may be formed from the sentiments of the envoy himself, in 1826. He observes:—"No commercial treaty with Siam would prove so advantageous to British shipping and commerce as a settlement at Tavoy, where we could at all times insure a large share in the commerce of Siam, without being dependent on the caprice of a suspicious and jealous court. The Portuguese consul at Bangkok once gave great offence to the king, by appealing to the Pra Klang's engagement with the Governor of Goa for immunity from some demand that was made against a Portuguese trader; he was told that he ought to have appealed to the benevolence of the king, and not to any written engagement. And again; so long as the public officers at Bangkok are allowed to engage in commerce, I do not see how any thing like a free trade can be established, or those privileges of pre-emption effectually established." The public officers of Bangkok will, of course, continue as active competitors in trade as heretofore; and when any deviation from the terms of the treaty takes place, we shall have to appeal to the benevolence of the supreme lord of Siam, and not to Captain Burney's engagement. If a settlement at Tavoy was considered superior to any commercial treaty with Siam, why, with the full knowledge that we had formed a settlement at Tavoy, was such a treaty made? The Supreme Government, indeed, expressed, in 1824, its decided objection to any such treaty, as imposing upon us

the necessity of enforcing strict adherence to it, and multiplying the chances of dispute and disagreement. From the vague and indefinite way in which the treaty is worded, differences have arisen, and must arise, the Siamese will put just such a construction upon the several stipulations as best suits their own selfish views, and adhere no longer to them than meets their own convenience. The trifling extent of direct trade with Siam since the date of Captain Burney's treaty, is a wretched compensation for the sacrifice of other interests, and the immense expense involved in obtaining it.

It was observed by Mr Crawford, the former envoy to Siam, a gentleman well known as an able diplomatic officer, "that it was hopeless to prevail on the Siamese by treaty to yield up their supremacy over the Malayan states, but that if alliances, offensive and defensive, were entered into with those states (Pantam excepted, which is now peopled with Siamese), the prudent government of Bangkok would pocket the affront." But there is a previous question to be answered. Had the government of Bangkok any legitimate right to consider such an act as an affront? Siamese supremacy over the Malay peninsula has been set forth, but it was a thing taken for granted, and not proved. No authority has been produced for it, beyond the vague tradition of events said to have passed seven hundred years ago, and in so far as the history of every state has been traced in the Malayan annals, is directly disproved. The occasion of war between the Siamese and the Malay states, in which the latter were generally successful, we find set forth in history, but not one instance of the acknowledged dependency of any one or supremacy of the other has been proved.

The Malays certainly never were the natural subjects of Siam, they are of a different origin, descent, religion, and language. The Malay states are weak, that of Siam comparatively powerful, the dependence, therefore, is the result of power, not of right, and has operation only in respect to those whose proximity has enabled the latter to turn its power to the subjugation of its neighbours. The mere assertion of a claim which the asserter never has and never could establish, and which the relative state never acknowledged, is a mere nullity, and can never surely be urged as a legitimate bar to a connexion with another state, if it suits the policy of such to contract it.

It is scarcely necessary to recapitulate the history of the connexion between Siam and Quedah. It was the northernmost of the Malay states, and next to the Siamese government of Ligoré, the first, therefore, to feel the effects of their proximity. It is admitted, at the time of the cession of the island of Penang, to have presented the *Boongah Mas* to Siam, but it is clear that it also occasionally sent the *Boongah Mas* to Ava. By those who attentively read the first agreement proposed for the cession, no doubt can be entertained that the protection of the British Government against both Ava and Siam was the object in view. It certainly was not considered at the time that the mere presentation of the *Boongah Mas* placed the king in such a state of subjection as to authorize the direct interference, exaction, and oppression, afterwards practised, had it been so considered, it must have followed that the king had no right to cede, that we had no right to accept the island, but, in reality, the presentation of the *Boongah Mas*, according to the general practice of these countries, bears no such construction of dependence as has been put upon it. Siam sends the *Boongah Mas* to China, but we have never heard of China exercising any control or interference in the internal government of Siam. Much misconception has arisen, as usual on such occasions, by the erroneous application of European ideas and terms to Indian customs. *Boongah Mas* has been confounded with tribute, and then followed homage, vassalage, hege-lordship and supremacy, and all the feudal jargon of Europe, which, when applied to that part of the world, has never failed to mislead the judgment and confound the understanding. The triennial presentation of the *Boongah Mas* being the only connexion that subsisted between Quedah and Siam, the British Government was fully justified in supporting the king against all future interference and encroachment. Had the king ceded the whole

kingdom to the British Government, instead of the island of Penang, all the legitimate obligation the Government incurred to Siam would have been the regular presentation of the *Boongah Mas*, as done by their predecessors; beyond that, all undue aggression of power on one part, and the unavoidable submission of weakness on the other, against which the weak state had a right to protect itself by a connexion with a more powerful one, and another powerful state, provided it suited its own interests, had an unquestionable right to bestow it. That a course of policy founded on this principle would not have been opposed by Siam itself, seems perfectly clear.

Mr. Crawford, formerly Resident at Singapore, observed, "A firm tone and vigorous conduct will be indispensably requisite. The Siamese are surrounded by weak neighbours, whom they have subjugated, and to whom they dictate without resistance. This, and their great ignorance of all foreign nations, has rendered them, although essentially weak and puerile, avaricious, vain, and arrogant to such an extreme, as to fancy themselves nothing less than the very first nation on the globe. These unfounded pretensions mislead them so egregiously, that it is scarcely safe even to attempt to conciliate them; and thus the most moderate policy on the part of other nations will always be in danger of being construed by them into timidity and apprehension of their own powers. From my own experience of their singular and impracticable character, it is my own conviction that, had the circumstances of the time warranted the Penang Government in promptly repelling, even by military force, the threatened invasion of the island, the partial invasion of the opposite coast, and the threatening and arrogant language of the Government of Ligore, that the fears of the Siamese court would have induced it to have made ample atonement, to have retraced its steps, to have withdrawn its forces from Quedah, and even foreborne, in future, from meddling in the affairs of that state." It was deemed advisable, however, to follow another course. The encroachments of the Siamese were allowed; they made endless exactions from the King of Quedah, compelled him to attack Perak, and, when his resources were completely destroyed, drove him out of his kingdom.

Colonel Burney has alluded to the opinion of Captain (now Major-General) McInnes, who held the office of Malay translator a short time prior to the writer succeeding to that situation, and endeavours, upon that officer's authority, to trace the history of Siamese connexion with Perak back many centuries, overlooking entirely, as Captain McInnes appears to have done, the very important fact, that that state had actually been taken from the Dutch by a British force from Penang, many years before the date of his report. The fact of its being adverted to at the time, might have saved Captain McInnes the trouble of recurring to events centuries back, in order to establish a claim of Siamese supremacy, and would have prevented all the calamities which befel that country and have since befallen Quedah, and saved an enormous expense to the East-India Company, the amount of which it would be difficult to calculate.

With respect to Perak (which is now independent), its history and political relations are known, and have been clearly traced since the year of the Hejirat, 1021—A.D. 1612. It had all along been a dependency of Malacca. In 1619, it was conquered, with Quedah, by the King of Acheen, and sent the *Boongah Mas* to that king. In 1642, Malacca was taken by the Dutch, with the assistance of the Acheenese. From that period, *Perak has been a dependency of the Dutch at Malacca*; it is presumable that they got their title to it from the King of Acheen. Perak remained subject to the Dutch, who established a factory and stockade there, for the purpose of securing their tin monopoly, up to the year 1795, when Malacca was taken possession of by the British Government; a detachment from Penang took possession of the fort of Perak, and after expelling the Dutch, delivered up the whole country to its own king. In 1804-5, a difference arose between the kings of Perak and Selengore respecting the boundary, when the former took possession of the country. In 1814, we find the King of Quedah remonstrating to the Penang Government, and

earnestly requesting advice on the cruel order he had received to attack the King of Perak. The subject was referred to the then Malay translator, Captain (now Major-General) McInnes.

That gentleman's report refers principally to Quedah; his observations in respect to Perak, it is quite unnecessary to repeat. He seems to have drawn his conclusions from the mere representations of the Quedah vakeels, and the whole narrative is directly contradicted by the known history of Perak. There is not a vestige of proof that Siam ever demanded or that Perak ever gave the *Boongah Mas*; the inferences of the Malay translator seem to be drawn from occurrences at least six hundred years old. We have traced the political connexion of Perak from 1612, a period of more than two hundred years: there is no mention of any dependence on Siam; so far from it, it is clearly shown that Perak was connected with and dependent on quite another power, as a little farther inquiry from other sources might have proved. The view of the Malay translator, taken from the casual report of ignorant or interested Malays, seems to have been adopted and communicated to the Bengal Government, who intimated their anxiety on the welfare and security of the King of Quedah, and their conviction of the undesirable consequences likely to result from the extension of Siamese conquests in the vicinity of Malacca, and authorized a mission to mediate all the differences.

The suggestions of Captain McInnes having been adopted and acted upon, and Perak, in consequence, then subdued, it can only be a source of regret that, on such mistaken premises, a course of policy should have been pursued which proved so destructive and embarrassing to British as well as Malayan interests in the Malay peninsula; but happily, under the able management of Governor Fullerton, the error was rectified as regarded Perak, which is now, and has been for sixteen years, entirely independent of Siamese control, as well as Salengore; but the evil effects of permitting Siamese supremacy over Quedah, unfortunately, still continue to operate. It is painful to have occasion to make these reflections upon any public officer, but when we consider the atrocities that have been committed, the blood that has been shed, and the miseries of which the writer was many years ago an eye-witness, he cannot allow any false delicacy to restrain him from the attempt to put a stop to such iniquity and horrors, although he has long been in retirement in his native country, and has now no interest beyond those feelings of humanity which all persons who understand that subject must have, and the desire to see justice done, however tardily. In the year 1818, Perak was subdued by Quedah, acting under orders from Ligore; and the king, at the instigation and persuasion of the Penang Government, agreed, and has twice sent the *Boongah Mas* to Siam; and here, for the first time, commenced the slightest marks of dependence on Siam by that state. The writer defies any one to show, by any historical evidence whatever, or by oral tradition, that Perak was in any way subject to Siam; and there is not a difference of opinion upon the subject at the present time in the Straits' settlements. It was the writer's lot, to arrive at Perak, on a commercial mission, in 1818, ten days after the Quedah force had taken full possession of the country, and the scenes of misery and suffering he witnessed, were harrowing to the soul. He had, however, the satisfaction of relieving hundreds of poor famishing human beings—men, women, and children, who had lost their all, and were literally starving—by getting a large supply of rice from Penang within a few days. To return from this digression, the Siamese were again driven out in 1822 by the Rajah of Salengore, who restored the King of Perak by treaty, but settled his son and Tuanko Hussain some distance up the river. These were the transactions which formed the subject of the late negotiations. It must be evident that Siam can have no legitimate right over Perak, and with which they have not interfered since 1696.

While on this subject, it becomes necessary to refer back to the past effects of that influence long exercised over the peninsula by the Dutch Government, which has now ceased, as well as the alteration likely to be produced from extension of Siamese means, resulting from the diminished power of their great enemies, the Burmese.

And here it may be observed, that by forming Tavoy and Mergui into British possessions, we relieved the Siamese from a troublesome neighbour, and enabled them the more effectually to concentrate their means for our annoyance in another quarter. It is probable that, if the Burmese had not been deprived of these possessions, the Siamese would long since have evacuated Quedah. The Dutch, as already explained, withdrew from Malacca in 1795. So long as they remained, their presence, on the principles they acted upon, must have served as a complete barrier against Siamese encroachment on Perak and Salengore; and had they remained, it is probable that Quedah also would have been saved. There is little doubt the king, when pressed hard by the Siamese, and disappointed of aid from the English, would have thrown himself on the Dutch, and there can be little doubt that power would have eagerly received him, on the terms invariably observed by them, that is to say, their political alliance would have been afforded to save them from Siamese interference, their military force to protect them against native powers, receiving in return the exclusive privilege of the trade of the country. Captain Light, the first superintendent of Penang, always dreaded lest the King of Quedah should throw himself into the hands of some foreign European power, the French, Dutch, and Danes, having all held out to him the most promising terms for a settlement in his country. From those dangers, the war with the French in 1793, and with the Dutch in 1795, relieved the British; but it, at the same time, removed the main barrier against Siamese encroachment. On taking possession of Malacca and Perak, the English did not continue the controlling authority exercised over Salengore and Perak by the Dutch; they followed the more liberal policy of declaring them free and independent; but on thus foregoing for themselves the right evidently derivable from conquest, the great subject of regret is, that they afterwards, on a mistaken view of Siamese claims, allowed one at least (Perak) to fall ostensibly under the dominion of a native power, equally actuated by a spirit of commercial monopoly, and far more severe, oppressive, and cruel, in its conduct towards its Malay subjects. The Dutch resumed their possession of Malacca in the year 1818. In the year 1819, they renewed their political relations with Salengore, and the Dutch governor at Malacca addressed the King of Perak preparatory to the same arrangement. The treaty with Salengore was, in the meantime (1820), annulled by orders from Batavia, and the King of Salengore again declared free and independent. It is probable that the Government of Batavia had, by that time, made up their mind on the abandonment and withdrawal from the Malay peninsula, afterwards carried into effect by the treaty of March, 1824. Their object in contemplating the final cession was, no doubt, the same which actuated them in the temporary cession of 1795, namely, to lessen the value of the acquisition, by diminishing the political influence of a settlement which they were soon to abandon. The Dutch authority is now finally withdrawn from the peninsula; the great barrier that has for centuries opposed the subjugation of the peninsula is permanently removed; and it therefore becomes the British to consider whether, in taking the place of the Dutch, they are to permit or prevent the result. The revival of Dutch treaties and obligations, involving generally the exclusive monopoly of trade, could not be desirable, and since the cessation of the commercial transactions of the East-India Company, is not to be thought of. All that is required is a protecting influence, and perfect freedom of trade. On the same principle that the temporary policy of 1795 was to be considered as liberal, so must we consider the same as a permanent measure; but we must not forget that the admission of their independence of our own power will be little benefit to them, and of infinite prejudice to ourselves, if we allow another native state, possessing no claim whatever, to reduce them, as they have done Quedah, to the wretched condition of abject slavery and dependence. As far as regards Perak and Salengore, these anticipated evils have, perhaps, been overcome; but these principles will, it is hoped, not be overlooked in the event of the Siamese attempting to interfere in any shape at any future time.

We must keep in mind that the Siamese and Burmese were at war for more than

fifty years. All the country between Mergui and Junk Ceylon has been the scene of alternate conquest. Junk Ceylon itself was plundered by the Burmese in 1810. The whole time, troops, and attention of the Siamese states of Champoon, Pungah, and Ligore, were directed to the one object of keeping off the Burmese. From all that expense and trouble, they were relieved by our conquest of Tavoy and Mergui, and consequent interposition between them and their inveterate foe; for all the resources directed to the above object were set at liberty for other pursuits; and late events sufficiently demonstrated that the first of these objects was the subjugation of the Malayan peninsula. It was contended by an officer that, the Malay states being of unsettled and predatory habits, and given to piracy, it would be better that the peninsula should be under the dominion of a settled and powerful state. This does not correspond with the political principles generally pursued, and it could be shown that the same person who maintained this doctrine, expressed himself of a directly opposite opinion at other times. It appears consistent with reason, that a few petty states, who never could possibly be dangerous—who themselves, looking up to the British for protection, are not likely to harbour views of hostility against them—would be infinitely safer neighbours to petty commercial states, than a powerful state, able to draw a large force to a given point whenever it suited its purpose.

In respect to commercial considerations, we can draw the best conclusion of probable results from a reference to principles which are in fullest operation, and it has never been understood that the Siamese at Bangkok are more liberal in their regulations of trade, or more fair in their dealings, than the Malay rajahs. That the Malay states are much addicted to piracy, is true; such, probably, will never be entirely eradicated by local application; but it may surely be hoped that the discreet exercise of that influence which the British Government will always possess, will tend to the progressive amelioration of the government of those states, and the introduction of more peaceful habits, and the prevention of such occurrences.

But against the admission of Siamese supremacy at all, there occurs another serious objection. The detestation and aversion of the Malays themselves to Siamese government is so great, that we may be assured that they would not yield without many struggles, as has been shown by the repeated attacks upon Quedah of late years, and a long course of anarchy, confusion, and interruption of commerce has been, and will it is feared be, the inevitable result, notwithstanding the active part taken by the Penang Government to secure to the Siamese the possession of Quedah. By the treaty with the Dutch, we have given up the right of forming any settlement or new political connection on the island of Sumatra; we have, in return, received the corresponding right to the Malay peninsula; but a line of policy, by which the admission of Siamese supremacy would exclude us from the first purchase of its valuable productions, would ill compensate for the loss of what we relinquished.

It was observed by a high authority, directly after the conclusion of the treaty with the Dutch, in the year 1824, and the transfer of Malacca, that the "Malay peninsula may be said to be virtually under the protection of our nation, and it therefore assumes a degree of importance which belonged to it at no former period." Such was also the impression of the Cabinet of England. Mr. Secretary Canning stated in the House of Commons, that the cession of Malacca gave us the continuous possession of the whole of the Malayan peninsula.

It is the opinion of the most experienced men, that we ought, from the date of our first occupation of Malacca in 1795, to have declared the whole of these Malay states under our protection. When the Dutch ceded Malacca to us in that year, they declared all the Malay states, connected with them for years, to have been only a few months previous rendered independent. Those states were, Perak, Selengore, Rhumbo, Rhio, and Johore. The declaration was made with the usual crooked policy of that nation; it was done with the sole view of lessening the political importance of Malacca. The independence of those states was fully admitted by the British captors, in consequence of the above declaration. Whatever the motive

might be, the declaration certainly left those states at full liberty to form what political connections they pleased; and there cannot be a question that the English might, at any period between 1795 and 1818, the date of the restoration of Malacca, have formed any connection it suited their policy to contract, with any or all these states. There is little doubt that any one or all of those states would have eagerly embraced an offer, the acceptance of which would have permanently insured them against Dutch interference or dominion. We might have had Singapore, or any island or settlement in any part of the continent. When Malacca fell to be restored to the Dutch at the close of the war, they could have no just right of complaint at any intermediate cession to us by those states; they themselves declared them to be independent; they gave us Malacca only in 1795, and Malacca was all they could expect to receive from us in 1818. It is singular to observe that, during the long course from 1795 to 1818, no means whatever were taken to establish British influence, and to secure those commercial interests against Dutch interference. It was only then that Colonel Bannerman, Governor of Penang, at the suggestion of the mercantile community, sent agents to negotiate with the chiefs of Perak, Salengore, Rhio, and Pontiana, on the island of Borneo; but the terms of any treaty and engagement to be contracted were expressly to be confined to commercial, and not political objects; the main stipulation was, that those states should enter into no new treaty, nor renew any old one, of a nature to exclude the trade with the British nation, or give a preference to any other. The agent arrived too late at Pontiana; the Dutch were before him; but the chiefs of Perak, Salengore, and Rhio, willingly entered into the arrangement. The Sultan of Rhio then agreed to cede to the British Government the Carimon Islands; and such cession, had it then been made, would, under circumstances explained, have given indisputable right of possession; but the Governor of Penang considered himself as restricted from the power of entering into political treaties, and the opportunity of completing the engagement by actual occupation was lost; nor does it appear to have occurred to him that a commercial treaty could be of no use without a political one; that unless the British Government took care to maintain the stability and independence of the contracting state, a mere commercial treaty would be of no avail.

Exactly so it turned out; the Dutch took possession of Malacca in September, 1818. The nature of the commercial treaty previously entered into, but unfortunately not carried into execution, came to their knowledge; the very first thing they did was to despatch the Dutch admiral, to reimpose, by force, upon Rhio, the old treaty of 1794—a treaty whereby the Sultan declares himself to be a vassal of Holland—the *same treaty* which the Dutch, in ceding to us Malacca in 1795, declared to have *no force and effect*, and to have been annulled by the declaration of the Sultan's independence; and by virtue of this treaty so renewed, our subsequent occupation of Singapore was disputed. The treaty of dependence was renewed, much in the same manner, with Rhumbo and Salengore shortly after.

The conduct of the Penang government, from the time of their establishment, as well as that of their immediate predecessors, up to the year 1818, it is not easy to explain. If they acted under restrictive orders from superior authority, nothing more is to be said; but if, as suspected, and there is too much reason to believe, with justice, they wilfully abstained from the exertion of their means and influence, and lost the favourable opportunity of establishing a more eastern settlement, and thus placing the British commerce in the Straits beyond the power of foreign rivalry and competition, from an apprehension that their own settlement might suffer, their conduct cannot be sufficiently reprobated. The course pursued in respect to the small state of Perak was alike inconsistent with sound policy as with justice.

The whole of the events narrated are singularly illustrative of the consequences generally resulting from a forbearing policy, always recommended, and sometimes pursued. To abstain from all interference with our neighbours—to leave them in the independent exercise of their power—is morally right, and would be politically wise, if the other stronger power observed the same policy in regard to the weaker states;

but how seldom is this the case? Many parallel cases might be adduced in the history of India. We forbear, and leave our weak and peaceable neighbour to himself, and he is forthwith overpowered by a strong state; and all we gain by our forbearance is the substitution of a more powerful and troublesome neighbour for the weak and the quiet one; and coming thus in direct collision at last, we go to war, and all the consequences ensue which it was the object of our forbearance to avoid.

In February, 1819, Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, sensible of the ruinous consequences likely to result from the complete restoration of the Dutch supremacy on these islands—seeing with regret the great sacrifices of our interests then made; not only as regarded these islands, but also our future intercourse with China—and acting under sanction of the Supreme Government, proceeded to obtain a settlement at the southernmost extremity of the Straits. The Carimon islands appear to have been first thought of; when Singapore was pointed out as the most eligible station, and forthwith occupied. The occupation of the Carimons, by virtue of a cession made before the renewal of the old treaty, and while the Sultan was *bonâ fide* independent, must, no doubt, have stood good. The subsequent renewal of an old treaty could not have affected a previous act, but in respect to Singapore, they stood certainly on less substantial grounds. Singapore is an island, forming part of the government of Rhio and Johor, and, as already described, might, with the consent of the Sultan, have been occupied by us at any period between 1795 and 1818, without the shadow of a just complaint by the Dutch. But Sir S. Raffles was too late; the old political treaty of 1784 had been imposed on Rhio, and the relation so re-established with the Dutch, gave the latter a right to object to our occupying any part of the territories of the Sultan, except the Carimons, as above explained, without their consent. Sir S. Raffles first attempted negotiation with the real, or, as we shall now call him, the Dutch Sultan of Rhio. That failed; for he resided at Rhio, and was directly under Dutch interest. He had then recourse to the Tamungong, or prime minister, of Johor, who was in actual possession; but deeming the assent of the superior, the Sultan himself, indispensable, he set up one for the purpose, declaring the elder brother to be the real, and whom we shall now call the British Sultan. Both these are illegitimate, and according to our ideas, if any one were allowed to inherit, it would be the elder; but in these states something like election takes place, and is made by the principal officers of state. The actual, though temporary occupant, the mother, had the regalia in her possession, and she declaring in favour of the second son, or rather the Dutch having seized the regalia, under compulsion, he has been recognized by all the Malays as the real Sultan; recognized by us also; for it was with him that Colonel Bannerman's agent negotiated the commercial treaty above alluded to. The Dutch Sultan was, therefore, the Sultan *de facto*; the English one may be styled the Sultan *de jure*.

Sir S. Raffles rectified the evils resulting from the long neglect of the British authorities, and the political juggle of the Dutch, by a bold, and as it has proved, a successful political stroke. Had we taken the Carimons, and defended our right on the previous treaty with the Sultan while he was independent, the Dutch could not have complained; but, unfortunately, we waited until the Sultan had fallen again under their power, and took another island, which embroiled us for a time with the Dutch. The occupation of Singapore brought on the discussions which terminated in the treaty of March, 1824. It appears perfectly clear, that from the year 1820, the Dutch had determined on giving up the continental part of the Malay peninsula; for in that year they reverted to the course of policy pursued previous to the cession of Malacca in 1795. The chief of Malengore, who had been compelled to renew the old treaty of vassalage, was again released from his subjection, and declared independent: the same was done in respect to the small state of Rhumbo. From that date the Dutch busily employed themselves in removing to Rhio the stones which formed the old fortifications of Malacca, and at the former place constructed a fortress; in this they continued even after the treaty of 1824 was officially announced. All possible pains seem to have been taken to lessen the value of Malacca, to reduce its

population, and diminish its resources; and they literally withdrew from the orphan chamber 218,000 Java rupees, the actual property of the community of Malacca. While under the British, from 1795 to 1818, the population amounted to 38,000, and the revenue to 60,000 dollars; it was delivered to the British in 1825, with a population diminished, and the revenue amounting to little more than 20,000 dollars. It will be held in mind, that *Rhio*, with the other states already enumerated, *had invariably been considered as dependencies of Malacca, were so regarded in the year 1795, and even again made so in 1818, and the renewal of the treaty with the Sultan of Johor is made with the Dutch government of Malacca.* It was only in the year 1825, and but a few months before the 1st of March, the date fixed for the execution of the treaty of 17th March, 1824, and the interchange of territory, that Malacca was altered from a government and made a presidency under Java, *Rhio* being then only placed under the Government of Batavia. The object of the internal arrangement was clear enough, *viz.* to displace *Rhio* from the dependence of Malacca at the time of cession, and thus place it beyond the reach of the articles of the treaty! But what was *Rhio* at the time the treaty was made? In the eyes of all, and to all intents and purposes, a dependency of Malacca, so considered in the British settlement adjoining; in what light viewed by the high contracting parties in Europe is not known, and by that the question must be determined; by the intent and meaning of the contracting parties, under clear and distinct explanations of the actual state of things forming the subject of negotiation and ultimate contract. I am not aware that this has ever been done. The Dutch are still in possession of *Rhio*, and it enables them to control a great part of the trade in a quarter where, it is believed, from the foregoing circumstances, they have no right to be, and to injure the British trade. Why, if it were not intended the Dutch should quit *Rhio*, is it inserted in one of the articles of the treaty, that the English shall not form any settlement on the island of Bintang, on which *Rhio* is? The intent, doubtless, of the British negotiators was, that the Dutch should evacuate the fort, and the place be left in possession of the native chief; for it is clear they could not have contemplated a British settlement on the same small island on which the Dutch were previously posted. It is hoped this will not be overlooked in any future discussion with the Dutch Government. I do not hesitate to say the British have, in this case, been taken advantage of.

Might, I am aware, does not constitute right; and it by no means follows, in a moral point of view, that because we can we ought to do a certain thing; but in the case before us, might, right, and good policy, were with us. The Malay states are not the natural subjects of Siam; they never were so; they are of a different race, religion, and language. Their ancestors came not from the north; not from Siam, but from the island of Sumatra. They established themselves on the unoccupied shores of the Malay peninsula, owed no allegiance to Siam, and were purely independent states. We did not seek their subjugation to ourselves; we wanted none of their territory; on the contrary, every principle of sound policy forbade such acquisition. From the possession of regions of trackless jungles and primeval forests, no advantage could be drawn, however fertile the soil may be found in a tropical country, without industrious inhabitants. Those we find from Martaban to Point Romania are comparatively sunk in apathy and indifference in many places, in consequence of the unsettled and disturbed state of the country; yet we find that Quedah formerly exported largely grain, poultry, and other produce, for the supply of the British settlements. The Malay now looks for wealth principally in his prahu, by trade, or too often by piracy, as opportunity may best afford. That the introduction of industrious agriculturists from Europe, however, would give a stimulus to the improvement of the land, and the discovery of the minerals and other treasures with which the peninsula abounds, and that, if a protecting system were extended, there is no question, but that such would be cordially received under many of the native governments. It is with a view to commerce alone that the British Government must look for advantage from connection or intercourse with these states;

by the maintenance of their independence by us, all the commercial resources of the country would have been and still may be at our command, as if the country were our own; and by that intercourse, and the influence derived from the relations in which we stood to them, their mental improvement, civilization, and amelioration of their habits, must have gradually ensued. Our right to protect was, at least, as good as that of the Dutch or Siamese to subdue; our means were infinitely greater, if they had only been used. There is not a state, either of the Malay peninsula or Sumatra, that did not hail with joy the appearance of the British flag in these Straits—not one that did not eagerly seek the alliance and protection of the Penang Government. As Governor Fullerton justly observed, "For fear of involving ourselves with the Dutch, a nation that with difficulty keeps its footing, and owes its existence in these parts to our forbearance, we long forfeited the profitable and extensive trade of the Eastern archipelago; and it is painful to think that, for a mere bugbear—the fear of collision with Hindu-Chinese states, the fear of giving offence to a race of such silly and contemptible savages as the Siamese—we should have swerved so far from the right, the honourable course, a course which not only would have insured our own interests, but made the British name respectable in the eyes of all surrounding states; still more lamentable it is now to reflect that, when the means of retracing our steps, of restoring the King of Quedah, and with him our lost reputation, even within our reach, we should have given up the advantage, and consummated our own disgrace, by the total sacrifice and abandonment of our ally, the son of a chief who first gave us a footing in the Straits of Malacca—and all for fear lest an envoy should part in anger with the Siamese, or, to speak the plain truth, with the Rajah of Ligore."

Colonel Burney has made some statements adverse to the claims of the King of Quedah; I shall submit a few opinions of an opposite and more favourable tendency:—

1. Mr. Light, who obtained the cession of Penang from the father of the present ex-rajah, now in durance at Malacca, in remarking upon the stipulation made by the King for protection, as the condition of such cession, suggests to the Government of Bengal, that some caution should be observed in the wording of it in the treaty, "so as to distinguish," as he writes, "*between an enemy endeavouring or aiming at his destruction or the kingdom, and one who may simply fall into displeasure with either the King or his ministers.*" The Bengal Government afterwards accepted the grant, and informed Mr. Light, that "this Government will always keep an armed vessel stationed to guard the island of Penang and the coast adjacent belonging to the King of Quedah. The Governor-general in Council, on the part of the English East-India Company, will take care that the King of Quedah *shall not be a sufferer by an English settlement being formed on the island of Penang.*"

2. Mr. Light also thus writes to the Governor-General in October, 1786:—"I returned for answer" (to a letter addressed to him respecting an expected invasion from Siam), "that his best policy is to have as little communication as possible, but to put his country in a state of defence; and that, while the English are here, they will assist him if distressed."

3. The Governor-General of India wrote to the King of Quedah, after possession was taken of Penang:—"I have ordered a man-of-war to guard Pulo-Penang and the coast of Quedah;" inferring that the protection sought for would be granted.

4. The Hon. Mr. Petrie, the Governor of Penang, writes as follows to the King of Quedah, in 1816, two years subsequent to the date of Captain McInnes's report, referred to by Colonel Burney:—"It is true, as my friend observes, Quedah and Penang are but *one country*, and I trust this amicable footing will endure as long as the sun and moon continue to revolve. I am very sorry to hear of the design entertained by the Slack chiefs against Perak, for although not so intimately connected with that country as with Quedah, I feel interested in all our neighbours, and I should desire by all means in my power to promote their prosperity. This, I have no doubt, is the disposition of my friend also; and I beg that, in writing to Tuanku

Long and Syud Zein, my friend will acquaint them that, though not bound by treaty to protect Perak from invasion by sea, as in the case with Quedah, I shall treat as pirates any whom I find waging hostility so near this island as any part of the Perak territory."

5. The Penang Government, under date Nov. 1821, thus gives its opinion:—"In apprizing your Excellency of the present state of affairs at Quedah, it cannot be considered unimportant to observe, that unless some arrangements are made, by which the Siamese power may be withdrawn from our immediate neighbourhood, there will be an evident necessity for increasing our disposable force at this presidency, in view to secure against that arrogant and formidable power, the tranquillity of this settlement, and the freedom of trade with its northern ports. Hitherto, there has been no difficulty in this respect; the state of Quedah has served as a barrier between the Siamese possessions and the Company's territories, and has been bound to us by treaty, and reciprocally engaged for our benefit."

6. Colonel John Alexander Bannerman, many years ago a director of the East-India Company, and afterwards Governor of Penang, in alluding to the demands of the Siamese, in 1818, says:—"Independent of the cause of humanity, which has never been disregarded by the British Government or our honourable employers, there are many other motives that strongly bias me at this juncture in favour of his Majesty of Quedah's proposition."

7. Mr. Phillips, who was Governor of Penang at the time of the invasion of Quedah by the Siamese, observed, in Dec. 1821:—"It appears to me, that the British Government should not hesitate to endeavour to obtain the restoration of our ally to the throne of his ancestors" (the same chief styled by Captain Burney "late governor"), "because it is our undoubted policy to prevent the near approach of the Siamese influence and power, and because his restoration, if effected by our means, would redound highly to the honour and reputation of the British character amongst the surrounding Malay states."

[Some official documents, published in Calcutta, place the affairs of Quedah and the case of Tuanku Mahomed Saad in a light more favourable to our Indian Government than that in which they were exhibited before the Recorder's Court at Penang, and we can only regret that the non-appearance of a representative on the part of the Government, at the trial, kept back these facts from the public, and suffered its judgment to go by default.

It is stated, that no promise was made to the king of Quedah, who ceded Penang, to assist him against the Siamese or any of the Malay states; that the king was perfectly aware of the anxiety of Lord Cornwallis's Government to avoid any engagement that could bring it into collision with Burmah or Siam, and he accepted a money consideration, on a clear understanding that no political aid was to be afforded him. It appears that Capt. Glass, in 1787, Mr. Crawford, in 1821, and Col. Burney, in 1825, expressly stated, as the result of inquiry, that Quedah was tributary to and dependent upon Siam, and had been so from the earliest knowledge which Europeans had of the state; that, after the cession of Penang to us, the uncle of the present king having usurped the throne, he went to Bangkok, performed homage, and received an honorary title, together with an order to the uncle to resign the throne, which order was obeyed, and that the present king of Quedah, some years after, sent up his eldest son and prime minister to do homage before the king of Siam, and again acknowledged Quedah to be dependent on Siam. The treaty for the cession of Penang is said to have been broken by the king of Quedah's refusal to permit the free export of provisions to Penang. When, in 1810, the king applied to the Straits' Government for protection against the Siamese, the

Supreme Government declared that it was an admitted fact that Quedah had, from time immemorial, acquiesced in the paramount authority of Siam. When seated upon the throne by order of the king of Siam, the present king, it is said, misgoverned the country, disgusting his own chiefs, and causing his own brothers to revolt against him, some of whom complained to the king of Siam, who summoned the king of Quedah repeatedly to appear at Bankok, but in vain. On this account, and because he had violated some of the conditions on which he had been placed by them on the throne, the Siamese, in 1821, expelled him from Quedah. When the king fled to Penang, he was informed, by desire of the Supreme Government, that he must not turn the protection afforded him into a means of annoying the Siamese; nevertheless, he intrigued with the Burmese and others to attack them. When Mr. Crawford proceeded to Siam, in 1822, he was informed by the Supreme Government that it had recognized, after full inquiry, the dependence of Quedah on Siam, and he admitted it at once in his negotiations with the Siamese ministers. When Major Burney was sent to Siam, he endeavoured to procure terms for the king of Quedah, but found the resentment of the Siamese against the king too high to admit of any negotiation; they maintained their own rights of sovereignty over Quedah, and determined on no account to allow the king to return to it. The Straits' authorities attribute the attacks on Quedah, both in 1831 and 1838, to certain British inhabitants in Penang, who have no objection to be the general receivers of Quedah booty, or, as they call it, prize property. Mahomed Saad's rapacity spared neither Malays nor Siamese. Major Low says that there is not a respectable man, unconnected with the ex-rajah and the Penang party, who will not admit that the Siamese rule in Quedah is more mild and equitable than was that of the ex-rajah, who, to prevent his subjects murmuring against his evil government, was in the habit of having their mouths sewed up. Col. Burney mentions having seen some of these victims of cruelty. —EDITOR.]

EAST-INDIA SUGAR AND SLAVERY.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR: In your article on the "Sugar Duties," you have taken no notice whatever of an important element in the question, namely, that East-India sugar is, in fact, slave-grown sugar, so at least we are told by those whose knowledge of India enables them to speak to the fact. In what way this fact affects the government measure, is one thing; but it is, as I have said, an important element in the question.

ALQUIS.

* * We did not notice this "fact," because we gave the readers of this Journal the credit of being cognizant of the "fact" being otherwise. That East-India sugar is raised by slave-labour is indeed asserted by some who do not know better, and by some, we fear, who do. Our Correspondent will see the testimony upon this point of one of the warmest antagonists of slavery, in our *Asiatic Intelligence*, p. 188.

MEMOIRS OF A GRIFFIN.

BY CAPTAIN BELLEW.

CHAPTER XI.

I MUST here interrupt the thread of my narrative, in order to give a few particulars respecting my host and his family, which may serve as samples of the olden time of India.

The general was the youngest of the ten sons of Sir Gerald Capsicum, a fire-eating baronet of a "raile ould ancient Irish family," and was sent to India about anno 1750, with little more than his sword, his brogue, and the family love of fighting, wherewith to assist him on in the world. The general's career had been varied, and he had gone through all the adventures, public and domestic, which usually happened to those whose lot, in respect to time and place, had been similarly cast. I have said the general was an Irishman; it follows, as a natural consequence, that he was extremely susceptible of the tenderest of passions; and as in his early days there were few white dames in the land, like many others, he e'en put up with a black one—attached himself to Sung Sittara Begum (the 'Queen of Stars'), one of the gazelle-eyed daughters of Hiud. No doubt, though I never saw her, she resembled many of those fascinating maids, whom I have seen; adorned with rings and chains and chaplets of Chumbalie, chewing paun and betel ("pop and cracker," as the European soldiers call them), smoking a kulian, or talking sweet nonsense, "*meeteec bolee*," to a pretty parouquet, cocking up his little plum-coloured head, and listening to it with all the gravity of a moon-shee. This union, though not cemented by the forms of marriage, was, on the whole, more harmonious and enduring than many that are. I say on the whole; for if tradition may be depended on, the Queen of Stars more than once *jootee marred** the general—a trait of vivacity sometimes exhibited by native ladies, and which is equivalent to the curtain lecture of the west. With these trifling breaks, the union long harmoniously subsisted, and was not finally dissolved till the angel of death, one fine day, summoned the Queen of Stars to her kindred seventh heaven. By the begum, the general had Major John Capsicum, an officer in the service, and commanding the forces of, his highness Ram Row Bhow Punt, the Jam of Ghurrunnugger, a Mahratta potentate of small note, whose territories it might be difficult to discover in the map. Secondly, Augustus, an indigo planter in the district of Jessore, commonly called by the general's native servants (who, like all the rest of the fraternity, were not *au fait* at European names) "Diagustus Sahib;" and Mrs. Colonel Yellowly, a lady of high and indomitable spirit, who died some years before the period to which I am referring, and of whom I could learn little more from record or tradition than that she was rather celebrated for the manufacture of Chutnee and Dopiajeh curry, talked a good deal of a certain *terra incognita* called "home," and ultimately went off rather suddenly, from eating (it was supposed) too many mangofish; or, as some affirm, from chagrin in consequence of having a point of precedence decided against her, arising out of a dispute with Lady Jiggs at a presidency party as to who *de jure* should first come in or go out. The sticking for precedence, by the way, is a disorder very prevalent in colonial dependencies; and like gravitation, which increases with the squares of the distance, its intensity seems to be governed by a somewhat similar law, and to exist in an inverse ratio to the apparent cause for it. Long after

* *Jootee marree*, to 'beat with a shoe'—the most disgraceful of Indian inflictions.

the general had passed his fiftieth year, he married the mother of the amiable widow (a nonpareil grafted on a crab), by all accounts a charming person, who, yielding to importunity, took old Capsicum to gratify the ambition of worldly parents, in whose opinion wealth and rank are all that are essential to conjugal happiness. Poor thing ! she gave her hand, but her heart was another's. The worm-i'-the-bud was there, and soon did the business. Opportunity offered—nature was too powerful for the colder suggestions of duty—she eloped with the man she loved ; but even love cannot flourish in an atmosphere of scorn. Mankind are intensely gregarious. Shunned—deserted by her own sex, which, like birds (though from a more obvious cause), peck their wounded fellows to death—she died in a lone outpost, and the winds of the jungles pipe over her solitary grave.

“ C'est bien difficile d'être fidèle
A des certains maris fait d'un certain modèle,
Et qui donne à sa fille un homme qu'elle haït.
Est responsable au ciel pour le mal qu'elle fait.”

Admirable Molière ! you never penned a more striking truth. Parents, ponder it well.

The general, after the lapse of some years, with the characteristic valour of the Capsicums, boldly ventured, a short time before I knew him, on a second marriage ; but here he caught a Tartar. Mrs. Capsicum the second was an Irish lady (woman I should perhaps say, the generic rather than the specific term being here most applicable), who came out to India on spec., with the full determination of marrying a good establishment, with comfortable reversionary prospects, whatever the nature of the live stock by which they might happen to be encumbered. She made play at the general, sang “ Erin mavourneen ” and “ Cathleen O'More,” talked of the Callaghans and Brallaghans, revived the general's boyish reminiscences of the green hills of Sligo, and ultimately led him, or rather had him carried, to the hymeneal altar ! Of love—the proper cement of the marriage-union—there was none, on her side at least.

But to return to my narrative. The widow and I had not been long engaged in conversation (which, as I before hinted, was becoming rather interesting), when we heard the scrape of a violin outside in the passage. “ Oh, here is my father,” said Mrs. Delaval, “ coming from his room. Now remember my caution.” I was about to reply, but she laid her finger on her lip expressively, as much as to say, “ Another time ; he's here.” The old general now entered, with a black velvet sort of nightcap stuck rakishly on his head, and playing rather jauntily “ St. Patrick's Day in the Morning,” to which he hummed an accompaniment—his voice displaying as usual all that vigour in its tones which, as I have before remarked, afforded so striking a contrast to his dried up and time-worn frame : as he entered with his spindle shanks, huge frill, voluminous upper works, pigtail, and velvet cap, I thought I never saw a droller figure. Still the gallant bearing and nonchalance of the little old Irishman, who evidently was unconscious of anything 'at all out of the way in himself, rather neutralized any feeling of disrespect which his figure was at first calculated to excite. On seeing me, he finished off the saint with a few galloping flourishes, pushed the fiddle on the table, transferred the stick to his left hand, and made a rapid advance, or rather toddle, towards me, with his right extended. “ Hah, Sur, I'm glad to see you,” said he ; “ Mr. Gernon, I believe ? Very happy indeed to have your company, Sur ; shall be glad to shew you ivery attintion in ivery sense of the word, Sur, for

the sake of my old friend Sir Toby; and I doubt not," he continued, with a low bow of the old school and a smile, "that I shall be able also to add on your own." As he made this courteous speech and inclination, his eye lighted on a letter laying on the table, which quickly threw the irritable old fellow off his balance, and put the courtier to flight. "Why,"—mee heart, Cordalia," he thundered out in a voice that startled me; "by all that's good, that egragious ass, Ramdial, has gone without the letter. A man naid have the timper of an angel to dale with these fellows." Mrs. Delaval, to cut the affair short, rose immediately from her seat, and taking the letter, called a servant to the head of the stairs, and quickly rectified the omission. "Thank ye, Cordalia, mee love," said the old general as she returned; "thank ye, mee darling;" and taking her hand and drawing the graceful creature towards him, he imprinted a kiss on her cheek. There's no use mincing matters—I certainly envied him the privilege.

This little interruption over, I returned to a speech which, having previously worded and fashioned in rather a superior style, I thought it a pity should be lost. I said, after a hem or two, that I felt deeply obliged for his cordial reception of me, that I should study to deserve his good opinion, and to realise the gratifying anticipations he had so obligingly expressed, &c. &c. "Ye will, Sur; ye will, Sur," said the general; "Iv'e not the laist doubt of it; and plase God, w'ell some day see you as accomplished a soldier as was your poor uncle, the colonel." "What! Sir," said I, pleased with the discovery, and with no fear that he was about to come Chattermohun over me; "did you then know my uncle, Colonel Gernon?" "Know him!" said the general, with energy and warmth—"I did, and right well too; we were in Goddard's march together and the Rohilla campaign, and in many places besides. Yes," continued he, warming as he went on, "poor Pat Gernon and I have broiled under the same tint and fought under the same banner, aye, and mounted the same brache together; yes," added he, clutching his fiddlestick, and looking as fierce as if he was bursting through the fire and carnage of an assault, "I think I now hear the shouts of the inimy, and see your brave uncle lading on his gallant Sapoy through fire and smoke. Ah," said he, touched and overcome, whilst his eye moistened, "them were the days; the thought of them—it is now long, long back—and of all my old companions gone, comes over me sometimes like a faint air or a summer's drame. Know your uncle! Aye did I, and a braver soldier or a better man (though he had his faults, and who the devil has not?) never broke the bread of life." I felt a sensation of choking, whilst all the ancient blood of the Gernons mantled in my cheeks, as I listened to the veteran's animated laudation of my deceased relative.

"Well, Sur," continued the general, suddenly changing the subject, and as if a little ashamed of the weakness and enthusiasm into which he had been betrayed, "and how did you lave my old friend, Sir Toby? Is he as fond of his bottle and his rubber as he used to be? I think he played the best hand at whist of any man I ever knew." "I believe, Sir," said I, "that Sir Toby's habits are unchanged in those respects; though I am unable to speak much of him from personal knowledge, having obtained the letter of introduction which I have had the honor to deliver to you through the kindness of a mutual friend." "Well, never mind how ye got it, so that ye did get it. I am extremely happy that it has been the means of introducing to my acquaintance the nephew of my old companion in arms, to whom, by the way, you bear a strong resemblance: so now," he continued, "talk to my daughter, or amuse yourself in any way ye plase til tiffin, and I'll do the same; this is liberty hall, where every man does as he pleases. Cordalia, my love, where is your

mother?" "I have not seen Mrs. Capsicum, Sir, this morning since breakfast," replied Mrs. Delaval; "but I believe she has gone out to pay some visits." "Has she?" said the general dryly; "well, now, I thought I noticed a remarkable stillness over the house." This was said with a wink, but in a manner I thought, which smacked of what may be termed a bitter mirth. This conversation had scarcely terminated, when we heard a loud and angry voice on the stairs or landing; and the next moment, in sailed Mrs. Capsicum Secundus, with a face that would have made a fine study for a Hecate, a Gorgon, a Fury, or any other of those celebrated characters, in whose countenances the ancients were wont to depict all the wildest play of the passions. Mrs. Delaval turned pale, the old general looked dismayed, and I, for my part, groped for my hat, thinking I might doubtless be *de trop* and better out of the way before the family breeze sprung up, and of which there were such alarming indications. Mrs. Capsicum seated herself majestically—her lip quivered with rage, and an unhappy poodle, who came to be caressed, received a sweeping blow from her foot, which caused him to throw a very ludicrous somerset. Now, thought I, "look out for squalls." General Capsicum knew, probably from experience, that his spouse would generally have the last word, but on the present occasion he was determined (or deemed it politic) to have the first. "Mrs. Capsicum, mee dear," said he, in a deprecating tone, you don't appear to pervade our young friend here, Mr. Gernon" (wishing clearly to throw me out as a tub to the whale). The lady measured me with a momentary glance, and made the stiffest conceivable inclination, accompanied by a look the concentrated essence of vinegar and brimstone; it was positively annihilating. After certain premonitory symptoms of Mrs. Capsicum's passion, out it came:—"Ginrel Capsicum," said she, "either I love your house, or that rascal Khoda Buccas coachman loves your service." "Why, mee dear Mrs. Capsicum, sure now, and what has he done?" "Done, Ginrel Capsicum, what has he done? done enough to ensure a good flogging, which I'll engage he'll get—done, why sure ye know very well, or ye ought to know at least, that he's always doing what he ought not to do; it's now three times successfully that he has abridged himself without leave, when he ought to have been in attendance; he neglects the horses and is for ever tomtoming and making a baste of himself in the Bazaar. I have missed an engagement this morning with Mrs. Colonel Gossipwell entirely through him, and this is the second time he has placed me in a dilemma of the kind. Oh! the villain!" she exclaimed, grinning with bitter wrath at this fresh review of Khoda Buccas's delinquencies. "I'll send him to Birchem, the magistrate, and have every bit of skin stripped off his back." Never did I see such a virago! I declare I hardly considered myself safe; I ventured cautiously to steal a look at Mrs. Delaval, in order to judge of the effect it had upon her; our eyes met, she raised her shoulders with a slight and almost imperceptible hitch, whilst her countenance Oh! what a volume of commentary did that convey! "My dear love, now be calm, and don't discompose yourself in that way; sure the fellow shall get it and be sent out of this, if he has done any thing wrong to displease you; come don't give it another thought, mee heart," said the general, wheedlingly, who, though as brave as a lion where men were concerned, and who would have played at short balls across three yards of green sod with any one, nevertheless felt his genius rebuked before this Gorgon. Never did one of Van Amburgh's lions crouch with more humility before the commanding eye of that tamer of brutes, than did the peppery old general before his vixen of a spouse; he felt evidently in her presence the crushing sense of a resistless power.

Khoda Buccas was now summoned to the "presence" to answer for his

misdeeds, and in he came, with a low salaam, and trembling from head to foot. The general was about to open the charges, when Khoda Buccas, who knew all about it beforehand, broke in upon him, and with the full energy of alarm and great volubility, entered clamorously on his defence. *Mora kooch kussor nuheen Kodabund* ("No fault of mine, servant of the Lord, and protector of the poor"), but *Bylee Goorah* (the horse Lightning), was sick (*sick mawn Hogeya*),* and then the roan had lost her hind shoes, *Gureeb-purwar*. Here and there, all over the bazaar, your slave hunted for the blacksmith, and could not find him. At last your slave found him, and said 'Come quick and shoe *Summon Gorah* (the roan horse), for the lady will want the carriage, and her disposition is a little warm (*munj tora gurrum*), and your slave will be beat and get into trouble;' and so he said to me, 'Brother,' said he, &c., &c., and so I was late."

This and a good deal more, as explained to me by Mrs. Delaval, was the rambling defence of Khoda Buccas, coachman. The old gentleman seemed disposed to admit its sufficiency; but madame peremptorily ordered off the unhappy charioteer, with the comfortable assurance that he should be flogged and dismissed. Oh tyranny, thou propensity of ungenerous souls! like Othello's love, thou growest with indulgence; till, like to every other evil, thou at last evokest the spirit that lays thee low!

Well, the storm at last having fairly subsided, the general hobbled to the couch, and took up a paper, as if glad for a season to retreat within himself. Mrs. Delaval and I carried on a conversation in an under-tone, whilst Mrs. Capsicum in silence digested her choler. At length, her equanimity somewhat restored, she thought proper to address me. "Is it long," said she, with some hauteur, "since ye came to India?" I told her that I had been in Calcutta about three weeks. "Ye are from my country, are ye not?" she continued; "I think the general told me you were Irish." "Paternally I am so, madam," I replied; "but being English by birth, and my mother an English woman, I believe I have not much right to consider myself a Milesian. Nevertheless, we have generally identified ourselves with the sister kingdom." "That's right; for I'd scorn the man," said she bitterly, "that was ashamed of his country." Thought I, "Madam, you're not the person to make an Irishman particularly proud of it; and if you indulged the feeling in question, you might fairly reckon on its being reciprocal." "Are ye any thing," she continued, "to the Gernons of Crossmaballykilgrahan Castle, in the county Roscommon? Some of my family were extremely intimate with them." "We are from the same stock, madam; the relationship, however, is extremely remote. We are," said I, somewhat proudly (for my Irish associations had led me to attach an undue importance to the signet of ancestry), "the top of the tree, though somewhat decayed, of which these are amongst the flourishing branches. We have a family tradition that King James's defeat at the Boyne convinced an ancestor of mine (an adherent of his) of the errors of popery (as it did many others); and though his conversion occurred rather suspiciously at that happy moment which enabled him to die 'Vicar of Bray,' it rather tended to alienate him and his descendants from those of his house who adhered to their ancestral faith." "Well, and so it ought. I'd spurn any connection of mine that would change his holy religion," said this meek advocate of the faith. The general, who had been paying more attention to the conversation than we imagined, now laid down his paper and

* *Sick mawn*, or *sick man*, one of the few phrases borrowed from the English, and applied to broken, furniture, or any thing damaged or out of order.

eye-glass, and, with all the firmness of strong conviction, thus broke forth :—
 “The man that either professes or taiches any thing which in his heart he does not believe for filthy lucre or worldly advantages, or even ties himself down irrevocably to taich that which subsequent thought and invistigation may shew him to be wrong, is a disgrace to humanity, a traitor to mind, and an inimy to his species. But if a man is sinsair, be he Mahommedan, Christian, or Hindoo, I take him to my heart, and believe there’s room enough in heaven for us all.” “Do pray, ginrel,” said Mrs. Capsicum, “attend to your paper, if ye plase, and allow me to continue my conversation without interruption.”

The conversation was here checked by the entrance of a native servant, who, with closed hands, and in a manner profoundly respectful, said something in an under-tone to the beebee sahib. “Ginrel Capsicum,” said Mrs. C., as the servant withdrew, “here is your son Augustus arrived” “Is he?” said the old general, jumping up and throwing down the paper; “faith, then, I’m glad of it, and ye haven’t told me a pleasanter thing for a long time, my deer.” These words were scarcely uttered, when a dark black-whiskered man, of a frank and ingenuous countenance, with a hunting-cap on his head, and a whip in his hand, entered the room, and running up to the old general and seizing his extended hand in both his own, in a manner which bespoke genuine warmth and affection, exclaimed: “How are you, Sir? quite recovered, I hope, from your last attack?” “Well, my boy, well!” said the general, his eyes sparkling with pleasure as he measured his stalwart dark offspring from head to foot, as if in some doubt as to whether he could really be the sire of such a brawny chiel. “Well! and right glad to see you here; how did you come?” “Why, I left the factory early this morning, Sir,” said “Disgustus;” “came on as far as the Budlampore ghaut in the pinnace; from that I drove the buggy down to the Thannah, and there I found Golaub in waiting; I rode him in here at a rattling pace, confounded hot work it was, though; and I expect I’ve rather taken the shine out of the Arab.” “That’s well,” said the general; “and now be seated. Augustus, my young fiend, Mr. Gernon; Mr. Gernon, my son, Mr. Augustus Capsicum.” I bowed with English formality, but the hearty man of blue did not appear to understand that sort of thing, but came up and shook me by the hand; asked me if I was lately arrived, and said he was glad to see me. This was a pleasing trait, and shewed me the disposition of the man.

After some little conversation with his mother-in-law, with whom it was easy to perceive he was no particular favourite, and a lively chat with his lovely and generous-minded sister, who it was equally obvious loved her dark brother, in spite of the bend sinister in his escutcheon*, General Capsicum again addressed his son: “Well, Augustus,” said he, “what are the prospects of the indigo this year? how does the blue look?” “Oh, fair, Sir, very fair. If we have no further rise of the river, and get a few light showers, and the rain does not fall too long to wash the colour out of the plant, and this wind continues, we shall do very well this year. The price is well up, Rs. 300 a maund for the best, and I think we shall make 600. The plant looks beautiful on the Chuckergolly churs—at least it did till the Bobberygunge Talookdar’s cows and buffaloes got into it. However, after all, I think we

* In this country of high pressure morality, it may be right to explain that the same reluctance to mingle under one roof the children “legitimate procreant” with those less legally begotten, does not exist in India, where, unhappily, humanity and laxity flourish together, the reverse of what it should be, of course.

shall, on the whole, have a capital season." "That's well," said the general. "Egad I think we'll see you go home with your plum, Augustus, yet." "Home, Sir," said Augustus, "I know of no home but India. Here I was born, and here, please God, I will die, however singular the determination."

Tiffin was now announced, and we descended to the dining-room. Tiffin, or lunch, is in Bengal a delightful meal, suitable in its character to the climate, which renders the supererogatory one of dinner, particularly in the hot season, with its hecatombs of smoking meat and general superfluity of viands, often very much the reverse; the two or three *recherché* dishes of the first; the piquant curry, the delicate mango fish, and the savoury green geese (for which I had then a kindred affection), the light tarts, and other "tiny kickahaws," blended with an array of tropical fruit. The guava, the custard apple, the mango, the leecher, and the loquat, constitute a tempting *coup d'œil*; and then how delightful the grateful bitter of the foaming ale, and the pleasant finale of the fragrant hookha, diffusing its incense around! Yes, India has, certainly, its happy moments, and I challenge all England to produce a pleasanter one than the social hour of tiffin.

The tiffin on the whole passed off very agreeably. Mrs. Delaval described society as it exists in the Madras presidency, and much she had seen and heard there. Augustus told us of a recent battle-royal, a sort of Bengallee Chevy chase, which had been fought between his followers and those of a neighbouring Zumeendar, by way of settling the right to some disputed beegahs of Indigo; in which many crowns were cracked and astonishing feats of chivalry displayed on both sides. The planter, however, had the candour to allow that he was at one time getting the worst of it, until timely succour, in the shape of a body of peons of a neighbouring French planter, with Monsieur Achille de la Chasse at the head of them, arrived, who, taking the enemy in flank and rear, soon restored the fortune of the day. This club-law, by the way, is or was not unfrequent amongst the indigo planters in India, a pretty plain proof of mal-administration or deficiency of the more legitimate kind of justice, men seldom resorting to the ordeal of battle when a more peaceable mode of settlement may be found. But the parts of his conversation which most delighted me, were the accounts he gave of sundry hog and buffalo hunts, and which, after deducting about 50 per cent. on account of embellishments—for sportsmen, like poets, must be allowed some considerable latitude in that way—were really very exciting. In fact, I told him I was dying to have a touch at the hogs and buffaloes myself, and that I hoped it would not be long before I fleshed my maiden spear on a few of the former. This looked rather like a fish for an invitation to the Junglesoor Factory, and I won't swear that I was wholly without design on the worthy indigo planter's hospitality in making the remark; whether he viewed it in this light or not, I cannot say, but he promptly said he should be happy to gratify my longing in that line, if I would go and spend a fortnight with him at his factory. I replied, "I should be delighted to accompany him, if I could obtain leave." "Oh," said he, "that difficulty can easily be overcome; my father, I dare say, will give you a note to a friend of his in the adjutant general's office, who'll procure you leave at once." "I shall have a grate dale of pleasure in so doing," said the general; but, "Augustus, now, I intrate you, lad, to the young man into no scrapes; and don't let us hear of his being gored by a buffalo, or ate up by a tiger, or killed by some of them brutes of horses of yours." "Oh, no," said Augustus, laughing and winking at me, "we'll take care of all that, Sir."

TO AN OLD LIVING POET

To thee that art the summer's nightingale,
 Thy sovereign goddesses most dear delight,
 Why do I send this rustic madrigale,
 That may thy tuneful ear unseason quite ?

Sponser.

DEAR friend and poet ! leafy June
 Sheds light and shadow o'er thy head,
 And still the blackbird's sylvan tune,
 At sunrise, lures thee from thy bed

Each olden book, like fragrant clime,
 Far o'er the azure Indian sea,
 Opens the treasures of time,
 And gives its rubies unto thee

Imagination's wondrous lamp
 Still shines upon thy studious brow,
 Thy footsteps haunt the Angelic Camp,*
 Thy couch is spread in Helen's bower †

About thy gate, at morn and eve,
 Linger meek Spirits of the lyre,
 Soft raiment for thy thoughts they weave,
 And warm thee with their eyes of fire.

Beneath their radiant feet, the ground
 With summer-bloom of flowers grows bright,
 And Spring, with red-rose garland crown'd,
 Breathes odour on thy wintry night

Sweet Poet of the field and brook,
 Of fading hamlet—village tomb,
 Thy lip, from Nature's golden book,
 Pours wisdom through the scholar's room

O teach us now *one* studious hour,
 At morn, or noon, to give to thee,
 On Nature's shrine to lay *one* flower,
 And learn *one* lesson at her knee

Poet and Friend ! in hope and fear,
 Upon thy tranquil life I gaze,
 And see in thy declining year,
 The shadows warm'd by summer rays

O'er the tempestuous wave of grief,
 Thy faith goes wandering, like the dove,
 Like her, oft bringing home a leaf
 To crown the pilgrimage of love

How sweet thy winter-evening's close ‡
 No cloud of storm—no voice of strife !
 And childhood's own sweet-scented rose,
 Still blooming on the edge of life !

* *Paradise Lost*

† *The Iliad*

THE SINDIBĀD NĀMAH.

ANALYTICAL ACCOUNT OF THE SINDIBAD NĀMAH, OR BOOK OF SINDIBAD, A PERSIAN MS. POEM IN THE LIBRARY OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.*

Ad historiam ingenii humani pertinere credo, scriptores omnis generis omniumque statum cognoscere.—*Matthæi.*

THE researches of Oriental scholars have, of late years, thrown considerable light on the origin of many of those fictions which have long enjoyed the popular favour in the West ; and the farther the inquiry has been carried, the more convincing has become the evidence of their Eastern origin. It seems also to be now more generally admitted, that whatever nation may be entitled to claim the merit of inventing the apologue, it was in India that the idea was first conceived of a composition, in which, independently of its individual interest, the relation of every separate fable should be made subservient to the moral purposes, and promote or retard, as occasion might require, the action of a tale, enforcing moral duties in regular sequences, and so constructed in its frame-work as to receive each subordinate narrative in its appropriate place.

One of the most successful specimens of this class, in point of popularity, is the *Book of Sindbad*—which must not be confounded, as it has sometimes been, with the tale of Sindbad the Sailor. This work has been translated, or, with various modifications, and under different names, re-produced, in several Eastern languages, and had at an early period found its way into some of the languages of Europe, whither it may have been first brought by the crusaders.

It is mentioned so early as the tenth century by the celebrated historian Mas'ûdî† as being then well-known, and as the work of an Indian philosopher named Sindibad. The version through which it was known in Mas'ûdî's time is not stated, but we may conclude that it was either Arabic or Persian. The Hebrew version of the same work, under the title of the Parables of Sindabar,‡ has been proved to date, at least, as far back as the end of the twelfth century.

Early in the thirteenth century, a Latin translation or imitation (made, it is conjectured, from the Hebrew) appeared, under the title of *Historia Septem Sapientum Romæ*; its author was Dam Jehans, a monk of the Abbey of Haute Selve, in the diocese of Nancy.

A Greek version, under the title of *Syntipas*, was executed by Andreopoulos, a Christian, of whom nothing is known, but who in his prologue informs us, that he translated it from the Syriac. A brief notice in prose, following the prologue, states the work to have been originally written by "Mousos, the Persian." This version was published from two manuscripts in the King's Library at Paris, by Boissonade (Paris, 1828), who considers it "very recent," but offers no precise conjecture as to its age. Dacier supposes this to have been the original of the Latin version; Loiseleur des Longchamps§ thinks it more probable that the Hebrew was so.

— سندباد نامه — مشنوی سندباد — کتاب حکیم سندباد *

نظم حکیم سندباد are the different titles which appear on the volume.

† In his *Golden Meadows*.

‡ *Sefer Sindabar*.

§ *Essai sur les Fables Indiennes*. Paris, 1828.

It is not intended here to pass in review the interesting researches of Dacier, De Sacy, and particularly the more recent ones of Loiseleur des Longchamps, on the different versions of the work. One or two particulars, however, which appear to have escaped observation, may be noted.

1st. That a poem was written in Persian under the title of the *Sindibād Nāmāh*, by Azrakī, who died at Herat, A.H. 527; this work is mentioned in his life by Daulatshah.* The learned Von Hammer has, in his *Geschichte der schönen Redekünste Persiens*, converted this into the *History of Sindbad and Hindbad*, a supposition for which none of the *Taxīrah*s afford any ground, and which the description given by Lutf Ali Bég, in his 'Atishkadah, and by other biographers, of the nature of another of the principal works of Azrakī, renders less probable. It might be worth the while of scholars to inquire whether the poem of Azrakī is still to be found in Persia. It does not appear to exist in any of the libraries of Europe.

2nd. That Sindibad is quoted by Saadi, who died A.H. 691 (A.D. 1291), in the following verse of the *Bostan*:†

چه نگر آید این تکتہ در سندباد
که عشق آتش است ای پسر تندباد

where a scholiast remarks that the poem of Azrakī is here referred to, and describes it as the history of a prince of India, who was ordered to be put to death by his father, under an unjust suspicion.

3rd. That the Persian poetical version which we are about to introduce to our readers in an analysis, was unknown to the above-mentioned writers, and that the MS. of it in the collection at the East-India House appears, as far as we are aware, to be unique, in Europe.

It is an octavo volume in Oriental binding, containing 166 *folia*, and about 5,000 couplets; it is written in the Ta'lik hand, and illustrated with numerous paintings, some of which have been torn out most probably for reasons which will be obvious to an examiner of some of those that remain in the MS., as various hiatuses occur throughout the work. Sometimes there are deficiencies even when the numbering of the *folia* is consecutive, the MS. having been apparently defective (although in a less degree) when it received its present binding. It seems to have been written, and indeed composed, in India; and the date of the composition is given in the body of the work, as A.H. 776, or, according to the *Chronogram*, which is probably an approximation only, as 779. The author's name does not appear. In the following analysis we have sometimes, for the purpose of giving the reader a better idea of the work, and of the author's style, freely used his own diffuse and Oriental fancy expressions and imagery; and sometimes compressed his narrative and trimmed his exuberance (for compression and curtailment were necessary in analysing a work of such extent); and sometimes, especially when the tale was already familiar to readers in other works, or objectionable in its nature, satisfied ourselves with giving the title, or a reference to the corresponding portion of the Greek version.

* و گویند کتاب سندباد در پندیات حکمت علمی
(عملی) از مصنفات اوست

Daul. Taxīrah, fol. 65.

Those who know the difficulties of Persian poetry, and the disadvantage of possessing but a single manuscript, will not only excuse, but will even lay their account with meeting, occasional misapprehensions of the sense.

After the customary opening with an invocation and address to the Deity, a chapter in praise of the Prophet, a complaint against fortune, and an exhortation to contentment and abandonment of the world, the author proceeds, in the fifth chapter, to inform the reader that he had himself no thought of composing a poem, no desire to plunge into such a sea of difficulty; that he was too sensible of his own want of genius to think of such an undertaking; but that one night, his Majesty—that king whose fortune is awake, and whose equal the eye of Time beholds not even in its dreams—addressed him, and, while he complimented him on his talents, complained that he did not sufficiently exert them. “He observed,” says the poet, “that the nightingale should not sit for ever songless, nor the parrot mute; that I possessed the gift of eloquence and sweet discourse; but that I was lazy, lazy, lazy! ‘Perform,’ said he, ‘such an achievement with the sword of the pen, as shall live as long as swords are wielded. Turn into verse, during my reign, some prose work, that my memory may be perpetuated: let it be the tale of Sindibād.’ With downcast looks, I replied, ‘If God grant me his aid, and if my life be spared, I will turn into verse that celebrated book.’”

“I had heard that disobedience to the command of a sovereign is culpable; and at the time indicated by the words, *The sublime mandate of the king*,† when seventy-six years had passed beyond 700, in the reign of the sultan resembling Jemshīd; the king of the world; the refuge of the khalfate; the possessor of the throne, the signet, and the diadem; who plucks up by the roots violence and oppression; the asylum of Arabia, the crown-bestower of Persia; the munificent, bold, and dauntless king, before whose prowess lion and tiger flee; I composed the following work, and thus reared an edifice proof against all the assaults of time,‡ and not such a structure that any one can designate as the ‘house of the spider.’”

		* نامه نامدار	
+ نوزدهن احلا شاه	ف	=	80
	ر	=	200
	م	=	40
	ن	=	1
	ن	=	50
	م	=	1
	م	=	70
	م	=	30
	م	=	1
	م	=	300
	م	=	1
	م	=	5

A.H. 779.

A.H. 776, or A.D. 1375. The author was, therefore, contemporary with Haifa, who died A.D. 1393:

‡ Jamque opus unagi, quod nec Jovis ira, nec ignis,

Nec poterit furum, nec edax abolere vetustas,

who, upon completing his observations, intimated to the king, that his son would be fortunate above other monarchs; but that a danger awaited him, from which, however, it was likely, thanks to his auspicious fortune, that no injury would accrue.

His majesty is filled with anxiety at this information, but at length becomes resigned to the will of heaven, and acknowledges that the decrees of destiny cannot be countervailed.

When the prince had attained his tenth year, his father the sultan confided him to the care of a learned preceptor. "Base copper has by care been transmuted into gold; and a worthless stone converted into a gem." That accomplished and erudite professor devoted his whole time to the education of the prince; but all his exertions were unavailing. "However loudly he shouted, that mountain gave back no echo; however much he sowed, in that soil no grain sprang up." His pupil knew not *ab-u-jadd* (father and grandfather) from *abjad*; could not distinguish *Muhammad* from *Auhad*. When asked how many make *thirty*, he replied "*ten*;" and to the question, "what is *night*?" he answered, "the *moon*." When asked about the *thorn*, he spoke of *fresh dates*; when desired to say "*fire*," he said "*fuel*."

His father was in constant uneasiness about the prince, and made frequent inquiries as to his progress. When he found him, year after year, in the same state of perfect ignorance, his wrath was kindled against the blameless and unhappy preceptor, whom he reproached for the backwardness of his son.*

He then called together the philosophers of the city, each of whom was the Aristotle of his age; and after desiring them to be seated, and showing them the most flattering attentions, he detailed to them all the circumstances connected with his son's history, and the cause of his anxiety.

"Wretched," said he, "is he who digs the mine, or rather, who vexes his own soul. Who expects to find gold, and grasps but dust! With vows I implored God to grant me this son; I now repent me that I have asked him. How well said the sailor to the captain of the ship: 'Leave the concerns of God, to God!' The unleavened mass hath not become leavened; nor hath one spoonful of butter been obtained from ten skins of milk!† Tell me," continued the king, "what expedient shall I adopt to remedy this, and who is the person best qualified to carry it into execution? I have none to succeed

* From folio 13 turn to folio 16, which also answers to the catchword بفرمود. The leaves of the MS., owing to this circumstance, have been misplaced in binding, and mis-numbered.

+ چه خوش گفت ملّاح با ناخدا
که بگذار کار خدا با خدا
فطیری نیامد برون از خمیر
نه یک چمبه روشن زده مشک شیر

So the passage stands in the MS. The translation of the first hemistich of the second couplet would be: "An unleavened mass hath not come from the leavened; the sense and application of which are unsatisfactory. Conjecturing, therefore, that فطیر and خمیر have exchanged places, and that the true reading must have been

خمیری نیامد برون از فطیر

I have, nevertheless, ventured to translate as if such were the actual reading—by which, at least, an intelligible and pertinent sense is afforded.

me in the kingdom save this son. Deliberate, therefore; and when your counsel is matured, a course of conduct may be founded on it."

The sages, who were seven in number, bowed the head in token of obedience, and expressed their wishes for his majesty's prosperity and happiness. It was then arranged that they should meet for the purpose of discussing the matter together.

"The learned master, of whom this tale remains as a memorial" (says the writer of the poem), "thus proceeds:" Those experienced sages accordingly one day met in private consultation, and conversed freely on the subject. One of them observed: "O wise men, how can the pulp of colocynth supply the place of sugar? The tree which, when ten years old, has yielded no fruit—the labour of ten years has been entirely thrown away on it." Another remarked: "Never can the rose spring from the dry willow: how can the musk-willow bear, as its fruit, the musk-bag?"

One of those worthies, who had not his equal, who had no rival among those whom you know (*i.e.* among the seven), an Abuzurjmīhr, experienced in affairs, a sage resembling Aristotle—his name Sindibād—said, in reply to these observations: "The hawk, which has dwelt free and happy in its nest, is, nevertheless, subjected to a master; learns from the falconer to soar and seize its prey, and to return when called, and quietly perch on the hand of kings. Why should not the prince, too, be capable of being taught the art of government and the duties of his station? Despair not: every thing may be effected by labour and determination. The fortress of the mine must be stormed, ere the ruby can be obtained."

The other sages warmly applauded the wisdom of Sindibād, and assured him that they considered him the fittest person to whom the important and difficult charge of the prince's education could be entrusted. Sindibād replied, that he was not to be moved by their compliments and flattery; that he saw as little advantage likely to result to him from such a course, as the monkey derived from the stratagem of the old fox.*

They requested him to tell them the story; upon which he began:—

Once upon a time an old fox was put to great shifts for his subsistence, and resolved to exert all his wits to procure it. After offering up a prayer for success to his endeavours, he set out and ran. When he had advanced some way, he saw a fish; he was delighted, and congratulated himself on his good fortune; but, upon reflection, he perceived that the case was one which called for wariness and circumspection; for the place was a dry uncultivated valley, without water, a spot where one sees not a fish save in his dreams. Neither sea was there, nor fishmonger's shop. Advancing two miles, he met a young monkey, upon seeing whom he felt that he had found the key wherewith to unlock his difficulty. He ran up to him, saluted him, and said: "Well met! The gazelles and the wild asses send you their salutations through me, and beg that you will come to their assistance against the tyranny of the lion, who is never satiated with shedding innocent blood. Come, that we may bestow on you the royal crown. They are waiting for your majesty farther on the road."

The monkey was deceived by those flattering expressions, and his ambition threw him into the pitfall. "Advance," said he, "and lead the way." When they reached the spot and saw the fish: "You," said the fox, "have the first claim to this morsel, for you are my prince and sovereign." The monkey, blinded by his cupidity, went forward to seize the fish, and was instantly caught in a snare from which he was unable to escape. Upon this the fox sat

* The three following fables are not found in *Syndibad*.

down quietly to eat the fish. "What means this?" inquired the monkey? "From whose table is this dainty?"—"The poor," replied the fox, "cannot afford to flee from bread. Fetters and imprisonment befit the dignity of kings; make not, O sage, your mind uneasy."

The philosophers were loud in their praises of Sindibād, on his concluding this tale, and compared him to the sun, and themselves to the moles in the sunbeam.

"If I am not wiser than yourselves," replied he, "I am, at least, not inferior to you in wisdom. Your case and my own, in this respect, reminds me of the camel, the wolf, the fox, and the pumpkin." They requested to hear the story, and Sindibād related it as follows:—

An old wolf and fox, intimate friends, were once travelling together. A short way before them they saw a camel, who joined them, and the three together took the road to the village of the camels. Their only provision for the journey consisted of a pumpkin. They travelled on for a long time, up hill and down dale, till, exhausted by the heat of the road, their eyes became black with thirst. At length they reached a pond full of water, and sat down on its brink. The pumpkin was produced, and after some discussion, it was agreed that this prize should belong to him who was the eldest among them.

First the wolf began:—"Indian, Tajik, and Turk, know that my mother bore me one week before God had created heaven and earth, time and space; consequently, I have the best right to this pumpkin."

"Yes," said the old and crafty fox, "I have nothing to object to this account; for on the night your mother bore you, I was standing by in attendance. That morning it was I that lit the taper, and I burned beside your pillow like a morning taper."

When the camel had heard their speeches to an end, he stalked forward, and bending down his neck, snapped up the pumpkin, observing: "It is impossible to conceal a thing so manifest as this—that with such a neck, and haunches, and back, as mine, it was neither yesterday nor last night that my mother bore me."

The sages again expressed their admiration of the wisdom of Sindibād, and all agreed that he alone was competent to undertake the difficult task. Repairing into the presence of the king, they acknowledged that they were but babes in wisdom compared with Sindibād; upon which his majesty, addressing the philosopher, begged him to undertake the management and education of the prince. Sindibād consented, expressing his hope and confidence that his efforts would be successful.

He accordingly applied himself with zeal to the education of the prince, but all his efforts were fruitless; all his instructions were like writing upon water. The king, hearing of this, was much concerned. Never does a parent wish ill to his child, but, on the contrary, desires that he may be better than himself. In anger he said to Sindibād, "All your boasted care and exertion have proved but wind; your promises were but the sound of the bell and the drum. Does not even the wild beast, which cannot be taken in the net, become tame at last by persevering efforts? Had due diligence been bestowed upon my son, the rust* would have been effaced from the mirror of his mind."

* اگر سعی می رفت در کار او
بر نمی از آینه زنگار او

"Sire," replied Sindibād, "I have made every exertion, and tried every art; but when fate seconds not our efforts, we are not to blame." Then, kissing the foot of the throne, he observed: "The situation of myself and the young prince resembles that of the King of Kashmīr, with the elephant and elephant-keeper." The king desiring to hear the story, Sindibād related it as follows:—

In the time of the masters of the elephant,* there reigned over Kashmīr a wise and prudent king, who had conquered the whole kingdom of Hindustan, from Serendib† (Ceylon) to Roum and Syria, and to whom were subject all the princes of the world. This sovereign had collected elephants instead of steeds, and in greater numbers than fleas or ants. A certain prince once sent to his court a wild elephant, of prodigious size and impetuosity. The king desired the elephant-keeper to tame him, promising him ample rewards when he had succeeded. After the labour and constant care of three years, the skilful man had not only subdued his ferocity, but made him pliable as wax. He, therefore, brought him to the appointed place, and exhibited him to the king, who was satisfied with his success, and, the royal litter being adjusted, his Majesty seated himself in it, by way of trial.

No sooner had he mounted, than—like a demon that leaps from the bottle;‡ like a lion rushing from a thicket—the elephant darted off with the monarch, and flew with the speed of lightning over hill and dale. The prince, with no guide to control or govern the animal, abandoned all hope of life, and all expectation that "*the elephant would think again of Hindustan.*"§

The reader will observe that metallic mirrors, such as those used by the ancients, are here alluded to. Thus a Persian poet says:

درین بوته بسیار بگداختند
ز هر آهن آینه کی ساختند

* The miraculous defeat of the host of Abraha, on its approach to Mecca for the purpose of destroying the Caaba, occurred in the same year in which Muhammad was born. Abraha and his army are alluded to in the *Koran*, under the title of the "Lords or Masters of the Elephant," from their bringing with them, according to some, thirteen elephants, which they had obtained from the King of Ethiopia. Others mention but one. Vid. *Koran*, chap. 106, and Hale's note.

† Serendib, or, as it is commonly and more correctly written, Serendib, being apparently derived from

the Sanskrit सिंहद्वीप Lion Island.

‡ چو دیوی که از شیشه بیرون جهد
چو شیري که از بیشه بیرون جهد

This recalls the legend of the Bottle Imp. The art of imprisoning spirits in a bottle is elsewhere alluded to as possessed by adepts in the occult sciences. In another part of the *Sindibād Nāmāh* the following couplet occurs:

بستغیر در شیشه می کرد دیو
ازو جنیان در غرنگت و گریو

And a similar passage occurs in the *Boston of Saadi*.

§ Compare the passage

وز آن پیل قطعا نه امتید آن
که وقتی کند یاد هندوستان

with the following parallel line from the *Dīwan* of Hafiz, which it illustrates,

یا رسوم پیل بانان یاد گیر
یا مده هندوستان بر یاد پیل

ash

Raising his hands to heaven, he prayed for deliverance. When the divine mandate issues forth, elephant and ant are alike impotent to resist it.

Tired with the long journey (for it was now evening), and having eaten nothing, the elephant turned and took his way homeward. When he reached his stable, he stooped down, and the prince dismounted unhurt. Enraged with the keeper, he ordered him to be trodden like the ant under the feet of the elephant. Fettered and manacled, he was thrown under the furious animal. Finding himself in this situation, he thus reflected: "The prey that is entangled in the net struggles whether it will or no; and it is never too late to hope for deliverance." He implored the king to forgive one whose hair had grown grey in the service; but he refused. Long he continued to entreat forgiveness, but the king was still inexorable. At length, again repairing into the presence of his majesty, he renewed his entreaties. "I taught the elephant," said he, "whatever was proper; but, as fortune favoured me not, it was of no avail. If the king will spare my life, I will give proof of my assertion."

When his majesty heard this, and beheld the poor man's orphan children at his feet, he ordered him to be unfettered. The keeper then proved the perfect tameness of the animal, by giving it orders to perform a variety of feats, all which it executed. Then addressing the king, he said:—"I have taught this animal to perform with its various members the whole of the feats which are practised; but what avails it, when his heart, which is the sultan of the body,* listens not to my orders?"

"In short," observed Sindibād, "what occurred to the elephant-keeper arose from certain evil aspects in his horoscope, and from no fault of his.

"Thus, O king," continued the sage, "I have examined the horoscope of the prince, and find that all that was evil in it is past: he will henceforward be prosperous. I will now proceed to teach him all I know, to shower upon him all the learning that I have amassed. When six months shall have elapsed from this date, I will have imparted to him the fruit of thirty years' study."†

The ministers and courtiers of the king were amazed at such language, and considered his words as an empty boast. "Attempt it not," said one of them; "seeing that your six years' labour has been fruitless, how can this be accomplished in six months?" Another courtier said:—"Seeing he learned nothing in his childhood, how can he become a master when he is grown up?"

There is here a deficiency in the manuscript, viz. after fol. 35th, probably of one leaf; and two leaves that ought to follow are misplaced, and incorrectly numbered, viz. fols. 14 and 15.

and with another from Mir Rāsi (میر رسی) quoted by the author of the *'Alakhanda*:

بگیرید زنجیرم ای دوستان
که بیلیم کند یاد هندوستان *

The allusion would appear to have become proverbial.

* So, in the *Kādimā* to the *Rauzat us-Safa*, the author, in stating that the Khazis place those whom they wish to honour on their left hand, assigns this reason: "Because the heart, which is the sultan of the city of the body, has its mansion on that side."

† *Ḥi: μησιν ἑξ, τούτων ἀκραιτέρως, πάσης ἐμπλησθῶ φιλοσοφίας, ὥς μὴ τὸν παῖδος ἀμύχανον ἀνὴρ ἀλμαδὸν ἐν ὁμιλίᾳ βεβαιώσῃ.*—*Synt.* *שׁוּבָה בְּכֹחַ הַלֵּב בְּשֵׁרָה וְדַבָּרִים*
שׁוּבָה בְּכֹחַ הַלֵּב בְּשֵׁרָה וְדַבָּרִים

MS. of *Alakhanda*.

* MS. in E.L.H. Library.

The king, now satisfied that Sindibād had not been wanting in his exertions, continues him in his office of preceptor to the prince.

Sindibād accordingly resumes his instructions. At fol. 14, the author is describing the philosopher's preparations for his lectures; the beginning of the chapter is wanting.

Sindibād caused the walls of a lofty palace* to be covered over with plaster, so smooth as to have the appearance of a mirror. On one compartment were delineated the signs of the zodiac, with the divisions into degrees and minutes; the fixed stars; the planets, with their courses. On another compartment he drew a map of the world, and represented the noxious and salutary qualities of things, of which some are the cause of disease and other the cure. On a third compartment were inscribed the principles of commerce, religion, and morality; and one's duties towards his superiors and equals. On a fourth were exhibited the principles of music and melody, and the distinctions of the musical modes. On a fifth the rules of justice, the ceremonial of princely dignity, and the forms of equity.

When the whole was completed, Sindibād thus addressed his pupil:—"Prince! the time for application has now arrived; be diligent; it is no time for slumber. The virtues that adorn kings come not by inheritance; they must be acquired."

The prince listened with attention to the instructions of his master. Much did he study; many a bitter cup of poison did he drink. His mind, clear as a mirror, reflected the knowledge depicted on the walls. His progress was rapid, and in a short time he became deeply learned.

When the appointed period was completed, Sindibād said to his pupil:—"Praise be to the Lord and Creator of the world, that, through his grace, I shall not be put to shame before men! When to-morrow I take you before the sultan, you will see how they will bite their nails. Rest assured of this, that, of all your equals in age, not one will be a match for you."

Sindibād then during the night took an observation to ascertain the destiny of the prince, and found that an intricate snare threatened his pupil. He was confounded and perplexed by this new difficulty.† But it is vain to contend against destiny; when it descends, the eye becomes blind.

"Be not cast down," said he to the prince, "at the caprice of fortune; but to-morrow, when you appear before the king, whatever questions you may be asked, answer nothing. Bear up for this week; the next, your affairs will become prosperous. If but a word escape your lips, your life and head will be endangered. Lo! I hasten to conceal myself, and no one shall see me for one week, for my life is in peril.‡ I will wait to see whether the two dice of heaven will turn up three sixes or three aces."

The whole of the next chapter is wanting in the manuscript, but the title of it is given at the end of fol. 15, as follows:—"The king sits in state, and

* *Λνοκοδομησε δε τη παιδι του βασιλιως νιον οικον ευρυχωρον, και τα εντος του οικου καταλαμπρυνας, ιστηρησεν εν τρις τοιχοις του οικου οσα διδασκει τον παιδα ιμαλλη.*—*Synt.*

† *Ταυτα τοινυν ο φιλοσοφος καταμαθων απο της αστρολογικης μεθοδου, διαταραχθη.*—*Synt.* p. 9.

‡ *Διο και απο την αυριαν εγω κατακρηψω μαντον, κ. τ. λ.* אמר סנדרב לכן חמלך הנני שלחתי לאביך בבשרוח שתלך למחר אליו ואני לא ראיתי בבשרך ועתה נראה את חכוכים וישא סנבבר את חכוכים וירי שאכ ועתה בן חמלך את פיו בתך שבעה ימים מיד וירד ודמו סנדרב

sends for the prince and Sindibād, but the latter is nowhere to be found. His Majesty questions the prince, who makes no reply."

The title and commencement of the next chapter are also wanting. At fol. 26, the poem proceeds :—

A peri-faced moon (one of the wives of his majesty*), fair as a houri of Paradise, was secretly enamoured of the prince, but had hitherto found no opportunity of meeting him alone, or of telling him her love. Upon hearing the account of his resolute silence when questioned, she said to herself, "Every occasion has its fitting language;" and repairing to the king, she asked his permission to take the prince to the harem, under pretence of endeavouring to extort from him the secret of his silence. This was granted. But with her also the prince was dumb.

At length she declares her passion for him, and offers to put him in possession of the kingdom in return for his confidence.

Upon this the prince, forgetting in his surprise his promise to Sindibād, breaks silence by asking her how this was to be done? "Easily," replied she, "by one drop of poison which I will administer to the king."

Horror-struck at the idea of such a crime, the prince, after earnestly reproaching it, quits the apartment.

The damsel is alarmed when she reflects on the danger of her situation should the prince reveal the treachery which she had proposed, when the seven days shall have passed, and he shall break silence.†

Full of these apprehensions, she rushed from her apartment into the presence of the king, and, in affected agitation, called loudly for his protection. In answer to his inquiries as to the cause of her alarm, she replied: "My reputation is scattered to the winds! No sooner had I conducted the prince into the harem than he began to say: 'The reason of my silence is, that my heart is ensnared in your tresses, and my soul slain by the curve of your eyebrows. Now that fortune has put it in my power, I entreat you to lend me your assistance. I have a secret to impart to you. I mean to seize upon the kingdom. The leaders of the troops are already secured in my favour. You can effectually aid me in my purpose by administering poison to my father.'"

To this false accusation the king gives credit; and believing that the prince thirsted for his blood, commands that he should be ignominiously put to death.

The executioner is ordered to behead him. Meanwhile, the vizirs, who were met together in council, on hearing this inconsiderate sentence, were greatly concerned. The eldest addresses them on the necessity of warning his majesty of the danger of precipitation, and of the folly of trusting to the testimony of women, giving it as his conviction that the charge, if inquired into, would be found to be false, and that the innocence of the prince would be ultimately established. Another of the vizirs was of opinion, that, as they had not been consulted on the subject, it was unnecessary for them to interfere, and that silence was their safest course. To this argument the eldest vizir replied, that if they neglected to listen to his advice, the same thing might happen to them at last as befel the monkeys.

The vizirs requesting to hear what that was, he thus related :—

When you have quitted Nahāwand, going out by the Lion's gate, there lies beyond it a village called Būsinah-gird, the neighbourhood of which is thickly

* Μετα τὰς γυναῖκες τοῦ βασιλέως.—Synl. ii.

† In Syntipe, the prince informs the damsel that he is only to keep silence for seven days, without which she cannot be supposed to be acquainted with the fact.

inhabited by monkeys. There, amid the trees laden with fruit, and by a running stream, the monkeys used to congregate. The surrounding forest was full of them; and there reigned over them a sage monarch, named Ruz-i-bih, who, in magnanimity and generosity, was no monkey but a lion, and who, although aged, had all the vigour of youth. His cheek like the ruddy rose, his beard white: he was ever fresh and gay like the red willow. Much had he experienced of the world's red and white; much of its hot and cold. His subjects were all obedient and loyal, secure and happy. Their granaries were well stored with figs and walnuts; they had herds of goats browsing in the forest—a paradise rather, the model of the garden of Irem—a place where pleasure was rife and pain unknown!

In the forest was a mountain high as Alwand. Thither this king having on one occasion gone to hunt, and looking towards the town and market which were on it, saw, at the corner of a street, a goat constantly butting at an old woman. Calling to him the leaders of his army, he desired them to look in that direction and observe what was going on. The king was himself of opinion that as the flocks were all his own subjects, it was his duty to interfere; but the general of the army thought the matter too trifling to be noticed. The dispute waxed high, and as the officers of the army sided with their general, the monarch abdicated, and withdrew to another country, and they chose a new king.

The goat still continued its practice of butting at the old woman; and one day that she had been to ask fire from a neighbour, the goat struck her so violently with his horns when she was off her guard, as to draw blood. Enraged at this, she applied the fire which she held to the goat's fleece, which kindled, and the animal ran to the stables of the elephant-keeper, and rubbed his sides against the reeds and willows. They caught fire, which the wind soon spread, and the head and face of the warlike elephants were scorched.

When the news reached the sovereign to whom the elephants belonged, he sent for the chief keeper, and asked him what was best to be done for the cure of the elephants. "I have heard one skilled in such matters affirm," replied he, "on the authority of an ancient leech, that when elephants are scorched, the best remedy is the fat of monkeys rubbed gently over them with the hand." Upon this the king gave orders that horsemen should go forth and scour the whole forest, hunting down every animal they should find of the monkey tribe:

Accordingly, an innumerable band issued forth, searching mountain and forest; and the general of the monkeys was made prisoner. He inquired: "Whose are these troops, and why is this night attack and slaughter of our race?"

He was told the circumstances in detail, and he then recollected, but too late, the words of his sage and foreseeing monarch.

[*The conclusion next month.*]

MR. MASSON, AND KHELAT.

THE *Bombay Times*, March 13th, has published a correspondence between Mr. Masson and different functionaries of Government, on the subject of his arrest and detention. We give, as we promised, a digest of those papers.

A letter from Sir Wm. Macnaghten, dated October 16, in reply to one from Mr. Masson, dated 29th September, states:—"I did authorize Capt. Bean to detain you at Quetta, until the pleasure of the Governor-General in Council should be ascertained, as to your being permitted to prosecute your travels in countries subject to the crown of Cabul, since, as far as I know, you are without permission to do so, either from the British Government, or from his Majesty Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk." Mr. Masson, in return (October 27), admits that he has no such permission, not conceiving it to be necessary; adding:—"I cannot forget that the first intimation I received of this singular business (his detention), was from the concluding paragraph in an official letter, addressed by the political agent at Quetta (Capt. Bean) to Lieut. Loveday, in which there was a clear and distinct insinuation, that my appearance at Khelat was connected with the revolt in the country, and the political agent unequivocally stated, that suspicions had arisen in his mind which he had not failed to communicate to Government. However these suspicions really originated, atrociously unjust and absurd as they were, I must do Lieut. Loveday the justice to avow that he took the first opportunity of setting the political agent of Shawl right with regard to them, and of instancing my devoted conduct and self-sacrifice at Khelat. I can but believe, and I think I have every reason to believe, that these suspicions of the political agent have as much to do with my detention, as the hypothetical question of my having permission from the Government or from the King of Cabul to travel or not, as it must occur to every rational man, that the communication of these suspicions to your Exc. by the political agent, induced you to authorize him to detain me." He further announces that he had addressed the Government in his vindication, and applied to the Governor-General for permission to travel. A letter to Mr. Secretary Colvin (October 29), follows, in which Mr. Masson incloses a copy of his correspondence with Sir Wm. Macnaghten, observing:—"While I should avail myself of his lordship's permission, as I should have entreated it before, had I known it to be necessary, I must still say that, if the prosecution of my travels be dependent on the will and pleasure of the envoy and minister at Cabul, the gratification in carrying them on will be much diminished. I need not trouble you with many remarks on the other topics introduced in my letter to the envoy and minister. It was a good notion to connect my presence at Khelat with the revolt in the country, and when the mistake was discovered, to justify my detention on the plea of my having no permission to travel. So unfair and unwisely a procedure carries on the face of it its own condemnation."

Mr. Masson receives from Mr. Secretary Maddock copy of a letter from Government to Mr. Ross Bell, the political agent in Upper Sindh, directing him to "make the earliest inquiries, with a view to clear up whatever may have borne a suspicious appearance in Mr. Masson's proceedings during the recent events at Khelat and its neighbourhood, particularly attending to the marked differences stated to have been shown by the Brahuis in their treatment of Mr. Masson and Lieut. Loveday, and to the statement of Capt. Bean, 'that on all occasions of kossids having been planned, Mr. Masson admitted that he was sent for to interpret the contents of papers and letters in open darbar;' as also his (Capt. Bean's) correspondence with Lieut. Loveday." Adding:—"His Lordship in Council is disposed to believe, that it will be advisable that that gentleman should not at present continue to prosecute his travels in the Afghan and Belooch countries; but if you should be satisfied that no important inconvenience is likely to follow a permission to Mr. Masson to pursue his own wishes in that respect, you are at liberty to act upon this view, after communication with Sir W. Macnaghten, otherwise you might facilitate his early return to Bombay."

Mr. Ross Bell applied to Mr. Masson (December 14th) for explanation on a point referred to by Capt. Bean, in the following extract of a letter addressed by him to Sir W. Macnaghten, dated 26th September:—"With regard to himself, he (Mr. Masson) admitted that, on all occasions of a *kossid* having been plundered, he was sent for to interpret the contents of papers and letters in open *durbār*, as also my (Capt. Bean's) correspondence with Lieut. Loveday." Mr. Bell asks, "Whether you placed the enemy of the British Government in possession of any information which could be useful to them in the offensive operations which they were carrying on, or which could have induced them to treat Lieut. Loveday, then their prisoner, with increased rigour? I also request that you will make me acquainted, as far as your memory serves, with the general tenor of any letters you may, under whatever circumstances, have interpreted to Darogah Gool Mahomed, or others of Meer Nusseer Khan's party."

Mr. Masson, in reply (December 24th), enters into a very long and full explanation. He says:—"With respect to Major Outram, to whom you have written, I have already had the gratification to receive the most satisfactory assurances that he was in nowise concerned in bringing about my detention, although Capt. Bean most unfairly told me, on my reaching Quetta, that his suspicions had originated from a communication made to him by Major Outram, respecting a Russian agent in Kej. The political agent in Shawl further told me that, lest I might suspect Lieut. Loveday of having written to him any thing against me, on the contrary, that officer had, when referred to on account of Major Outram's communication, replied that he had heard nothing of a Russian agent, but that Mr. Masson had arrived at Khelat, on his travels, and had given him a good deal of valuable information. As regards the extract from Capt. Bean's letter to Sir W. Macnaghten, it is impossible for me to express, I will not say surprise, but my disgust at it. Capt. Bean, after having discoursed with me, under the idea, I suppose, that I was a Russian agent, and had marched with an army of Arabs to replace the son of Mehrab Khan upon the musnud of Kheilat, and having perchance found that his ideas were erroneous, asked me whether I had read public letters. I replied no, I had not read public letters, but that, on two occasions, when *daks* had been brought into the camp, I had been sent for to witness them, that I might return and tell Lieut. Loveday the mischief that was doing, that he might be induced to make peace; and I think I explained that the Brahuis imagined that Lieut. Loveday could, if he pleased, come to terms with them, which, whatever they were, would be ratified by his superiors; and they also conceived that Feringhies were to be defeated by intercepting their correspondence. I did not enter into farther particulars with Capt. Bean, who indeed put the question in a low under-tone, which misled me as to his attaching importance to it. Now that he has presumed so ungenerously to torture my expressions, it behoves me, as you request, to offer the fullest explanations of these otherwise trivial circumstances, which I am capable of doing.

"The first time I was sent for, without knowing for what, but, as it proved, to witness the captured *dak*, I was led to the darogah's tent, some twenty yards, if so much, from the place in which Lieut. Loveday and myself were confined. The darogah was sitting there, with a mob of low persons about him, none of the superior chiefs or any of consideration being present. He told me that three *kossids* had been murdered with the papers (which was a falsehood), and recommended me to advise Lieut. Loveday to make peace, and put a stop to such evil. The *dak* was composed of the fragments of an old one from Quetta, as, singular enough, one of the two or three official letters or documents preserved, was a copy of Lieut. Loveday's despatch to Capt. Bean, immediately after the entry of Mehrab Khan's son into Khelat. This caught my eye, but so far from being asked to read it, or any other letter, for their knowledge, I was not allowed to take them into my hand. If any of the people about threw a paper before me, the darogah snatched it up. I was not detained above three minutes, when I was directed to return to Lieut. Loveday. On the next occasion, I was led to the young Khan's tent, where, besides

the young lad himself, were the darogah, Mahomed Khan, Eltarzai of Kotra, and a great mob of people. A large dak was scattered before them from India, as it comprised a large number of newspapers. I was then told that three or four kossids had been murdered with the dak, and was again admonished that it was advisable to make peace. Here I was scarcely sent for to interpret letters, as I was not asked to do so by the principals, who were, however, busy themselves in ferreting among the papers, and the darogah discovered what he said was a *Barat* in Persian. The low people took up letters and threw them before me, asking, 'What is this? what is this?' And as I threw them back to them, I said they were letters from men to their fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, sons, daughters, and so forth, and did not concern them. On which they grew enraged, and saying, what was true, that I bantered them, vowed they would cut me to pieces. The darogah, who had got into the middle of a Persian letter, threw it away, saying it was '*befahidah*,' or 'profitless,' rose, and ordered me to be led away. On this occasion, Khalikhad, a Babi merchant, known to be friendly with me, was sent for, and when I went away, he explained to the angry Brahmis that, among Feinghás, it was infamous for one to read the letters of another, and that great men would die rather than do it. On telling Lieut. Loveday what had happened, he inquired why I had not asked for the newspapers? I answered, 'I would not allow them to think them to be of any importance.' In this dak was only one official letter, an unimportant one, concerning grain, written, I think, by a commissariat officer at Ferozpoor. On mentioning this to Lieut. Hammersley, at Quetta, he accounted for it by noting that public documents had been for some time sent round by Cabul. The private letters were some opened, and some unopened, neither were any of those in the latter state opened in my presence; indeed, the newspapers, from their bulk, were the principal objects of curiosity. It cannot be necessary that I should point out to you how innocent a prisoner might be, as regards himself, when sent for to interpret letters, however criminal he might be had he interpreted them; and I have no doubt it will strike you that Capt. Bean would have made out a better case, had he been enabled to have informed Sir W. Macnaghten that I had interpreted letters, which luckily my firmness and presence of mind did not permit.

"Capt. Bean has also stated, in the same extract, that I interpreted, or rather that I admitted that I had interpreted, his own correspondence with Lieut. Loveday. I cannot call to mind the admission, neither do I recollect his having questioned me on this particular point; but it is immaterial, for if he only inferred so, he has inferred in some degree justly; for limiting the meaning to be attached to the word 'interpret,' I did on two occasions read in a certain manner his letters to the darogah, with the full and entire concurrence of Lieut. Loveday himself. The first occasion was at Karez Ammulah, near Mustang, when the darogah joined the young Khan from Khelat, and brought with him a letter from Capt. Bean to Lieut. Loveday. Some time after his arrival, he came and sat down upon a carpet, about fifteen or twenty paces from the tent in which Lieut. Loveday and myself were. He sent for me, and telling me to sit down, informed me that Bean had sent him a letter, and pulling out a packet addressed to Lieut. Loveday, asked me to open it. I appealed to him that it was improper I should do so, and prayed him to send for Lieut. Loveday, who was so near, as he was the person to read the letter, and not myself. He said he would not send for Lieut. Loveday. I then prayed him to allow me to go and show the letters to Lieut. Loveday, when I would return and read them to him. He refused. I then asked him to permit me to go first to Lieut. Loveday; and he said, 'You may go.' I stepped into the tent, and Lieut. Loveday told me by all means to open the packet, and, telling the darogah as much only as was fitting for him to know, to make myself well informed of the contents. On my return, as I opened the packet, I inquired of the darogah what Bean Sahib had written to him. He answered, that he had written very imperiously, but left an opening for accommodation if they sought it in humility. After reading the letters, I said, 'He has written exactly the same here;' which was the fact. The darogah told me to say precisely

what he had written, and I explained to him, not what was written, but something near the purport of what he had said to be in his own letter. He then desired me to read the letters in English, which I did, omitting proper names; and he smiled. Afterwards, I put the letters into my pocket to take to Lieut. Loveday, telling him that, as I had read them, it was useless to withhold them; but he made me give them back. Some four or five days after, the darogah sent the letters to Lieut. Loveday, with the letter addressed by Capt. Bean to himself (the darogah). No further letters reached from Capt. Bean until the arrival of Said Mobarak Shah in the camp, deputed from Quetta. On this occasion, the darogah in the evening sent for me. I observed to Lieut. Loveday, that 'I suppose I shall be asked to read letters, if there are any.' He replied, 'Read them.' I found the darogah with Said Mobarak Shah, and in the act of telling him that the reason he sent for me was, that he could not endure the sight of Lieut. Loveday, who, as he said, had eaten human beings with his dogs. Capt. Bean's letters were produced, and after ineffectually striving to prevail on the darogah to send for Lieut. Loveday, I told him and the Said that I was authorized to open them, and did so. I read such of the contents, and in such a manner, as no harm could arise, and there was matter in these letters which it was prudent to conceal; after which, the darogah tested me, in his fashion, by asking me to read them over in English, which I complied with, omitting proper names, and repeating any thing which occurred to memory. I then became so urgent that he should send for Lieut. Loveday, that he yielded, first asking me if he was collected and himself, alluding to a fever which had latterly afflicted Lieut. Loveday. On this night, the darogah talked so reasonably, that Lieut. Loveday was much pleased, and through the intercession of the Said, the chains employed by night, which above all other things annoyed Lieut. Loveday, were remitted. The arrival of Mobarak Shah led to renewed communications with Capt. Bean, whose answer to the young Khan brought about the excitement and bad feeling among the Brahmins, which induced some people to interfere, so that I was allowed to leave Mustung for Quetta, with a letter from Lieut. Loveday to Capt. Bean, representing the critical situation in which he was placed.

"Having now explained the various times and occasions on which the darogah sent for me about daks and letters, I must leave the question for you to decide, whether I placed the enemy of the British Government in possession of any information which could be useful to them in the offensive operations which they were carrying on, or which could have induced them to treat Lieut. Loveday, then their prisoner, with increased rigour.

"In the letter of the Secretary to Government to your address, of which I have been sent a copy, I observe that you have been desired particularly to attend to the marked difference shown by the Brahmins in their treatment of Mr. Masson and Lieut. Loveday. I presume this instruction to arise from another insidious representation of the political agent in Shawl, yet it does not the less behove me to reply to it. That I was generally considered innocent of the crimes, real or fancied, imputed to Lieut. Loveday, there can be no doubt; but that such consideration affected my treatment while a fellow-prisoner with Lieut. Loveday, is by no means true. That unfortunate officer was provided with many things which were not bestowed on me. The young Khan sent him, while in the Miri, his postin (deprived, however, of some jewels sewn on it), a chair, and other things. He was further supplied with a coat to repose upon, and a pillow to rest his head upon; I had nothing of the kind. On the journey to Mustung, his camel was furnished with a proper saddle and stirrups; I had neither saddle nor stirrups; and even after reaching Mustung, the darogah supplied him with sheep, independent of the daily provisions from the young Khan's kitchen, whenever a wish was expressed for them. Other people, as the Duwan Ramu, and Molabdad, the keeper, brought him clothes, some his own, some purchased; but no one brought me any; and when some, willing to have befriended me, strove to induce the darogah to be still more attentive to the accommodation of Lieut. Loveday, that they might have found a pretence to supply me

with necessaries, they were silenced by the reproaches of that inexorable old man, who referred them to the manner in which Rehbindad and Naib Mulla Hassan had been carried off from Khelat."

Copy of a letter from Capt. Bean (January 2nd) is forwarded by that gentleman to Mr. Masson, with a request that he would send him, for transmission to Mr. Ross Bell, any replies that he (Mr. Masson) might think proper to make to his (Capt. Bean's) statement. There is no reply from Mr. Masson, who has, however, in his communication of the correspondence to the Bombay paper, appended some comments upon Capt. Bean's statement, which appear in the form of notes. Capt. Bean states:—"In May, 1840, I received a note from Major Outram, who mentioned a report, brought by a Hindu of Hyderabad, of some European with two hundred Arabs having landed at Gwaddul, and who gave out that he was going to assist the Khan of Khelat. Major Outram asked if I knew who it could possibly be; and recommended my ascertaining. I accordingly wrote to the late Lieut. Loveday to make every inquiry into the circumstance. Soon after this, Lieut. Loveday intimated the arrival of Mr. Masson, on the 6th June, 1840, at Khelat, who, he stated, was travelling for his own information, and was going on to Candahar. In another note I received from Major Outram, dated 1st June, he remarks, 'I should like much to know who those fellows are who landed at Gwaddul, on pretence of going to Kedjee to assist Shah Nuvaz; I suspect there is some roguery at the bottom of it.' This I received on the 15th June. I again addressed Lieut. Loveday on the subject, and suggested that, as Mr. Masson had so lately travelled through Luss, he might probably be able to throw some light upon the subject of the report mentioned by Major Outram. In reply to this, Lieut. Loveday stated that Mr. Masson had taken leave of him some time since, for the purpose of proceeding on to Candahar." Mr. Masson declares that if Lieut. Loveday so stated, it was untrue. He observes that the whole story was a fiction. Capt. B. proceeds:—"On the 30th July, 1840, Lieut. Loveday intimated to me as follows:—"Mr. Masson is with me. It appears that he was still loitering in Khelat, and when the rebellion broke out, he hid himself somewhere; when I heard of it, I sent for him to my quarters, and have had him for the last ten days." Mr. Masson's note upon this is as follows:—"On this extract, I was compelled, in the notice I took of it to Mr. Ross Bell, to remark upon the heartless spirit which it manifested in Lieut. Loveday. It was written at a time when he was telling me that he was bound to represent my exertions and the assistance I had given him to Government; at a time when we were living together in apparent cordiality, and when he was even obsequiously civil; indeed, I never drank a glass of wine and water that he did not ejaculate 'God bless you!' From the day on which I joined him, he affected to read to me his correspondence with Capt. Bean, and I can call to mind his pretending to read the letter in which this extract must have been contained, as I recollect his reading, 'Mr. Masson is with me,' where of course he stopped, and it struck me at the time that the remark was sufficiently laconic, although I had myself absolved him from the necessity of saying much about me. I think in this same letter Capt. Bean was requested, if any letters had reached him for me, to send them. Capt. Bean, I remember also, in reply, stated, that he supposed I should make the best of my way to Shawl, which, with reference to subsequent occurrences, has since struck me as somewhat singular, although I thought nothing peculiar of it at the time, beyond the indication of a little simplicity, for while he seemed to wish to leave me at Shawl, it did not occur to him to point out how I was to get there. Lieut. Loveday's remarks, that I was loitering at Khelat, and that I hid myself somewhere, are both contemptible and false; or if admitted, any man who resides at a place may be said to be loitering, and any man who lives in a house may be said to hide himself. The same day that the tidings of the massacre of the munshi and the party of sepoy at Mustang reached Khelat, Lieut. Loveday removed from his tent without the walls to his house in the town, which he never afterwards left. I continued to reside in a garden as formerly for some days longer, or until the Khan

spread that the rebel force had approached Kheilat, when I removed into a house of the Babi suburb, among my friends and acquaintance. As soon as the alarm had subsided, I again went to a garden a little closer to the suburb than the one I had before stayed in. It is, I think, obvious, that Lieut. Loveday was rather hidden than myself. The observation, that 'when I heard of it, I sent for him to my quarters, and have had him for the last ten days,' is not an untruth, but an unseemly mode of expressing a fact. He sent me a most civil invitation to call upon him, and when I did so, his explanation of the condition of affairs induced me at once to remain and share the peril with him, which of course was his object when he sent for me. I the more readily complied, as I had an opportunity of proving to him that my civility surpassed his incivility, while I even hoped to have been useful, for I was aware that the hatred with which he was unfortunately regarded, made him literally a prisoner in his house, and it was dangerous for him to attempt to leave it, while no such apprehension affected me, who could move freely about. I considered, also, the defence of the place very possible, and that there was reason to expect that the garrison would not suffer it, for shame's sake, to be taken from them by the people of Saharawan; neither had I the least idea that Kamal Khan, who had but a month before given his sister in marriage to Shah Nawaz Khan, would have betrayed it. At a later period, when Lieut. Loveday became informed by a letter from Capt. Bean, that suspicions of my integrity had arisen in his mind, which he had communicated to Government, he was much hurt, and, as far as he could, testified to my devoted and honourable conduct. This testimony did not appear in any of Capt. Bean's correspondence which I have seen, and if he has withheld it from those to whom in honesty he was bound to have transmitted it, he has only acted in the spirit of unfair hostility which has characterized the whole course of his proceedings. Lieut. Loveday, on the receipt of the letter above alluded to, conscious possibly that his loose manner of mentioning me had operated on Capt. Bean, said to me, 'I was surprised you did not go to Candahar, as you told me you intended to do.' I replied, 'Why were you surprised? you were aware that the kafilas, for whose arrival I was waiting, did not reach Kheilat until after the revolt broke out, when the road to Candahar became closed, as a matter of course.' To this mild rebuke, which is all I made, Lieut. Loveday made no reply, for none could be made. I can command abundant, as well as undeniable, proof that he knew well I was at Kheilat, and the reasons which detained me there. When I first reached Quetta, Capt. Bean, either desirous of deluding me as to the causes of my arrest, or unable to explain them, excused Lieut. Loveday in the most positive manner from having written any thing unfavourable of me; subsequently, when that unfortunate gentleman had ceased to exist, I became apprised that it was likely to cast upon him the odium of having made such representations as led to the measures adopted by Capt. Bean. Supposing Lieut. Loveday wrote nothing more than has been here recorded, and had he, it is fair to suppose Capt. Bean would have been eager in putting it forth, I think it will be granted that the political agent in Quetta must have been animated by an overpowering mania of proving me a traitor, or that he possessed a peculiar susceptibility to suspicion, to find any pretence for his conduct in the remarks of Lieut. Loveday, which, although unjust and illiberal, contain no such very serious matter or charges even of any kind. On the whole, I am rather pleased to find that Lieut. Loveday committed himself no more than I can easily pardon; for although I had no great respect for him or for his character when living, I am glad to be spared the discomfort of reflecting upon his memory with resentment. To do justice to Lieut. Loveday, I must affirm that I do not believe he suspected me of being engaged in any intrigues against the state, or against himself, or against any other person; but he was a little jealous, and being of an awkward temper, was anxious to hear me well spoken of. He said to me, when I called on him in consequence of his invitation, 'It is astonishing how well people speak of you; I cannot be so familiar with them as you are, on account of my situation.' During the brief period of the siege, my captivity also caused a little jealousy, which I could not help feeling,

although he strove to conceal it from me; and some of his people were afraid that, if the place were saved, I should have got the credit of it; and they told him so. As to the tales about Arabs, and such trashy nonsense, he was much too intelligent to be deceived by them."

Captain Bean proceeds in his statement:—"This circumstance, combined with the contents of the accompanying copy of a letter from Mr. Masson, when at Khelat, breathing so strongly the interest he took in the affairs of the young Khan and the rebel sirdars, I could not avoid recording my suspicion of the integrity of the motives Mr. Masson appeared under at Khelat, more particularly as no intimation of that gentleman's intention to travel through those countries had been noticed by authority, whose previous sanction I considered should have been obtained." The letter referred to is not published; Mr. Masson's comment is as follows—"It is very probable that the letter here alluded to by Capt. Bean, contributed to disturb his evenness of temper, although I certainly had no idea of its producing any so unfortunate an effect when I penned it. I regret that I cannot give a copy of it, which on writing to Mr. Ross Bell did not perplex me, inasmuch as a copy was sent by Capt. Bean to that gentleman, and therefore it was not necessary for me to say much about the interest I took in the affairs of the young Khan, and, as Capt. Bean most craftily adds, 'of the rebel sirdars,' because the letter itself would explain that the interest I took in the affairs of the young Khan was no more than any person might take, and that the interest I took in the affairs of the rebel sirdars was none at all, for I never mentioned them. As Mr. Ross Bell was put in possession of a copy of the letter, I contented myself with stating the circumstances under which it was written; which were these:—After Lieut. Loveday and myself had been for some few days confined in the Miri, an interview was brought about between the darogah and Lieut. Loveday. It was arranged that Lieut. Loveday was to write to Capt. Bean about peace. The darogah sat until his patience was exhausted, and as he rose to leave, he turned round to me, sitting a little on one side, and said, 'Do you write too.' I said nothing. Paper was brought for Lieut. Loveday, and the remainder of the day was spent in the preparation of a letter to Capt. Bean. In the evening it was finished, and Molahdad, the keeper, took the letter to the darogah. I had not written, nor did I intend to write: Molahdad, however, returned, and asked for my letter. I knew that excuses would not be accepted, and therefore remarked to Lieut. Loveday that I might as well write something to satisfy them; and on a small bit of paper, which had been preserved, I did write. When I had finished, I handed it over to Lieut. Loveday, who read it, and saying to Molahdad that it was good, gave it to him, and the packet was again taken to the darogah. I cannot attempt to state exactly what I did write, yet I can, I believe, nearly recollect the substance of the letter: commencing by entreating indulgence for writing at all, which I explained I should not have done but for the orders of the darogah, I proceeded to give reasons in support of Lieut. Loveday's recommendation to make terms with the young Khan. What may have given mortal offence to Capt. Bean was, that I pointed out that the disorders in the country were the consequences of the errors in the arrangements made relative to it; that I believed it had been discovered that Mehrab Khan was not the guilty person he had been supposed to be; that Lord Auckland had been originally averse to the deposition of that chief, and finally left it a discretionary measure; that having disposed of the father, it would have been only just to have followed the practice in these countries of putting the son in his place; that Lord Auckland's wish to consolidate the Brahuis was badly accomplished, by separating Saharwan from Jhalawan, and annexing it to the dominions of the Shah of Cabul, an arrangement so palpably unwise, that Mr. Ross Bell had predicted the future evils to arise from it. All these circumstances I noted as reasons that justice should be done, as Lieut. Loveday urged, to the son of Mehrab Khan, while there was an opportunity of displaying magnanimity in repairing the errors which had been committed. I emphatically stated that the fact of Lord Auckland having been opposed to the deposition of Mehrab

Khan, was stated to me both by Lieut. Loveday and his munshi, Ghulam Hussain. Lieut. Loveday also read me a letter, or a copy of a letter, of Mr. Ross Bell's, in which the prediction as to the future evil, consequent on the annexation of Kachi to the crown of Cabul, was announced."

Capt. Bean goes on:—"The fact, also, of the difference of treatment observed towards Lieut. Loveday and Mr. Masson; the former having had irons put on him at night, whilst the other was free." Hereupon Mr. Masson remarks:—"I observed to Mr. Ross Bell, that Lieut. Loveday was considered the great prize, and had unluckily incurred so much hatred, that it was not deemed necessary to observe any ceremony with him. I had before explained that I was regarded with no particular animosity, and was universally held guiltless of the crimes, real or fancied, imputed to him. It appears to me rather strange, that because I was not ironed, I should be suspected—as if two men fell into the water, and one was drowned, while the other cleared himself, the latter was to be taken to account for not being drowned too—or did Capt. Bean wish me to have applied for irons? I had nothing to do with the irons: had they been put on me, I would have said nothing, and must have submitted, as poor Loveday was compelled to do. In my progress from Quetta to Shikarpore, when at Dadur, Molahdad, who had been our keeper, hearing I was in the camp, paid me a visit. I asked him the reason why irons were put on Lieut. Loveday; he replied, at the instance of Khan Mahomed and Yusef Khan. I asked him why I was exempted; he replied, on account of Fuiz Ahmed. I then asked him whether, had not Khan Mahomed and Yusef Khan urged the matter, the darogah would have put irons on Lieut. Loveday; and he answered, that he thought not. I further asked him respecting the treatment of Lieut. Loveday after I left, and he said it was precisely the same as when I was with him, as to food, &c.; but anxiety and poor health had brought him low, and created a disrelish for food, which made him prefer little things prepared by Molahdad's people to the repasts brought from the young Khan's kitchen. I inquired whether the darogah had given orders to slay Lieut. Loveday; and Molahdad replied, that he was absent, but thought not; and then most positively affirmed, in answer to another query, that to himself he had never given such orders, even should attempt to rescue be made. Molahdad said, he understood that Mahomed Kasim was the man who slew Lieut. Loveday, and without any other incitement than his own bad feeling, or to gratify revenge, having lost his brother at the first capture of Khelat. I may here note that, up to the time when I left Mustung, the darogah, Gool Mahomed, was the man who preserved both of us from the vengeance of the Brahuis, amongst whom were many who used to insist that we should be slain by the darogah, that he should commit himself as fully as they had done by the slaughter of Munshi Ghulam Hussain and the sepoys. The insidious mode of expression adopted by Capt. Bean, I understand, had led to an idea, in many quarters, that I was not even a prisoner: my explanations served to set the matter right."

"Having made the envoy and minister acquainted with the foregoing circumstances," continues Capt. Bean, "I received instructions, should Mr. Masson fall into my hands, to detain him here until the pleasure of Government should be ascertained regarding him." Mr. Masson observes:—"Nothing would give me greater pleasure than to obtain copies of the correspondence which passed between Capt. Bean and the envoy and minister, as from it I have little doubt but something of the under-plot connected with my arrest would be developed. Poor Lieut. Loveday told me he was aware I was obnoxious to the envoy and minister, and that he had heard a good deal of me at Shikarpore. I did not take the trouble of asking him what he had heard. I may confess, that I entertain the conviction that the conduct of both Lieut. Loveday and Capt. Bean was influenced by the desire to ingratiate and recommend themselves to the envoy and minister. I have felt for some years that that functionary was inimical to me, and while secretary to the Government, he had it in his power seriously to thwart my views and impede my pursuits; nor did he neglect his opportunities of doing so. I shall lay the proofs before the

public." The statement goes on:—"On the night of the 24th of September, 1840' Mr. Masson appeared as the bearer of a letter from Lieut. Loveday, intimating the exasperated feelings of the Brahui sirdars, and urging that some pledge should be given by me for the restoration of Cutchee; that he had obtained permission for Mr. Masson to proceed, to explain to me their true situation; but on questioning Mr. Masson as to whether he had been deputed in any capacity to wait on me, he declared that he scarcely knew how he came; that he was hurried off with the note he brought, and without any instructions. On the following morning, I intimated to Mr. Masson that there was no occasion for his returning to Mustong (which he appeared desirous of doing), but that it would be necessary for him to remain here, until instructions should be received concerning him." Mr. Masson here observes:—"I noted to Mr. Ross Bell, with reference to Capt. Bean's assertion, that I was desirous of returning to Mustong, that it did not require a serious denial, as I could but be glad to be rid of so much and extreme peril; but that I had said to Capt. Bean, if I was to return, I must do so immediately, that I might have a fair chance, for if I were detained a few days, and then desired to return, why I should refuse to do so. Glad as I was also to have escaped from thralldom and the Brahuia, if Capt. Bean thought that any benefit could arise, or that I was morally bound to return, I would not urge personal considerations, and, if necessary, devote myself. Capt. Bean said, 'You must stay, as you have brought no letter from the darogah, Gool Mahomed.' I hardly knew what he meant, but had I brought a letter from the darogah, Gool Mahomed, I presume it would have been a special proof of my delinquency; whereas had he given me one, and had fifty other persons given me letters, I should have brought them all, nor have even imagined that I was blameable. His assertion, that I declared that I scarcely knew how I came, is untrue; I knew very well how I came, and detailed to him in the most minute manner all the incidents connected with it, and he even took down the name of Kais Harun, the man most prominently instrumental in bringing my departure about. What I told him was, that I was surprised that I was suffered to go at all, and that when I did go, I was not taken to see the young Khan and the darogah before starting. Neither was there any hurry in the business, for at day-break, Kais Harun told Lieut. Loveday to prepare a letter to Capt. Bean, and myself to get ready to take it; while it was not until noon, and I had been delayed to partake of our repast, that I left Mustong, long after the letter was ready. Capt. Bean's assertion, that he told me I must remain at Quetta until instructions had been received, is also untrue, for he did not venture to tell me so much. He told me merely he had selected an apartment in the town, and it was not until I arrived there, and found that four armed men were placed over me, that I knew I was a prisoner."

The decision of Mr. Ross Bell upon the matter is communicated to Mr. Masson in a letter dated January 9th, wherein he says:—"I consider you entirely freed from the suspicion which was in the first instance attached to you, with reference to the late unfortunate events at Khelat, and I am satisfied that your conduct as regards Lieut. Loveday was actuated by a desire to be of service to that ill-fated officer. I have no hesitation in acceding to the wish expressed in the conclusion of your letter, with reference to your re-visiting Khelat, and proceeding thence to the sea-coast, and will by this post address Capt. Bean and Lieut. Col. Stacy, requesting them to afford you such protection on your way as may ensure your safe arrival at that place. I regret that any misapprehension should have caused you to be so long detained at Quetta."

The editor of the *Bombay Times* states that Mr. Ross Bell has, moreover, "written to the Supreme Government of India to procure for Mr. Masson indemnification for the injury and loss he has sustained; and that he has requested Sir W. H. Macnaghten to reinforce his application." It must be admitted that the whole affair manifests a strange elasticity on the part of some of the agents of Government to adopt a one-sided view of the case, which has inflicted a serious injury upon Mr. Masson, for which it does not appear that his conduct afforded any just pretext.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Hand Book for India and Egypt, comprising the Narrative of a Journey from Calcutta to England, by way of the River Ganges, the North-west of Hindoostan, the Himalayas, the Rivers Sutledge and Indus, Bombay and Egypt, and Hints for the Guidance of Passengers by that and other Overland Routes to the Three Presidencies of India. London, 1841. Allen and Co.

WE have quoted the entire title-page of this work because it is a complete, though succinct, description of its contents, and it will be seen that it is one of those books in which the useful and the agreeable are mingled—which may be resorted to both for information and for amusement. The author, a practical man of business, made the transit from Calcutta to Bombay and thence overland through Egypt, with his eyes open (to use a colloquial phrase) and his faculty of observation upon the alert; he found the taking of notes a resource against *ennui*; his notes were full of useful hints to other travellers, and he has thence produced the first work of its kind—a “Hand Book for India and Egypt,” which will prove an invaluable *vade mecum* to those who visit India for business or pleasure. We say “for pleasure,” because the author has shown that, encountering no more inconveniences than serve to enhance the pleasure of the trip to a person in health and spirits, a traveller may, in little more than *four months*, visit the most interesting parts of India, including the three presidencies, survey the wonders of Agra and Delhi, pass a month amidst the sublime scenery of the Himalayas, traverse hundreds of miles of the Ganges, Jumna, Sutledge, Indus, and Nile, and have at least a passing glance at Egypt! The work is in the narrative form; it is plainly and unaffectedly written; and the Appendix is full of valuable matter, which will supply the traveller not only with all he wants in the way of road-knowledge, but with a little library on Egyptian antiquities. A pocket in the volume contains a map of the countries between England and India.

Three Years in Persia; with Travelling Adventures in Koordistan. By GEORGE FOWLER, Esq. London, 1841. Colburn.

LIGHT and superficial as this work is, it contains some amusing sketches of Persian manners, which will familiarize the general reader with the subject. Mr. Fowler has recorded several particulars respecting poor Henry Martyn (not Martin), of the German traveller Schulz (not Schultz), whom he met with, and of the missionary Wolff (not Wolfe), which add to the interest of his work. His descriptions of the late Shah, and of his son Abbas Meerza, are apparently faithful. Having been in Persia during the massacre of the Russian ambassador Grabeydoff (not Grybydoff), he has represented that affair we presume accurately, and he had an opportunity of hearing much of the interior of Persian harems from an Englishwoman, the wife of one of the Persian youths educated in England. His adventures in Koordistan, moreover, are not without interest. He has devoted several chapters to the political relations between Persia, Russia, and this country, in which he has availed himself (though *without acknowledgment*) of a series of articles which appeared in our Journal two years ago.* The effect of the work is much impaired by the perpetual repetition *usque ad nauseam* of Persian phrases, which is the less tolerable, inasmuch as Mr. Fowler is not strong in Oriental languages. The errors in the spelling of European proper names are innumerable, evincing great negligence.

The Bengal and Agra Annual Guide and Gazetteer for 1841. Two Vols. Calcutta.

THIS work, of which it is said by a competent critic in India, that “a more interesting and valuable publication never issued from the Calcutta press,” is intended as “a current and demi-official book of reference” for statistical and political data; it has been compiled under the sanction of Government from the official records, and the profits are to be employed in founding a scholarship in the Medical College. It

* Vol. XIII. pp. 112, 220.

commences with calendars and chronological tables. The next division is on the mint and monetary matters, including the weights used in the different districts. Then follow Acts of Parliament and of the Government of India relative to trade, post-office, mint, &c. An abridged code of regulations affecting the civil service, and similar codes of military, ecclesiastical, and medical regulations, are succeeded by a description of Calcutta, &c. The second volume is devoted to original information regarding the interior. The author of this most valuable work, which places important information within the reach of every one, is Mr. H. N. Bayley, assistant secretary to Government.

A Winter in the Azores, and a Summer at the Baths of the Furnas. By JOSEPH BULLAR, M.D., and HENRY BULLAR, of Lincoln's Inn. Two Vols. London, 1841. Van Voorst.

THE Western Islands are by no means well-known (though we cannot admit that they are "almost unknown," since they have been recently described by Capt. Bold), and Messrs. Bullar have furnished a very minute and pleasing account of them, their people, their manners, their local scenery, and general features. Of the volcanic warm baths and *caldeiras*, or boiling sulphur springs, at the Furnas of St. Michael's, they have given a more exact description than any preceding writer. The work, though the authors were invalids, betrays none of the querulousness of feeble health, but is written in a lively and cheerful tone, and it is illustrated by some very pretty characteristic wood-cuts.

The Last King of Ulster. In Three Vols. London, 1841. Madden and Co.

THIS, as its title implies, is a romantic history, or rather historical novel, of the great Hugh O'Neill, in the sixteenth century, supposed to be recorded by a Father O'Duвеgan in a manuscript discovered by the editor (then a British officer) in the archives of the Irish College at Salamanca, to which he had been conveyed after being wounded in the battle near that city in 1812. It is clever and well-written.

Poems by ROBERT ARIS WILLMOTT. London, 1841. Fraser.

A SMALL collection of elegant little pieces, which, in tenderness of sentiment, beauty of illustration, and purity of thought, remind us of the better ages of English poetry.

A Familiar Introduction to the History of Insects; being a new and greatly improved Edition of the Grammar of Entomology. By EDWARD NEWMAN, F.L.S., Z.S., &c. London, 1841. Van Voorst.

THIS is a second and beautifully-illustrated edition of Mr. Newman's popular Grammar of Entomology, in which he has carefully avoided the opposite faults of elementary writers, of too much and too little learning, and "supposes his reader utterly ignorant of entomology." He first gives a familiar general history of insects; then furnishes useful directions for their collection and preservation; next treats of their physiology or anatomy; and lastly of a system of classification, of which its simplicity is its recommendation to the learner. The wood-engravings are finished in that exquisite style which has made Mr. Van Voorst's publications in zoology so deservedly popular.

What to Observe; or the Traveller's Remembrancer. By J. R. JACKSON, Secretary to the Royal Geographical Society, &c. London, 1841. Madden.

THE object of this work, the author states, is "to point out to the uninitiated traveller what he should observe, and to remind the one who is well informed, of many objects which, but for a remembrancer, might escape him." In furtherance of this design, Mr. Jackson has provided not only a general syllabus of the various heads of information which are required, but all the auxiliary details that are necessary to instruct the uninformed traveller and to refresh the memory of the man of science. The work will, we have no doubt, be found highly beneficial in methodising and perfecting the notes and memoranda of travellers.

The Old Red Sandstone; or New Walks in an Old Field. By HUGH MILLER. Edinburgh, 1841. Johnstone.

THE title of this work will give no correct notion of its character. It is a very curious account of some peculiar species of fishes, forming a large family, found in a fossil state in a deposit of very high antiquity. The author of the work is an extraordinary genius. From a quarry-man, with no advantage but a common education, he has given himself excellent instruction; has become a scientific geologist, and acquired a command of the English language, which places him in the very first rank of describers. The work before us, besides its scientific attractions, is a lively and amusing publication. The first chapter contains a short sketch of Mr. Miller's own history.

A Statistical Sketch of the Island of Chusan, with a brief Note on the Geology of China. By LIEUTENANT OUCHTERLONY, F.G.S., Madras Engineers. London, 1841. Richardson.

THIS very brief account of Chusan has appeared in most of the India papers, and is robbed of much of its interest by the restoration of the island.

Regulus, the noblest Roman of them all. A Tragedy in Five Acts. By JACOB JONES, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. London, 1841. Miller.

WE have seen worse pieces than this not only acted, but admired.

A New Decimal System of Money, Weights, Measures, and Time, proposed for adoption in Great Britain. By DECIMUS MALLEEN, Esq. London, 1841. Smith, Elder, and Co.

MR. MALLEEN (who seems to have had experience not only in the European but the Indian complexity of numbers, arising from the want of a rational system of notation) has offered a scheme for the simple correction of a great evil, which we sincerely recommend as one of those reforms that would be far more beneficial, and might be more easily effected, than many which Reformers are clamouring for.

An Easy Introduction to Chemistry. By GEORGE SPARKES, late Madras Civil Service. London, 1841. Whittaker and Co.

A SHORT, simple, clear, and accurate elementary work, comprehending the latest observations and discoveries.

German Exercises, with a Grammatical Introduction: a Guide to German Writing. By FRANCIS STROMEYER, M.D. London, 1841. Cradock and Co.

THIS little work, though it will not teach German, will very greatly help the student in reading and translating the language grammatically.

The Powers of the Greek Tenses, and other Papers. By FRANCIS WHALEY HARPER, M.A. Cambridge, 1841. Grant.

AN excellent exposition of the powers of the Greek tenses, which will open to the student new beauties in the language. Appended to the work is a paper of remarks upon Mr. Donaldson's *New Cratylus*, a curious psychological work.

Fluctuations of Corn, Currency, and Consols, Exports and Imports, Revenue and Expenditure, from 1790 to 1840. Wyld.

THESE fluctuations are ingeniously made manifest at once to the eye, by the ranges being described by shaded lines running through scales, and they certainly exhibit singular coincidences.

A Cyclopædia of Commerce, Mercantile Law, Finance, and Commercial Geography. By WILLIAM WATSON, Accountant. Part I. Edinburgh. Oliver and Boyd.

THIS will prove a most useful publication to commercial men especially, and to readers in general, since it will collect into one focus information which now lies very widely scattered in works on distinct branches of science. The articles appear to be carefully and correctly written.

REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

No. XLIV.

THE Overland Mail has brought intelligence from India to the following dates:—Calcutta, June 7th; Madras, June 5th; Bombay, June 19th. We are still without any news from China of a later date than the 2nd of April.

The "second expedition" to China sailed from Calcutta on the 24th May, under Commodore Bremer, who is invested with plenipotentiary power. The reinforcement consisted of her Majesty's 55th regiment, in which a somewhat curious incident occurred a few days previously,—the infliction of corporal punishment upon eight individuals. The immediate act of the expedition, it is said, will be to re-occupy Chusan, so injudiciously evacuated; and if we may form any opinion from the gossip published in the Calcutta papers, there is reason to believe that the proceedings of Captain Elliot are condemned as strongly by the naval and military commanders of the late expedition (Commodore Bremer, Captain Senhouse, and General Gough) as they are now by the voice of the country. Meanwhile, it appears from an imperial edict, issued after the report of the fall of the Bocca forts, that the Emperor of China, instead of being moved to thoughts of peace thereby, has been provoked to "swear that both powers shall not stand;—that the one or the other must conquer or die," and to require that his generals and troops shall direct their undivided efforts to exterminate the English, in order that his majesty may answer to the "gods of heaven and earth," and be no longer compelled to "gnash his teeth with imprecations."

The intelligence from the north-west of India furnishes few incidents of importance. The Punjab is still the theatre of disorder; all is tumult at the capital; an insurrection was expected at Peshawar, and the four mutinous corps of Sikh troops, encamped upon the Attock, seem prepared to become marauders: a *kafil*, consisting of Shah Shooja's harem, on its way to Cabul, under Captain Broadfoot, was surrounded and menaced by them. "The disorganization of the Sikh army," says one of the papers, "is now complete; the country is covered with gangs of marauders; and the smouldering ruins of villages and hamlets attest the calamities inflicted by a pillaging and massacring soldiery, and threaten a suspension of agriculture." Thus is the political edifice erected with so much labour, and cemented, perhaps, with so much crime, by Runjeet Sing, crumbling already to decay; and thus has his magnificent army sacrificed all the elements of its strength, precipitating, rather than retarding, the fall of that power which it was formed to sustain.

From Affghanistan, there is little which calls for notice, except the uneasiness apparent in various quarters, indicating the uncertainty of the permanence of Shah Shooja's authority. Some military operations upon a small scale have taken place against petty chiefs who resist our troops, of

which we may expect numerous instances, until these turbulent spirits are subdued and their strong-holds destroyed.

In Scinde, affairs are still in an unsettled state; Nusseer Khan keeps aloof, trusting probably to the chapter of accidents for some incident favourable to the retention of that independence, which, as a Beloorhee chieftain, he naturally prizes highly, and which he knows he must forfeit by alliance with us. Some of the Brahoos chiefs seem disposed to come to terms, but their sincerity may be doubted, and in other quarters they are in open insurrection. It may be feared that, in undertaking to support a prince of so equivocal a character as Shuh Shooja, and at the same time to restore, or rather create, tranquillity and order in countries where confusion and bloodshed are avowedly preferred to submission to a master, we have incurred an office which will demand much time, labour and money, whilst the chances of disastrous failure are infinite.

The accounts from the other native states communicate no incident worthy of notice, and the domestic news of the Presidencies are deficient in topics of interest. Dost Mahomed Khan had reached Calcutta and been kindly and hospitably received by the Governor General and the British community. The ex-Ameer met there a fellow in misfortune, the ejected King of Johanna, a petitioner for aid at the footstool of our Queen's representative in the East. At Madras, the most important item of intelligence is an *emeute*, as it is termed, in South Arcot, in which the Collector, on account of alleged severity towards the ryots, had been personally assaulted by a mob, and his sheristadar was threatened with death. The facts of this transaction, we are told, are as follows, and they shew the danger of imposing the smallest additional pecuniary burthen upon the people of India. Mr. Ashton, the Collector of South Arcot, with a view of getting the house-grounds in the villages properly registered, imposed a very trifling tax upon them, stating at the same time that any ryot, who could make out his title, would, on presenting a petition, be exempted from all further tax. As the want of a proper registry of these lands had long been a constant source of litigation among the people, and of oppression from the influential classes, Mr. Ashton's intention was, doubtless, good; but the people look with jealousy upon a new impost, and are especially jealous of any interference with their house-grounds, which they have hitherto held free. The measure was, consequently, misunderstood and mis-trusted, and at the *jummah-bundee*, at Chait-pat, the ryots assembled in a crowd, refused their *putlahs*, and showed themselves ready to resist the tax to the last. In the end, the Collector was obliged to withdraw the tax, to avoid bloodshed.

The new Five per Cent loan, it is said, had hitherto been a failure; the subscriptions come in so slowly, as to be utterly disproportioned to the pressing wants of the State. Not more than 65 lacs had been subscribed at all the presidencies, of which sum four-fifths had been taken by the Banks.

DIARY OF AN ASSISTANT SURGEON.

No. III

THREE is a sunniness about a first residence in an oriental climate, which brightens the feelings and the prospects: it is too bright to last, and fades like spring flowers.

I have ever considered a residence at one of the presidency stations far preferable to being banished up-country; vast numbers differ from me, and are always dissatisfied when their regiment is ordered to Palaveram, the Mount, or Vepery. I really believe that this dislike arises more from what is considered the bore of correct dress, and muster in public, than from any thing else. I know of no attraction which the Mofussil offers, except it be hog-hunting and tiger-shooting. Against these may be balanced, the sea-breeze, fish, immediate receipt of news and letters from Europe, the best society, supplies (particularly Europe goods) much cheaper, good roads in every direction, the vicinity to head-quarters. But these are not all, for even the sportsman is better supplied, because there is excellent quail and snipe shooting around Madras: it is said that Colonel Walker and Captain Montgomery killed in one day *each* fifty couple of snipes; the only woodcock ever killed, in *peninsular* India, was killed near Madras, by Captain Dyer. There is a very good pack of fox-hounds at Madras; they were, in my time, hunted by Mr. Thompson; and the annual races in January afford excellent sport, although the names of winning owners were somewhat too limited, among others, to those of Showers, Maclean, Elliot, Fauquier, and Cubbon. By-the-bye, I once myself made an appearance on the Madras turf, as a candidate for honours; it was a match for Rs. 500 a side, between my chesnut horse Robin Hood, ridden by Jem C—, and P—'s brown horse; I was the lover, owing to Robin Hood bolting off the course at a turn which led to his training stable. I have seen some excellent racing at Madras; nothing like English time, of course, because four strides of an English racer would cover *more* ground, and yet be completed in *less* time, than five of an Arab. The Arab horse is really, and not only comparatively, a small animal, very seldom exceeding fifteen hands and perhaps an inch, but very often much under fifteen hands. Any man at Madras, who had aught to do with good horses, knows, or at least know, Jaffier, the great Arab dealer. I was once exceedingly anxious to win "a maiden plate," and consulted Jaffier about a horse for the purpose. He showed me one at a price of Ra. 3,000, and which, he said, he would pledge himself should beat any one of the maiden horses of the year. I was, however, afraid of four things—the coat, the training, the riding, and the *result*—four very important matters in horse-racing.

The Madras races are far from being first-rate even in India, and unquestionably fall below those of Calcutta, Bombay, Meerut, and Poonah. At Madras, the races take place in the morning, and whether it is that the ladies are jealous, and fear the contrast between their own morning beauty and that of Aurora, but certain it is that few of them honour the course with their presence; of late years, unquestionably, many have abstained from *religious* objection—an objection which has gone far to knock up the theatre, in favour of which, however, Lord Elphinstone, some time since, made a strenuous effort.

The English carry with them, before any other people in the world, their

religious observances, and their sports; and the requirements for their sports are beyond comparison the most costly, cumbrous, and expensive. A dance with *eau suoré* is all a Frenchman requires from home; a *meerschau*, with a bag of tobacco, is a German's gratification; to sit upon the stoup and watch his potflowers, is enough for a Dutch colonist's happiness; but an Englishman must have hounds, fowling-pieces, horses, a billiard-table, and his pale ale; and the cost of the latter alone per month would be considered a good monthly salary by a man of any other nation, taking them *ceteris paribus*.

It has been a thousand times affirmed, that the service of the East-India Company is the finest service in the world for an adventurer, or I should, perhaps, rather say, for a soldier of fortune. There have been times when even Major Dugald Dalgetty might have had his belly-full of fighting, and the "Life and Adventures of Skinner and Gardiner" would make up a romance of real life, surpassing in interest the beautiful fictions of Scott.

The Midas age of manipulating gold is past; and the gleanings of that metal, of which we hear in earlier years, seem almost marvellous. Manifold instances of this rapid and casual picking up of money might be adduced. Fortunately for the honour of the Company, the good of the service, and the welfare of the country, there is now an end to this legitimate corruption. The last great wind-fall was the prize-money from the spoils of Bhurtpore: it is a matter of documentary evidence, and there cannot therefore be any indelicacy in referring to it, that Lord Comhermere's share of that prize-money was Rs. 500,000; a great portion of which, as I was told by his particular friend E——, his lordship transmitted to England in the shape of merchandize, particularly cotton, and at a loss. E——'s own share on that occasion, as a lieutenant-colonel commanding a regiment, came to £1,400, which he unfortunately lodged in Palmer's house, and lost. In proportion, however, as the opportunities of making a fortune *rapidly* have decreased, the character of the service has improved, as well as a respect for it in the estimation of the natives. It may be safely and truly averred, that the integrity, and honour, and impartiality of our judges, collectors, magistrates, and public functionaries, are spotless.

There still remain legitimate and unexceptionable means of accumulating handsome fortunes for the higher grades of both the civil and military; but this is chiefly by prudence and economy, and having ready money to put out at heavy interest. The great misfortune of the military service is the very inadequate pay of the middle class, such as lieutenants, assistant-surgeons, captains, and surgeons. A young man—or, more properly speaking, a mere boy—just let loose from school and parental authority, and suddenly introduced into military habits, has no notion of the good old adage of "cutting your coat according to the cloth;" so that, if his pay and allowances were Rs. 400 a month, instead of Rs. 180, his expenditure would, in ninety cases out of a hundred, be commensurate, and he would still be penniless; but when some half-dozen, or half-score, years have passed over his head, and he has been regularly, at stated intervals, dunned by Hyder and Forbes, or Gordon, or Ashton and Co., finding the nuisance of being in arrears on all sides, with health impaired, spirits subdued, and common sense prevailing, then he begins to think it time to look to the main chance. But what is his position? Suppose him a lieutenant, in charge of a company; he receives about Rs. 280 a month, a sum just sufficient to enable him to live only comfortably, to keep his horse, and drink his beer. I speak of a lieutenant of infantry; a lieutenant of horse artillery or cavalry has more pay, but then his

expenses move *pari passu*, for he must muster two horses, and his accoutrements are much more costly, and his mess bill is great, from the mere circumstance of these branches of the service always being at large stations, and being called upon to give balls and public dinners. Nor does the circumstance of the recent increase of full-batta stations much amend the matter, inasmuch as the native servants are now wily enough to demand full-batta wages at these stations.

We arrive, then, at this conclusion :—A young man has been in the country, say eight years; he has become prudent, and aware of his real position; he stands about the middle of the lieutenants in his engagement; he has contracted debts to the amount of Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 2,000; he receives not quite Rs. 300 a month; he can barely keep himself comfortable and his duns quiet; to put by, *as saved*, Rs. 10, would be hopeless. Thus, there is nothing to stimulate or animate; but what is still worse, this condition is very, very often lasting; it continues for ten, twelve, fifteen years; and, yet worse than all, it terminates in nothing *much* better; a Company, with Rs. 400 a month, by which means the individual is perhaps able to pay off his debts in two years, leaving him, after fifteen years' service, without a shilling in the world. There are scores and scores of such cases in the service, and the simple remedy for the evil is this :—A progressive increase of pay, advancing with the years of service as lieutenant and captain, which might graduate from Rs. 300 to Rs. 600 a month; and this would be so great a boon, that, in order to meet the additional expenditure, a deduction of Rs. 100 a month might be made from the command allowance of majors and colonels subsequently commanding regiments. It is in the first fifteen years of his service that a man gets hampered and involved, and it is by that time, if *ever*, that he is convinced of the necessity of doing something for his future comfort; but, if still under the rank of a field officer, what can he do? He has no means, his prospect is gloomy, and his intentions and purposes are oppressed and hopeless.

Staff appointments are, of course, exceptions to the, alas! too general rule. A quarter-master or adjutant of a regiment, receiving from Rs. 350 to Rs. 400 a month, may save a little money; the officers of departments may also do so; but numerous as staff appointments fortunately are, there are hundreds thus unprovided for.

It is only the higher grades of the service that have now any chance of saving money; and it is not always that they *will*. I acknowledge that the want of means is in some cases to be attributed to the great indiscretion and imprudence of the individuals themselves. Colonel M—— once played until he lost every thing he was worth in the world, except his buggy and horse, which were waiting for him at the door; these he at last staked and lost, and then borrowed them to convey him home. This ruinous practice of gambling is, happily, vastly less than in by-gone times; in fact, the whole scope of Indian-English society, in its amusements, tone, and morality, is greatly improved within these few years; a circumstance unquestionably in some considerable degree to be attributed to the great influx and influence of females of education and connection with the country, ladies who have returned to join and live with their parents in India. When female society consisted chiefly of marketable fair ones, they did not possess sufficiently the respect of the male sex to insure them weight and influence; but the state of the case is greatly changed since the accession of a great number of ladies, who, having been sent early to England, and there received a first-rate education, and having come back to India under every sanction of duty, affection, and consistency

naturally receive that homage and respect which Englishmen, more than any other people in the world, pay to the sex, and which reacts upon their own habits and feelings. I would most fervently pray for the failure of every scheme for getting up an educational establishment at the Neighbourhoods, or anywhere else, to save the deportation of English children to the parental country. If such a scheme were to be effected, it would ultimately be the ruin of Anglo-Indian society, by pouring into it a succession of half-educated girls, with long fingers and short waists, dressed in white muslin frocks with yellow ribbons, and having only one single qualification for domestic life—the capability of breeding.

The balls given by the artillery at the Mount were attended by all the *élite* of the presidency. There yet remains one source of mischief to be done away with on the occasion of regimental balls, and this is the “second suppers.” When the ladies and big-wigs have retired, perhaps about midnight, the bachelors are sadly in the habit of ordering what is commonly called “grilled bones and a devil,” a species of stimulant, which necessarily calls forth, according to the season, cool beer or mulled claret, which in its turn also too often leads to quarrels brought to mortal arbitrement. The very first reprimand, or wiggling, which I received, was for a piece of forgetfulness of military costume at a second supper, after an artillery ball. The “banquet hall” was deserted by all the dancers, and the lingerers had sat down to a second supper; finding it very hot, and having drank rather too much milk-punch, &c., during dancing, I threw off my black neck-cloth and hung it across my chair-back. This breach of costume was soon spied by a fat captain, who was what is commonly called a *grass* bachelor—that is, living separate from his wife; he immediately sent an officer to me, to request that I would “put on my stock or leave the table.” At that time, not being much accustomed to military niceties, I remember I felt extremely indignant at what I considered an attack upon the liberty of the subject. Having remained some months with the horse artillery at the Mount, and having found this a period of great enjoyment, I might almost say happiness, I received one morning an order from head-quarters to proceed forthwith to Vellore; there to put myself under the orders of the officer commanding the —th regt. N.I.; to proceed with that regiment to Bellary, and there join the King’s 46th regt.

This order opened a new scene, and called for new requirements; the latter I placed entirely in the hands of my servant. It is a very easy thing in England to pack up your few traps in a portmanteau, take your place outside a coach, and travel from Berwick to the Land’s-End. To move a hundred miles in India is quite another affair. My first distance, to Vellore, I found on inquiry to be about eighty miles; from thence to Bellary I found to be about three hundred. As far as actual supplies were required, I had but to lay in for the first journey, as I should have the advantage of a regimental mess for the second journey. For a subaltern to travel, except on the outside of a horse, seems out of the question, and this, having health, is perhaps the readiest and pleasantest mode of travelling. I was possessor of that essential article in India, a horse; it remained for me to provide bullocks to carry my baggage. Gracious powers! what an array of luggage seemed gathering in the verandah at the eve of departure! Soup-tureen, dishes, hot-water plates, tea-pot, kettle, milk-bowl, tumblers, wine-glasses, salt-cellar, frying-pan, grid-iron, spit, coffee-pot, candle-shade, articles *ad infinitum*, all lying about waiting to be packed in cowry baskets; mingled with bullock-trunks, cot, bedding, &c. &c. As I may have occasion to speak of another longer and more varied

march than the one from the Mount to Bellary, I shall not enter into any details here except some three or four. I marched *solus cum solo* to Vellore. On my arrival, I, of course, reported myself to the officer commanding, Major O——; I was immediately admitted an honorary member of the mess, as is usual. The regiment moved out of quarters a week after my joining them; and about the thirtieth day from that period, we marched into cantonment at Bellary. Acquaintance made during the intimate intercourse of a line of march shewed the somewhat singular construction of the —th regt. N.I. Major —— was a plebeian-looking person, always, even in costume, loosely attired, but quiet and hospitable; his wife was twenty years his junior, rather pretty, and very serious. The adjutant, ——, now run up to colonel, was a hearty, frank, soldier-like fellow, and a sportsman, a combination generally characterized by the expression, “a very good fellow.” During the march, one of his horses died, and we had it conveyed about two miles out of camp into the jungle during the evening; the following morning, going, from curiosity, to see what had become of it, we found very little more than the bones remaining; we had anticipated as much from the tremendous noise, growlings, and howlings, and barking, of wolves and jackals, during the night. The surgeon of the regiment, to whom I was placed as second, was a pale, sickly young man, exceeding serious indeed. In the deeply important matters of religion, it seems hardly that a man can be too serious, inasmuch as, in the very solemn interests involved in a religious profession, the thing itself must be all in all, or nothing. A very extraordinary change has of late years come over the public mind in India. There, as elsewhere, boldly to avow religious principles, no longer brings a young man into contempt, or exposes him to ridicule, provided always that his practice bears out his professions, and that his regular conduct is consistent with his principles. So far the contrary, that I believe where religious profession is combined with discretion, there invariably accrues respect and approbation. The —th contained two or three such characters. Their very appearance manifested the result of the inward conflict; pale, rather emaciated, grave in manner, serious in expression, gentle but distant in intercourse, early from the mess-table every day, and absent altogether from it on Sundays; they lived as if only in anticipation of death, and seemed to carry corporate forms without corporeal perceptions.

A three hundred miles' march in India, *without* the cholera, is one of the pleasantest things in life; *with* the cholera, it is one of the most miserable. The first week of moving introduced into our camp that most horrible companion; I may have to say so much of it hereafter, that I shall say but little now. We lost about twenty sepoyas.

One of the great comforts in India is the stability of the weather; no one thinks of moving, under ordinary circumstances, during the monsoon or rainy season; the removal of corps, therefore, being generally confined to the dry season, the weather may be reckoned upon to a certainty. It was a mere perverse remark of Johnson, when he said the man is a fool whose feelings are affected by the weather; the sage had lived so long in the dull atmosphere of Fleet Street, that, being himself insensate to the varied influences of summer and winter, spring and autumn, he was unwilling that others should be. A hot land-wind in India will either rip up the tumblers on a dinner-table, or strike a horse across the loins and cripple him for life. Were it but possible to have such a co-existence, I cannot conceive any thing more truly paradisaical than England in her full summer costume with an Indian atmosphere and climate. The temperature of the atmosphere, however, in some parts of India,

fluctuates most surprisingly in twenty-four hours. After we had ascended the Ghauts, and were passing through a part of the Mysore country, we experienced this; for one day the thermometer in a tent stood in the middle of the day at 113° Fahrenheit, and at three in the following morning the same instrument in the same tent stood at 54°; in fact, one night I lay under a sheet, a thick blanket, a counterpane, and a boat-cloak, but could scarcely keep myself warm withal.

I have always considered the Mysore country not ill-adapted for English agricultural operations; the strongest impediment (might I say the only one?) is the continued dry weather; I do not say that this is an insuperable impediment, nor should I despair of being able to introduce into it the actual four-course system of English husbandry. This is the system which has brought English husbandry to its present excellent condition; a system introduced from Scotland. Now the question is, what is there to prevent this system from being introduced into the Mysore? I most firmly believe nothing! But there are several matters which would require time and experience to ascertain. The soil of many parts of Nottinghamshire, Northamptonshire, as also of some parts of Holland, Flanders, and France, in which excellent crops of turnip and rape are grown, is sandy and friable; this, however, is rendered more compact and closer by dressings of heavy straw manure from under folded cattle. The soil of the Mysore is of the same sandy nature, and might be modified by the same operation.

The climate of the Mysore is certainly not hostile to agricultural pursuits, as is evident by the rural population being addicted to them. Any person traversing the extent of France, from Calais to Geneva, who has been in the Mysore, will see very much in the former to remind him of the latter. It may not, perhaps, be feasible to carry out the English four-course system *in kind*, as turnips, barley, clover, wheat; but it may be very feasible to adopt it in the foundation principle of a green crop and a white crop alternately. The atmosphere of Mysore is, for a very considerable part of the year, cloudy; the mornings and evenings are cool, the nights dewy, and showers of rain are of not unfrequent occurrence in the dry season; these things are all greatly in favour of agricultural operations. There is something feudal in the general aspect of parts of Mysore. A pair of oxen yoked; a little primitive plough; grain fields being gathered in; the people inhabiting villages fortified by square mud walls, entered through gateways.

Few, if any, of the arts have been so stationary as agriculture, and among the manifold benefits conferred by England upon India, agricultural improvements have found no place; and yet the natives of many districts in India are decidedly a pastoral people, not only as feeders of flocks, but as tillers of the soil, combining the two pursuits which, in the persons of Cain and Abel, were separate. If an enlightened, adapted, and capitalized system of agriculture were introduced into India, it would make it one of the most flourishing and happy portions of the world; the now dormant energies of the people would be aroused, pestilential places would be purified by drainage and the removal of jungle, which, in its annual vegetative decay, produces so much malaria; supplies of the necessaries of life, now so often destructive to the population cut off by drought, would be secured by increased irrigation. It is a very common but a very false notion, that the means and appliances used in a country are those best adapted to its condition. Nations, no more than individuals, do not arrive at perfection, or even a best state, by instinct, or from necessity, which is the mother of invention, only so far as suits her own demands; she does not create for superfluity, or even for comfort. Mankind require something more than the satisfaction of their mere physical wants.

GLEIG'S "MEMOIRS OF WARREN HASTINGS."

FOURTH AND CONCLUDING ARTICLE.

WE described, in the last article,* the embarrassing position of Mr. Hastings—at the mercy of a majority of his council, apparently intent upon his ruin; deserted, or not supported, by his employers at home, who had pledged their "steady favour" to him, and doomed by the Minister of the Crown as a victim to his secret system of party policy. Roused, though not dismayed, at these signs of hostile combination, and conscious that, although honesty is a sure panoply, the man who trusts solely to the purity of his motives for defence against his enemies affords them undue advantages, Mr. Hastings determined to despatch to England three trust-worthy agents—Mr. George Elliott, son of Sir Gilbert Elliott, the Hon. James Stuart, son of the Earl of Bute, and Lieut.-Colonel MacLeane—"to watch over his honour rather than his interests." With these gentlemen, and especially the latter, he carried on a very confidential intercourse, of which copies are given by Mr. Gleig. The difficulties of his situation at length drove him to an incipient resolution of resigning, and he intimated that if the next advices showed that his measures were disapproved of in England, and there was an evident disinclination towards him, "leaving him nothing to hope," he would "quit the hateful scene before his enemies gained a complete triumph over him;" if, on the contrary, his conduct was commended, and there were clear symptoms in the Court of a proper disposition towards him, he then was prepared to await the issue. He left it to the direction of Col. MacLeane and of Mr. Graham (another agent), to whom alone he communicated his intention, "to make such use of it as they thought proper." This intimation is contained in a letter dated 25th March, 1775. The subsequent transactions at Calcutta, however, and especially the conduct of the Council in regard to Nunoomar, changed his determination, and in the postscript to a letter addressed to both the gentlemen just named, dated 18th May, Mr. Hastings says: "I now retract the resolution communicated to you separately in my letters of the 27th March. Whatever advices the first packet may bring, I am now resolved to see the issue of my appeal, believing it impossible that men whose actions are so frantic can be permitted to remain in charge of so important a trust." As this circumstance has been made the ground of a heavy charge of dishonourable conduct against the Governor-General, it is necessary to notice the date of the retraction, and the reasons assigned for it.

It appears that Col. MacLeane arrived in England in the winter of 1775, and commenced an active agency on behalf of Mr. Hastings. He found the Minister (Lord North) intent upon obtaining from the Court of Directors a formal application to the Crown for the removal of Mr. Hastings and his colleague Mr. Barwell, with the design of placing General Clavering at the head of the Bengal Government, partly to conciliate that person's powerful parliamentary connections, but with a deeper design, that

* See page 22.

of so embroiling affairs by his reckless management as to furnish imperative reasons for the transfer of the Indian administration exclusively to the Crown. "The fact is," writes Col. MacLeane (25th June, 1776), "a plan is formed for reducing the Company to the simple transactions of commerce, and for taking possession of all its territorial rights and acquisitions." This statement seems to rest upon what occurred at an interview between the writer and Lord North. With this view, the Proprietors were tampered with, calumnies were circulated against Mr. Hastings, and it was at length proposed, as a matter of *expediency*, that he should be recalled. On a ballot, however, there was a majority against the recall.

Previous to this result, Col. MacLeane, not knowing what the issue might be, threw out a proposition that, although Mr. Hastings would not relinquish his post, without violence, whilst any attempt was made to dishonour him, he had no desire to retain it for the sake of emolument; and upon being asked how an accommodation could be arranged that would content both parties, he suggested that some honour from the Crown should be conferred upon Mr. Hastings, who would then give way, and all hostility might cease; adding, that he had power to agree to such arrangement. When the attempt to displace him failed, the Minister fell back upon this proposal, and made overtures to Col. MacLeane for a compromise, on the condition of Mr. Hastings' resignation. The agent, however, felt that he was now, since the acquittal, in a superior position, and had ground for asking better terms; he also apprehended that the censorious would construe the grant of an honour to Mr. Hastings into a bribe for relinquishing his post. We confess this objection appears to us utterly without force. A compromise of this kind *after* acquittal would have been infinitely less suspicious than *before*. The negotiations, however, went on, but in a very secret and suspicious manner, the supersession of Sir Elijah Impey being incidentally mixed up in a way that alarmed the jealousy of Col. MacLeane and Mr. Elliott, Mr. Hastings' agents. Meanwhile, hostilities were secretly preparing in the Direction; and at length, fearful of the consequences of holding off, the agents consented to the following terms of compromise, relinquishing the claim for "honours," to which it was understood there was some impediment:—that the persons displaced on account of attachment to Mr. Hastings should be restored; that his friends should receive promotion and favour adequate to their rank and merit; that all retrospect and prosecution prior to the Regulation Act should be abandoned; and "that Mr. Hastings should be well received on his return, a vote of thanks promoted if moved for, and nobody to be displaced." This agreement, which was negotiated between the agents and Mr. Robinson, Lord North's secretary, was to be kept a profound secret, "lest opposition should get hold of it," and "ostensible answers" were to be put opposite to each head of the articles, which were in writing. To carry this secret agreement into effect, it was necessary that Mr. Hastings' resignation should be tendered. Col. MacLeane here felt a difficulty about assigning the reason for his wish to resign. Mr. Robinson relieved him by drawing up a letter, assigning,

as the motive, a desire on the part of Mr. Hastings to promote unanimity in the Supreme Council of Bengal, and heal the unhappy divisions there, which obstructed the establishment of a permanent system of Government, and precluded the prospect of such an union as would promote the welfare of the Company. The Court wished to be satisfied that the agent had proper authority to make this tender, and Col. MacLeane disclosed to three of the Directors, in confidence, the two letters of the Governor-General.

Hitherto, the manner in which Col. MacLeane managed this transaction has been viewed with suspicion, and Mr. Wilson, in his notes upon Mill, regards him as acting for himself, rather than for his principal, observing, that "the whole of his proceedings display an intriguing spirit, which was very likely to have made him outstrip his instructions, in the hope of conciliating the ruling party of the Court." The letters in the work before us do not authorize any doubt of his perfect sincerity.

Although the terms thus secured to Mr. Hastings were not such as he was entitled to, stipulating, in fact, nothing for himself, still they afforded him the opportunity of retiring from a painful and embarrassing position without a stigma upon his conduct or motives. But the resignation being tendered, the Minister instantly resorted to an act of duplicity, if not of treachery, which neutralized the conditions stipulated for, and virtually stamped Mr. Hastings with obloquy. The honours, which were refused to him, were ostentatiously obtruded upon his enemy, and General Clavering, placed at the head of the Bengal Government, was immediately gazetted a knight of the Bath, Mr. Wheeler, another antagonist, being appointed to the vacant place in the Council. Messrs. MacLeane and Stewart wrote immediately (13th November) to their principal, jointly declaring: "We cannot but regard this as a breach of, or at least a gross deviation from, the spirit of the compromise, and we deem you at full liberty, on that ground, to delay your resignation till you have authentic accounts from England of some equivalent honour being bestowed on you, capable of counterbalancing its pernicious effects in the eyes of all the world."

Meanwhile, the Governor-General was powerless, except in preventing, by his judicious mediation, an open collision between the Supreme Court and the Council, until the death of Col. Monson, in September 1776, which, as he writes to Lord North, "restored to him the constitutional authority of his station." Looking forward to the future, Hastings again evinced the firmness and determination of his character, and that his intention to resign was only a transient sentiment. "If a friend of Clavering's is sent out," he writes to Mr. Graham, "to re-inforce his party, I must in that case either quit the field, or resolve to remain and have a new warfare, perhaps more violent than the last, to encounter. The first is a wretched expedient, which I will never submit to. Having gone through two years of persecution, I am determined now, that no less authority than the King's express act shall remove me, or death." He had now nothing to embarrass him upon the spot but the protests of his refractory councillors, of which he took no heed; but, aware that all his measures were liable to revision at

home by secret as well as open enemies, he was but ill at ease, and his letters indicate, not despondency (as Mr. Gleig alleges), but a doubt whether the reasonableness of his policy would justify it against such disadvantageous criticism. *

The removal of the restraint upon his power, which an adverse majority imposed, gave scope to the energy of Mr. Hastings' views of Indian policy, which were "to extend the influence of the British nation to every part of India not too remote from its possessions, without enlarging the circle of their defence, or involving them in hazardous or indefinite engagements, and to accept of the allegiance of such neighbours as should sue to be enlisted among the friends and allies of the King of Great Britain." It is very evident that his aim was to establish a connection between the Indian states and the King's Government, "to extend the influence of the King's name" amongst them—in short, to do that by regular and constitutional means, which the Minister sought to effect by stratagem and for corrupt purposes. Mr. Hastings' confidential letters, upon these delicate subjects, are pregnant with sagacity, and manifest very comprehensive views, the result of sound political knowledge of the relations betwixt India and England. A letter to Mr. Elliott, 10th February, 1777, in particular, develops schemes of administration which show a far-seeing mind.

These agreeable visions were, however, interrupted by the arrival (19th June, 1777) of official advices of the resignation of Mr. Hastings, the appointment of General Clavering in his place, and of Mr. Wheeler to fill the vacancy, and the announcement of a distinguished mark of royal approbation conferred upon Sir John Clavering. The reader is probably familiar with the picture of the "scene of confusion" consequent upon this event, exhibited in the work of Mr. Mill and other historians. We have now the details fresh from Mr. Hastings' own pen. The "mysterious packet" was opened in Council; it announced that Mr. MacLeane had expressed Mr. Hastings' wish to resign; and that the resignation had been accepted. The next day, the general issued a summons in his own name, as Governor-General, for an extraordinary Council, to receive from his predecessor formal charge of the government, the keys of the fort and treasuries, &c. The general, upon that occasion, took the oaths, and proceeded to preside at the Board. Mr. Hastings had now a difficult and most-responsible part to take. He requested the judges to meet him and give him their opinion, promising, if they decided, upon inspection of the papers, that any act of his had passed from whence his actual resignation could be deduced, immediately to vacate the chair. But the general had got the despatches, and refused to deliver them up. At length, the two councillors, Clavering and Francis, sitting as a complete Council, issuing orders and passing resolutions, consented, not to abide by the determination of the judges, but to suspend their orders till they had given their opinion. The judges were decidedly and unanimously of opinion, that an assumption of the chair by General Clavering would be illegal, and Clavering and Francis agreed to acquiesce in their judgment. The Board then met regularly, and the majo-

rity (Mr. Francis being absent, though summoned) resolved, that General Clavering, by his acts, had vacated his seat, as senior councillor, and his post as commander-in-chief. The judges were now appealed to by the other party, and were of opinion that the Board had no legal power to declare a vacancy, and advised a compromise; in accordance with which suggestion, the Board recoiled from the execution of its resolution, and referred the matter home.

Upon the subject of the resignation, Mr. Hastings, although he expresses his conviction that Col. MacLeane acted from the most generous motives and from a conviction that the measure was a right one, considers that he exceeded his instructions; he declares that it was contrary to all the letters he had written to him and to his other friends, as well as to the Court, which all "vowed that he would not resign," and he says he cannot conceive "how the Court of Directors, possessed of a solemn declaration from me, that 'if I lived, I would persevere to the end,' should think themselves authorized to receive my voluntary resignation from the doubtful hands of an agent." Still, he declares that he would have carried the measure into execution if he had been permitted, the time of his resignation being left to his own choice. This resolution he avows in an admirable letter to Lord North, describing the occurrences "during a convulsion of four days, which might have shaken the very foundation of the national power and interests in India."

The hostility of Clavering and Francis continued as violent as ever, till the month of November, when the former died: mortification at finding himself foiled, inflaming his irritable temper, having probably accelerated the event. The arrival of Mr. Wheeler, however, who took part with Francis, kept alive the embers of discord in the Council, in spite of attempts on the part of Mr. Hastings at conciliation. It would appear from a letter of the latter, that Francis had the meanness to send secret letters to native princes, besides "inventing and circulating false rumours," and openly "exciting opposition to Government." These proceedings did not withdraw the attention of the Governor-General from matters of national concern, particularly in respect to the Mahratta states, then the scene of French intrigue, of which he had ample knowledge. Into the details of these transactions, however, we cannot enter; but it is worth noticing, that a detachment of troops, on the march towards the Mahratta territories, was attacked by a disease which, according to Mr. Hastings' description, in a letter to Major Scott, dated 28th April, 1781, was evidently the spasmodic *cholera morbus*, sometimes supposed to be a new disease:—

What follows is too horrid to detail; a contagious distemper seized the detachment at Gunjam, and threatened to annihilate it. It exactly resembled the disorder called *motdeche*, or *mordechee*; in Europe, *cholera morbus*; but seems to be a species of the plague, and to have been caused by exhalations from the rains, which have fallen almost incessantly, and with great violence, during two months. It has travelled since to Calcutta, where it made an alarming havoc for about ten days. By a report, which I ordered to be made

to me, of the number and names of inhabitants who perished by the distemper between the 11th and 21st of this month, there appeared to have died in all 879, multiplied by reports into many thousands. The weather has cleared, and the mortality abated

At length, on the retirement of Mr Barwell from the Council, a reconciliation was brought about between Mr Hastings and Mr Francis, who, on certain conditions, graciously condescended "not to oppose any measures which the Governor-General should recommend for the prosecution of the war with the Mahrattas, or for the general support of the present political system of his government" This "breathing space" was the more needful to Hastings, since a collision was approaching between the Government and the Supreme Court, which, in its irregular appetite for jurisdiction, was plunging every thing into anarchy, citing even the Governor-General and his Council to answer as individuals for acts done in their public capacity From this dilemma Mr Hastings (as is well known) extricated himself with more dexterity than prudence, by nominating Sir Elijah Impey to the head of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut

This arrangement had not long been effected, when Mr Francis seceded from his engagement, and interfered directly in the measures pursued towards the Mahrattas A personal quarrel was the consequence, and this led to the unseemly spectacle of the Governor-General and one of his Council fighting a duel, in which Mr Francis was wounded Shortly after, this gentleman quitted India

The relief which his absence gave to his antagonist was dearly purchased by the opportunity it afforded him of working mischief at home He entered immediately into close communication with Mr Burke, whose mind he thoroughly imbued with his own sentiments, to such a degree, that "he threatened to resign office unless the strength of the cabinet were put forth against his enemy." Lord Rockingham and Lord Shelburne, who succeeded Lord North, gave way to Mr Burke's impetuosity and perseverance, Mr. Fox and Mr Dundas abetted his attacks, and thus was formed a nucleus of opposition to Mr Hastings, which his personal friends were unable to break up, partaking, as that opposition did, of personal motives and individual hatred

It would too much extend our review of this work—and it has already transgressed the limits originally assigned to it—to trace the public measures of Mr. Hastings, which are the topics of his very curious correspondence. The manner in which they were viewed by his superiors at home gave him pain, but he was told by all his friends to persevere in spite of the sentiments of the majority of the Directors, since the Proprietors, who were not influenced by secret and party motives, supported him. On the other hand, he became embroiled with the Madras Government, and he felt generally that the conduct pursued by the home authorities deprived him of the necessary degree of influence abroad. In a powerful and well-reasoned letter to the Court, dated 29th March, 1783, he shows the injustice of their censures, and concludes with signifying his wish to be

relieved from the duties of an office in which he had ceased to enjoy their confidence. This offer was a great boon to the coalition ministry, which was intent upon seizing the Indian patronage; the celebrated India Bill followed, and the effect of its introduction was the ruin of the administration. Lord Mansfield said that "it was Mr. Hastings who had turned out the Ministry." It was, perhaps, a consciousness of this that sharpened their resentment against him; on the other hand, the same circumstance enlarged the circle of his friends and supporters. The Court of Directors relinquished their hostility, and the new Ministry gave him the warmest encouragement. These strange vicissitudes in the fortunes of Mr. Hastings remind us of those experienced in another field by the Great Frederick of Prussia, who, like Hastings, never suffered ill success to depress his energies or subdue his courage. The new India Bill, and the appointment of a Board of Control, placed the affairs of India upon a different footing, but Mr. Pitt seems to have been, from some cause, imbued with the suspicion that Mr. Hastings had committed great errors in his government. He resigned his post on the 1st February, 1785.

From this period Mr. Hastings, by his own choice, retired into the shade of private life, doubly grateful to one who had, for upwards of thirty years, been exposed to the trials of a public career which severely taxed both mind and body; until, in the Parliament which met in 1786, commenced that virulent persecution, which did its utmost to embitter the remaining period of his existence. Over this scene in the history of Warren Hastings his present biographer has passed rapidly and superficially, filling up the chasm with details of domestic life, and incidents of general political interest, related in Hastings' own words, or upon his authority. He had the satisfaction of outliving the calumnies which had vainly expended their venom upon his character; age was rendered honourable by the general testimony in favour of his talents and his virtues, and the descent to the grave was cheered by all the solaces that affection and friendship can afford the good man. He expired on the 22nd August, 1818, at the age of 86; the immediate cause of his death being internal inflammation, the effect of cold and fever. He was created a privy councillor by the Prince Regent; the refusal of hereditary honours need not be lamented; he left no child to whom they might be transmitted, and it is better that he should be known to posterity and to history by the simple name of "**WARREN HASTINGS.**"

We have already expressed our opinion of Mr. Gleig's merits in the preparation of this work, which does but little credit to his talents. We pronounce a sentence from which few judicious readers will dissent, in saying that it is negligently and perfunctorily executed. Nevertheless, it is a work which will never want readers; it casts a broad and steady light upon some of the most important transactions of Anglo-Indian history, and upon the biography of a man of extraordinary talents, placed in a position of vast difficulties, maintaining a long struggle with them at the utmost disadvantage, and finally emerging with triumph by his own unaided energies.

HAPPINESS.

Plant of celestial seed ! if dropt below,
 Say in what mortal soil thou deign'st to grow ?
 Fair op'ning to some court's propitious shine,
 Or deep with di'monds in the flaming mine ?
 Twin'd with the wreaths Parnassian laurels yield,
 Or reap'd in iron harvests of the field ?
 Where grows ? Where grows it not ? If vain our toll,
 We ought to blame the culture, not the soil.

Pope's Essay on Man.

Beauteous spirit, teach us where
 Thy face lights up the flow'ry ground ;
 In what green home of summer air,
 Thy smiles of heavenly bloom are found.

Full many an hour, sad and drear,
 In harvest field and grassy lane,
 Through all the path-ways of the year,
 We seek thy bright'ning steps in vain.

Like thee in changeful cloud of light,
 That wonder of the forest shade,
 Which oft, in midst of autumn night,
 Its carbuncle of fire display'd.*

Now, sparkling, star-like, through the trees
 Of Pleasure's garden, thou art seen .
 Now, with warm murmur of the bees ;
 Now, with sweet birds in orchard green .

Now, with the summer insect's wing,
 By eager childish feet out-run ;
 Now, sparkling o'er Hope's silver spring,
 That showers its diamonds in the sun :

Now, smiling at Love's cottage-gate ;
 Now, gilding hoary brows of age ;
 Now, radiant on the throne of state ;
 Now, stooping over Wisdom's page.

Where art thou not ?—Our star—our lyre ;
 Our rose—our fountain ! Every where,
 Like Paphian Queen with mirthful quire,
 Thou quick'nest leaden feet of Care.

When, through the wintry path of grief,
 Our thoughts, like birds with broken wing,
 Find not one branch with flower or leaf—
 Thou wakest all the smiles of spring.

When cloud and tempest round us close ;
 Just when our spirit faints and dies ;—
 Thy gardens, deck'd with summer rose,
 Blossom and breathe into our eyes.

And though Time's ploughshare, rudely driven,
 Sweet thoughts—life's daisies—may destroy ;
 A lovelier blossom, blest by heaven,
 Springs up to fill our heart with joy .

Oft o'er the ruins of Hope's dreams,
 Seeds, sown by Fancy's finger, fall ;
 Thoughts warm'd by Memory's golden beams—
 Like flowers upon a mould'ring wall.

O heavenly Wisdom,† thou alone,
 For ever gentle, ever fair,—
 Of Happiness, the costly zone
 Within thy beauteous robe dost bear.‡

* It is reported that, in the night, there is a sort of creature seen here, which casts a mighty light from its head, and many are of opinion that the light is caused by a carbuncle ; but as yet, this creature would never be taken or killed, because it suddenly baffles all the designs of men, leaving them in the dark by clouding that light.—Southey, in the Omniscia, quoting *History of Paraguay*, by T. N. del Techo.

† Wisdom, though richer than Peruvian mines,
 And sweeter than the sweet ambrosial hive,
 What is she but the means of happiness ? Young.

‡ It is unnecessary to explain this allusion to classical fable.

THE SATTARA QUESTION.

If we were to measure the interest which the question respecting the deposition of the late Rajah of Sattara excites in this country by the extent of the discussion which it has provoked in the Court of Proprietors of East India Stock, it might be supposed to divide the attention of the British public with the subjects of the corn laws and the sugar duties. It is to be feared, however, that East Indian topics have not yet attained so general a notoriety, and that the Sattara Papers, in particular, are not likely to captivate many voluntary students. If to the general tediousness of state papers, printed in folio blue books, are superadded the dryness of details of Eastern politics, which it is difficult to understand, and the harshness of the Indian terminology, there is enough to furnish a very fair excuse for the unwillingness of persons who take an interest in public questions to exchange those which seem to be immediately associated with their home interests, and the merits of which can be seen at a glance, for matters of remote connection with those interests, and which require previous study before they are intelligible.

When the East India Company was a trading body, and when their political authority was less confined than at present, the opinions of Courts of Proprietors of East India Stock,—albeit never so constituted as to form a good deliberate body in matters of government,—were entitled to some weight, and did exercise some influence. At present, when all political power is taken away even from the Court of Directors, and virtually placed in the President of the Board of Control; when the Proprietors of East India Stock have no means of originating or of impeding measures of government in India, the discussion of such measures can be of little use, unless the courts were composed of men of great local knowledge or political wisdom and experience. The consideration just adverted to, namely, the impotence of the proprietors of stock, we fear, keeps many such individuals aloof from general courts. Nor is it a slight disadvantage attending these gratuitous discussions, that any individuals may, if they please, by the mere purchase of a certain quantity of stock, qualify themselves, on the moment, to speak at any length upon any question of which, in all its nice and essential points, they are ignorant. The constitution of these courts, moreover, imposes but little restraint upon the agitation of questions, the very mootings of which, unless with great prudence and abstinence, may occasion incalculable mischief.

These remarks are not meant to have a specific application to the long and wearisome discussion upon the Sattara question; at the same time, we are of opinion that the agitation of this question will do more harm than good.

After a careful consideration of the documents and of the reasoning upon them, we have been reluctantly constrained to the conclusion that the decision of the Indian authorities is right, and that the rajah has deserved the fate which has befallen him. We were formerly of a different opinion,

and thought that the prince had reason to complain of the rigour with which he had been treated by the Bombay Government. His warmest advocates cannot exempt him from some of the charges,—except by means of a general assumption that every species of evidence, oral or documentary, inconsistent with the rajah's purity, is the result of fraud and perjury;—and if one of them be proved, it lays a ground for believing him guilty of all.

It is impossible to think that so many men of virtue and talent, having to decide upon the rajah's case, under all the heavy responsibilities of the office, should have delivered a verdict of "guilty" without a solemn conviction of his guilt. Lord Auckland, who at first leaned to the contrary opinion, at length found it, as he says, his "painful duty" to state that he was "compelled to concur in the unanimous opinion of the Bombay Government," convicting the rajah of the three principal charges. Can it be believed that the cool-headed and amiable Sir Robert Grant would pronounce the same sentence without the fullest conviction; or that Sir James Carnac would have relinquished his preconceived opinion of the rajah's innocence, unless the proofs of his guilt were manifest? These personages, and the other Government functionaries concerned with them, were well aware of the character of native evidence, and capable of testing its value. The ridiculous nature of the projects, upon which so much stress is laid, will have but little influence among those who know that the plots of most native princes,—even of Tippoo,—are marked with the same extravagant features of folly. Whether the rajah was the original projector, or merely the adopter and secret abettor of those proceedings, is immaterial; in either case, they show his *animus*, and render him unfit to retain the station which he owed to the liberality of the British Government.

It seems to be the opinion of some people that the rajah ought to have been subjected to some form of trial, and that by jury has been even hinted at. These suggestions only show how little consideration has been bestowed upon the subject by those who make them. All that could be expected or desired by a prince in the rajah's position, is to have an opportunity of demonstrating his innocence; he had that opportunity, nay, he might have confronted his accusers, but he declined both.

Again; the treatment of the rajah has been taxed with harshness; whereas the forbearance, the disinclination to come to a conclusion of his guilt, the desire to discover some avenue of escape from so painful and hazardous a measure as his deposition, appear to have been the cause of that seeming inconsistency and hesitation on the part of the governing authorities in India, from whence sharp-witted advocates of the rajah infer doubt of his guilt, but from which we only infer reluctance to condemn.

MEMOIRS OF A GRIFFIN.

BY CAPTAIN BELLEW.

CHAPTER XII.

My last chapter left us seated around the social board at Tiffin. A little incident occurred during this meal, which for a moment disturbed the harmony of the party, and, whilst strongly elucidating the character given by Mrs. Delaval of her father, shewed that her caution to me, to be on my guard with the atrabilious old hero, was not bestowed without reason. The general's temper truly was like a pistol with a hair-trigger (as I had afterwards further occasion to observe), going off at the slightest touch, and requiring infinite caution in the handling.

Like many old Indians of that day, and I may add, most old gentlemen, the general piqued himself on the quality of his wines. He had a history for every batch; generally ramifying into almost interminable anecdotes of the Dicks and Bobs, defunct *bon vivans*, of other days. This discursive garrulity is one of the well-known characteristics of age. I am descending the vale myself; I, therefore, claim the privilege of a ramble on this same topic of wine.

It is almost worth a passage round the Cape to be enabled to enjoy the supremeluxury of a well-iced bottle of claret, on a broiling day, within the tropics. In our land of fogs and drizzle, where alcohol is essential to rouse the sluggish energies of the system and counteract the suicidal tendencies of the climate, claret is a poor and thin potation; but in India, where fever is to be allayed rather than excited, commend me to a bottle of *Loh*. In Bengal, the unadulterated wines of the pleasant land of France, of the sunny south, shine forth in all their glory, and "Guienne" may be as fairly the cry of the Anglo-Indian as it was, according to honest Froissart, of our redoubtable sires of yore. Ye epicures and good-livers of England, who compass sea and land to find fresh stimulants for your palates, take a trip to Calcutta, to eat mango fish and drink iced-claret—'tis well worth your while. How pleasant to grasp the long and slender neck of the red-petticoated* lady, whilst the squeak of the cork is music to the ear! and then the aroma! why the gardens of "Gul in their bloom" cannot compare with it! How beautifully frosted, too, like the wintry pool, is the capacious glass, as the cold liquid ruby is poured into it—a mantling cup fit for the gods! and how exquisitely grateful to the parched palate, as you toss it off with an emphatic "hah!" and a significant smack!

If the quantity and quality of religion and morals be very much determined in all countries by the quantum of sun enjoyed—the Northerners being sombre and the Southerners gay—the sunshine of the mind being more than a mere figure—the taste in wines seems quite as much an affair of latitude and longitude. Who, with any regard for harmonious associations and the "eternal fitness of things," could properly enjoy a light French wine, in its delicately-tapering and aqua-marine-tinted bottle, in the dingy back-parlour of the *Black Horse*, or *Blue Posts*, *per example*, flanking some junk of mutton or beef, in all its "Tartarian crudity," bidding defiance to mastication and digestion! Could that light and refined potation assimilate with the frightful solid? The converse holds equally good. Port has no natural connection with *omelette soufflée*; brown stout with *vol-au-vent*, &c. All this proves that what is good in one country, is often very much the contrary in another. A valuable discovery of mine, which may be entitled to rank as a truism.

* Bottles in India are covered with a red bursera petticoat wetted to keep the wine cool.

"What do you think of that claret, Mr. Gernon?" asked the old general, after I had duly interred a *bonus magnum* of it, with military honours. "I'll engage you find that good." Now I must confess that, up to that period (sundry glasses of ginger and gooseberry inclusive), the aggregate quantity of vinous fluid consumed by me, and constituting the basis of my experience, could not have exceeded three dozen at the most. But I was flattered by the general's appeal, and, as a "military man," I felt that I ought not to appear ignorant and inexperienced on such a matter. Many young Oxonians and Cantabs, whom I had known at home, little my seniors, had talked flingingly in my presence of "their wine," and the quantity consumed by the "men" of their respective colleges; and why should not I, methought, assume the air of the *savoir vivre*, and appear at home in these things, who had already figured in print and buckled cold steel on my thigh? I had heard much, too, of light wines, and 'dry wines, wines that were full and strong-bodied, &c., and, though I attached no very clear and definite ideas to these terms, I had still a hazy conception of their meaning, and was determined, at all events, to sport one or two of them on the present occasion. In reply to the general's question, I filled a glass, and after taking an observation of the sun through it (just then darting his evening rays through the venetians) with my right eye, accompanied by a scientific screw of the facial muscles, pronounced it a fine full-bodied wine, adding, unhappily, that "I should have almost taken it for port." The General laid down his knife and fork. "Port! Why, sir, sure ye never drank a drop of good claret in your life, if you say so." "I beg pardon, Sir!" said I (I saw I was getting into a scrape), but I may perhaps be wrong in saying it resembles port. I meant to say—to imply—that is,—that it is very strong for claret." "Pooh, nonsense," said the general pettishly, on whom my explanation was far from producing the desired effect. "Ye can know nothing about claret" (he was not very wide of the mark there). "Strong! like port, indeed!" "My dear father," said Mrs. Delaval (the women are ever our good geniuses on these occasions), who marked, I have no doubt, the clouds gathering on my brow, "never mind; what does it signify? You know," said she, laying her hand on the general's shoulder, and looking at him with a sweet and beseeching expression, "You know, Mr. Gernon is yet quite young, and cannot have had much experience in wines." "Then let him take my advice, Cordelia, and not talk about what he does not understand. Strong! ha! ha! Port, indeed!" I was thunderstruck, and thought verily I should have launched the bottle at the head of the testy old veteran, so deep a wound had my pride received. I could hardly believe it possible that one of evidently so fine a character in the main, could give way to such unbecoming conduct on so trifling a matter. The fact is, the general had had his urous and trials, and such often shatter the temper irretrievably, though the heart and principles may remain sound—much charity and discrimination are requisite to enable us to form a just judgment of others, to decide on the predominant hue of that mingled skein which constitutes individual character. Augustus, worthy fellow that he was, saw my distress and redoubled his civility, whilst Mrs. Delaval, by that tact and kindness which women best know how to exhibit on such occasions, endeavoured to soften my sense of the indignity; even Mrs. Capuleum took up the cudgels in my behalf, and told the general roundly that he made himself quite ridiculous about his wine. But all would not do; the affront was too recent and I was moody and glum, pondering within myself as to whether there were any well-established precedents of ensigns of seventeen calling out and shooting generals of eighty. General

Capsicum's irritability, however, soon subsided, and compunctious visitings arose; I could see this by his eye and the softened expression of his countenance, and that he was moreover anxious to make the *amende honorable*; at last he reached the bottle and filled himself a bumper and me another. "Come," said he, good-humouredly, "let us try another glass, and d——a the port. Here's your very good health, and success to your first day's hog hunting with Augustus." I returned the salutation rather stiffly, for, though of a placable nature, I had not digested the affront; however, the tide of my anger was turned, and by dinner-time, the general and I were as good friends as if nothing had happened.

We lingered for an hour or two at the tiffin table, Augustus Sahib entertaining me with some details of snipe-shooting, and arranging a programme of our future sporting operations, the general drowsily smoking his hookah and nodding in his chair, with an occasional start and muttered commentary on our conversation, indicative, I once or twice thought, of some fresh explosion. At length, on the approach of evening, the servants, as is usual in India, unbolted and threw open the long venetian doors, to admit the cool air, and out we sauntered on the lawn, to join the ladies (to whose number some addition had been made), and who had preceded us, and were admiring the moving scene on the river. The sun had just gone down, and all nature seemed to be with one accord putting forth a rejoicing shout, an excess of that luminary producing all the torpid effects which arise from a deficiency of his beams elsewhere. The kite whistled querulously from the house-top, the magpies and squirrels chattered joyfully in the trees, ring-doves cooed, and the bright yellow mango birds and the dark coel (loved of Indian maids) shot through the cool groves and glades of coco-nut and bananas (plantains), uttering their clear and shrill notes. Mr. Augustus joined the stately Mrs. Capsicum and the newly arrived spiaster, whilst I paired off with the widow, towards whom I felt myself drawn by an irresistible power of attraction. I felt great delight certainly in the society and conversation of this lady; though then too young to analyze the source of my admiration, reflection has since shewed me what they were, having passed them through the prism of my mind, and separated those pencils of moral light which, united, produced the sum of her excellence. I cannot here resist drawing a little portrait of her.

To a full, yet graceful, person, Mrs. Delaval united a countenance which, if not regularly beautiful, still beamed with goodness and intelligence—sensible, lively, yet modest and discreet, she was all that man should desire and woman wish to be. Above the common littlenesses of this world, her heart was deeply fraught with feeling and sensibility—though, unlike her sex in general, she could direct and restrain them both by the powers of a clear and masculine understanding. Her Irish paternity had given her impulses; her Saxon blood had furnished their regulating power. She played, sang, drew, and, in a word, was mistress of all those lighter accomplishments which serve to attract lovers, but which alone rarely suffice to keep them; to these she added a mind of an original turn, improved by reading and reflection. Griffin as I then was, and unable rightly to appreciate that excellence, of which at a later period I became more fully sensible, I still dwell with delight on all the aid—the language of sense and feeling can hardly be mistaken even by a child. For me, a thoughtless youth, thrown upon the wide world, without friends to counsel, or experience to guide me, she felt all that a generous mind might be supposed to feel towards one so situated. Much good advice did she impart, the nature of which the reader may readily imagine, and which it will therefore be unne-

cessary to repeat. It made a deep impression, and stood the wear and tear of six months, at least.

Many years have now past since I took that stroll on the banks of the "dark rolling Bhagyriti," many a hand I then clasped has since become cold, many a voice I loved to listen to mute for ever; but the scene remains pictured in my mind in strong and ineffaceable colours. I think I now behold the group we formed, the white dresses of the ladies making them to look like spirits walking in a garden, and honest Augustus, with his *solah topce*, looking down on his shoes and saying agreeable things; the shadows of evening closing around us; the huge fox-bats sailing heavily over-head; the river spreading its broad surface before us, suffused with the crimson flush of departing day; the boats moving across it afar, their oars dabbling as it were in quicksilver; the mists rising slowly from neighbouring groves, stealing over the scene, and then the stilly tranquil hour, broken only by the plash of passing oars, the sound of a distant gong, or the far-off music of a marriage ceremony, or the hum and drumming of the bazaar—those drowsy sounds of an Indian eve. It was a bit of still-life to be ever remembered.

The guests for the *burrah khana* now began to arrive. Gigs, carriages, and palankeens, flambeaux, dancing lights, and the musical groans of the *cahars*, or bearers, as they hurried along the winding road, made the general's domain, a few moments before buried in repose, a scene of life and animation. We returned to the mansion. The reception-room was fast filling. Generals, colonels, judges, barristers of the supreme court, merchants, agents, writers, with their ladies, the *élite* of Calcutta fashionable society, was now for the first time submitted to my observation. White jackets and still whiter faces were the predominating features of the group (except where relieved by English blood and up-country brick-dust), whose manners on the whole struck me as being more frank and open than those of people in England, although that freedom occasionally bordered, I thought in many, on a rough familiar horse-play sort of manner, which then, at least, was too common in India, where the causes which predispose to a disregard of courtesy are unfortunately too rife. Some of the party discussed politics, horse-racing, the latest news from up the country, the promotions and appointments, and so forth, in groups; whilst others, four or five abreast, stumped up and down the broad verandah, talking and laughing energetically; their spirits evidently enlivened by the rapid locomotion in which they were indulging. General Capsicum was very pleasant with the *burra beebec*, a fine stately old dame, with a turban of bird of paradise plumes, and with whom, I afterwards learned, he had actually walked a minuet in the year of grace 1770. Mrs. Capsicum, surrounded by a group of military men and young writers, was endeavouring to reduce her large Hibernian mouth to the smallest possible dimensions—mincing the king's English, and "talking conversation" "mighty illigant" to the whole ring, in whose countenances a certain mock gravity indicated pretty evidently what they thought of her. Mrs. Delaval seemed greatly pleased with the conversation of a gentleman of about fifty, who I was told was a Mr. Growle, of the firm of Growle and Grumble, so that I felt curious to know what could be the subject of it. At last, the *khansaman-jee*, or chief butler, a very important and respectable personage, with an aldermanic expansion of the abdominal region, a huge black beard, and a napkin hanging from his *summerbund*, or girdle, with hands respectfully closed, head on one side, and an air most profoundly deferential, announced to the general that the dinner was served. "Tiar hyn?" "Dinner ready, did ye say?" said the general, who was a little deaf, and turning up his best ear to

catch the reply. "*Han khodabund*," replied the *khansaman-jec*. "Come gentlemen, come leedies, those who have any mind to ate may follow me." Thus saying, the general, with great *gaieté de cœur*, presented his arm to the old lady of the bird of paradise plume, and hobbled off with her, chattering and laughing, and followed by the whole company. I, the lanky griffin, brought up the rear, looking, on the whole, rather small.

The *coup-d'aîl* of a grand dinner party in Calcutta, given by a rich merchant or high official, is a very splendid affair, and perhaps eclipses any thing to be seen in the mansions of persons of the same rank in England. The general's presented a brilliant sample of oriental style: a long and lofty room in a blaze of lustre, from a row of wall-lights; a table, covered with a profusion of plate and glass, occupied nearly the whole length of the apartment; the huge *punkahs*, suspended from the ceiling, with their long fringes, waved to and fro, gently agitating the air in the room, which would otherwise have been hardly endurable from the crowd it contained. There was much lively conversation, taking wine, and clashing of knives and plates; altogether far less quiet, I thought, than at a dinner in England. The peculiar feature, however, of the scene, and that which marked most strongly its eastern character, was the multitude of servants in attendance on the guests; behind each chair, on an average, stood two *khidmut-gars*, or footmen, with black beards and moustachios, and attired in the various gay liveries of their masters, adapted to the turban and Indian costume; most of them were the domestics of great people, and exhibited in their looks a good deal of that pampered, self-satisfied importance, so often observable in our metropolitan servants here at home—the vulgar reflection of their masters' consequence. Many stood, their arms folded, with Roman dignity, gazing consequentially about them, and mentally making their observations on their fellow-servants and the guests. Dinner over and the ladies withdrawn, the gentlemen closed up, and the conversation became more general.

The Calcutta dinner parties are not usually scenes of uproarious conviviality; yet, as this was the anniversary of some great event in the history of the general, he seemed determined on its being celebrated with something approaching to a "jollification." "Fill your glasses, gentlemen," said he, as we closed up. Toasts were given, healths followed toasts, and speeches succeeded healths, and Mr. Growle was pleasantly sarcastic upon our mother-country, from whence he had just returned. Mr. Growle had evidently a slight touch of eccentricity, the which either in man or woman, like an infinitesimal taste of the brogue, gives life and expression to the character, and is not consequently disagreeable. He was evidently a favourite with all about him, to all of whom he appeared well known, though they, unable to read him aright, evidently set him down as a mere grumbling visionary.

It was late when, taking leave of the general's family, I returned to my room in the barracks.

THE BOMBAY SEPOYS.

In the Pindary War of 1816, Lieutenant B. and Ensign J. S., with an escort of six rank and file of the Bombay army, whilst on their march on an extensive plain, between Seroor and Jamnab, were suddenly attacked by some score of Pindaries, armed with swords and spears. Lieut. B. and his party withstood several charges, made their way to some broken ground, and bore the threats and execrations of the Pindaries for many hours; they were then left free, with two loaded camels, a wounded man, and the body of one of their comrades speared through the heart. This anecdote can be verified by the testimony of a living witness.

SIAM AND QUEDAH.

THE proceedings at Penang against Tuanku Mahomed Saad and his brothers, the statements made by his counsel and adopted by the Recorder, and the observations upon the whole Quedah question contained in the Straits and Indian papers,—all founded upon an *ex-parte* view of the question, calculated to place the British authorities in an unfavourable position, excited, as might have been expected, a strong sentiment of sympathy towards the rajah and his family, and of indignation at the injustice he was supposed to have suffered. In our last Journal (in a note to Mr. Anderson's communication), we stated that some documents had been published at Calcutta, the effect of which had been to produce a re-action of opinion upon this subject, and to justify the British Government. Since that note was written, we have had the means of examining various official documents and authorities, which, in conjunction with a personal communication with Colonel Burney, have fully convinced us that the view we took of this question, in the first instance, from the *ex-parte* statements referred to, was an erroneous one.

We have not space at present to enter into a minute examination of the subject; but we may observe, that the two cardinal points of the whole question, are, first, whether the British Government, in treating for the cession of Penang with the Rajah of Quedah, stipulated to secure to him the enjoyment of that state and protect him against foreign enemies; second, whether Quedah is independent of Siam. The arguments in favour of the Rajah are founded upon the affirmative of both these propositions; whereas, after a careful investigation, we are clearly of opinion that neither can be affirmed.

The Supreme Government of India, at the period of the cession of Penang, not only entered into no stipulation to guarantee the Rajah of Quedah in his possessions, but, as appears from repeated precautionary directions, carefully abstained from any such engagement, and took every means of warning the rajah that the British authorities would not interfere in disputes of that kind. An inference to the contrary has been attempted to be drawn from a strained interpretation of parts of documents, which the context will not bear, and it is opposed to the whole tenour of the negotiation, which was based, not upon political, but upon pecuniary considerations.

With regard to the second point, which is less important than the other, after consulting the best authorities (including the narratives of early travellers, the opinions of late writers, such as Sir Stamford Raffles and Mr. Crawford, well qualified to pronounce an opinion upon the subject, and the result of inquiries instituted by the Supreme Government), we are led to the irresistible conclusion, that Quedah is, and always has been, a dependency of Siam, and that the transmission of the *Bunga Mas* was not a *nominal*, but a *real* type of dependency: it has been so understood by the Quedah Rajahs, who have not hesitated to acknowledge themselves vassals of Siam.

The manner in which the Siamese and the Rajah of Quedah may have respectively administered the government; the policy of assisting the former, and the course pursued in the capture and subsequent treatment of Tuanku

Mahomed Saad and his brothers, are distinct questions, our opinion respecting which has undergone no material change.

In respect to the embassy of Colonel Burney, who appears to have been by no means fairly dealt with, being supposed to have sacrificed the interests of the Rajah of Quedah, that gentleman acted upon his instructions, which (grounded upon the facts, that we are under no obligation to protect the Rajah of Quedah, and that the king of Siam's claim of sovereignty over that territory was indisputable) authorized him to interfere on behalf of the Rajah only in the way of friendly suggestion and conciliation, and he failed in his endeavours, simply because he had no equivalent to offer to the Siamese for the surrender of their undoubted rights. That Colonel Burney fulfilled all the instructions of his government most satisfactorily, appears from various documents now before us.

In a letter from the secretary to the Supreme Government to the Envoy, dated 23rd February, 1827, it is said, "The Vice-President in Council is happy to express his entire satisfaction with your conduct during the period of your residence at Bankok, and considers you to have accomplished, in a manner highly creditable to your judgment, talent, and address, every object of your mission, which, under the circumstances detailed in your very clear and able reports, the Siamese Court could be expected to concede;" and on the subject of Quedah, the sentiments of the Supreme Government are thus distinctly expressed:—

"With respect to the thirteenth article of the treaty, the Vice-President in Council deems it due to you to declare, that he is by no means surprised at your failure to accomplish by negotiation the restoration of the ex-King of Quedah, a point to which the government of Prince of Wales' Island in particular attached so much importance, since, independently of your not being empowered to tender to the Siamese an equivalent for the profit which they derive from the direct occupation of that country, the pride and resentment of the chief officers of the Siamese court were evidently strongly excited against the ex-rajah by his clandestine overtures to their inveterate enemy the Burmese in 1824, while residing under our protection at Penang. When the Supreme Government expressed its hope that the Siamese monarch might be induced to re-instate the ex-King of Quedah in his hereditary dominions, it never contemplated the accomplishment of this object but by means of a reconciliation to be effected through the good offices of the British Government between him and the court of Siam. The employment of any menace, therefore, on your part to enforce compliance with our wishes in favour of the ex-King of Quedah, would have entirely changed the ground of negotiation, and have been at variance with the conciliatory objects of your mission to the Siamese court."

The Governor-General, in ratifying the treaty, observes (through his secretary), that "he entirely concurs with the Vice-President in Council in highly commending the zeal, address, temper, and ability, displayed by the Envoy during his negotiations with the Government of Siam. The Governor-General further considers, that the results of Captain Burney's mission have been in the main successful, as placing the political and commercial relations of the British nation with the state of Siam on a decidedly improved

footing, and, at all events, the treaty negotiated by that officer has, in his Lordship's judgment, secured every advantage which could have been expected under the instructions furnished to him by the Supreme Government." Nor was the Penang government, although upon local questions it adopted views different from those of Colonel Burney and of the Supreme authorities, backward in commending his ability and success, as appears from the following extract from a Minute in Council by the Honourable Mr. Fullerton, Governor of Prince of Wales' Island, dated 15th June, 1826 :

"The object of the mission to Siam was twofold. First in order, though not in importance, to effect the ratification of the agreement made with the Raja of Ligor, involving objects in which the interests of this government were considered to be deeply concerned. The second, and the most important, was to keep open a direct communication with the Court of Siam ; to explain to that court the views and intentions of the British Government in the prosecution of the Burmese war ; to communicate the course of its success, and the nature and extent of co-operation required from the Siamese government ; to adjust, at the same time, by mutual explanation, all differences which might arise between the subordinate officers of each respectively ; in short, to maintain and improve the amicable relations subsisting between the two states, as well as to be prepared on the spot to adjust and settle the terms under which it might eventually be deemed advisable to transfer to Siam any portion of our conquests in the vicinity of that state. It is satisfactory to find, that the exertions of Captain Burney have fully succeeded in one of the most important objects of the mission, the maintenance of harmony between two states, whose armies were in contiguity to each other, and where subjects of difference and disputes were so likely to arise. The claims and pretensions of the Siamese to participate in our conquests, without the corresponding and reciprocal duty of aid and co-operation have been met with steadiness, and, at the same time, with prudent conciliation. Differences have become subjects of amicable negotiations, which, without the intervention of a prudent agent, might have become matter of hostile contention ; and, lastly, by the unceasing labours of Captain Burney, conducted under circumstances the most mortifying, arising from the arrogant and vexatious character of those with whom he had to deal, the government of Siam have, by the return of the captives, been brought to afford substantial disavowal of the acts of their chief at Chimpolum, in carrying away the inhabitants of Tenasserim."

We may take this opportunity of observing, that an article in the *Friend of India* of Calcutta, strongly condemnatory of the conduct of our Government in this affair, and which was published in some of the London papers, tended materially (from the general moderation of that journal) to strengthen the misapprehensions regarding this question. The same journal has, however, since published another article, the result of further consideration of the subject with ampler means of information, retracting its charges against the Government, and placing the question in its proper light. Equal publicity has not hitherto been given in this country to the retraction.

THE EUSOFZYES OF AFFGHANISTAN.

THOSE who have read Mr. Elphinstone's account of Cabul will remember his description of the democratic tribes of that country, and especially of the Eusofzyes. The late operations beyond the Indus afforded the means of becoming more intimately acquainted with those tribes, and of these means two able individuals attached to our army—Dr. Lord and Capt. Edward Conolly—were beginning to avail themselves, when they were cut off by a sort of chance-medley. Their loss will deprive the literary and scientific world of much valuable information respecting the countries of Central Asia. Some incomplete notices have been found amongst the papers of Dr. Lord, and Captain Conolly, just before his death, had forwarded to the Asiatic Society of Bengal the first of a series of papers on the tribes of Afghanistan, entitled "Notes on the Eusofzye tribes," which has been published in the Society's *Journal*.* We subjoin an abridgment of this paper.—

The country of the Eusofzyes is naturally, and by themselves, divided into the *Sum*, (a Pushtoo word signifying 'a plain') and the *Kohistan* or hilly districts, comprising the valleys of Chumla, Booneer, Swat, &c. and the physical characteristics of the two divisions are hardly more opposed to each other than are the manners and condition of their respective inhabitants. The *Sum* is peopled by that great branch of the Eusofzyes, called the *Munder*. Scattered over a perfectly level plain, everywhere practicable for guns, in villages which mutual jealousy prevents them from fortifying even with walls, the *Munders* have always been exposed to the inroad of foreign invaders, and seem in consequence to have early sought the protection of, and willingly to have submitted to, some one chief of their own clan; though their peculiar democratic institutions prevented their acknowledging obedience to any minor authority, if we except that capricious and limited defence which custom has accorded to the petty *Mulliks*. The *Mullikzyes*, a powerful and numerous tribe, whose principal seat is *Yar Hossein*, the largest village in the *Sum*, are said formerly to have given a *Khan* to the *Munders*; but the chieftainship has been in the family of *Punjar* since the days of *Aurungzebe*, whose letters patent it still possesses. Though in the confusion consequent on the dismemberment of the monarchy, several chiefs have risen to limited authority in the *Sum*, all of them acknowledge as their rightful head—if they have ceased to pay obedience to the descendants of—*Bagho Khan*, the founder of that family, and these alone possess the power of life and death, the *Beri Kheil* (that of *Bagho*) being regarded with a respect hardly inferior to that paid by the *Dou-ranees* to their *Sudozyes*.

Futteh Khan, sixth in descent from *Bagho*, died a few days before I left *Peshawer*. The high character he supported during a period of peculiar difficulty, and the light which his history throws on the present condition of the Eusofzyes, require that a slight sketch of his career should be given. It was during the short, but brilliant reign of *Syud Ahmed*, whose principal supporter he was, and to whom he may be said to have given the crown, that *Futteh Khan* obtained his greatest power; not only the *Munders*, but the Eusofs of *Swat* and *Booneer* seem to have acknowledged him as their head and leader at this period, but on the defeat and death of the *Syud Badshah*, the consequence of *Futteh Khan* became daily less and less. The *Sikhs*, flushed with victory, poured large armies and large treasures into the plain, and by bribing some, and intimidating others, contrived, if they could not get possession of the country, to weaken it by exciting jealousies and divisions among the petty tribes, and by substituting numerous small lordships in the place of one common interest. The people of the hills, particularly those of *Booneer*, who had been the principal supporters of the *Sum* against its foreign enemies, disheartened by their losses at *Noushara*, contented themselves with brooding over their disgrace, and rarely ven-

tured to leave their fastnesses; and it seemed likely that, in spite of the difficulties opposed by the differences of their religions, the disunited Munders would shortly fall an easy prey to the victorious and one-minded Sikhs. One man alone prevented this. As his physical resources and apparent means of resistance grew less, the courage, the moral influence, and it may almost be said, the actual strength of Futteh Khan increased. Punjar is a cluster of five small villages, not containing altogether 500 houses, situated at the upper extremity of a valley, which opens into the Som. It is a place of no strength whatever, not even being surrounded by a wall, and the road to it is open and practicable for guns; but such was the terror inspired by the name of its chief, that for many years it remained the bugbear of the Sikhs, and their largest armies never ventured to approach it. At last, a force of, it is said, 15,000 men with guns, and under an European officer, ascended the valley. The inhabitants were amazed with proposals for an accommodation, and during the night, guns having secretly been conveyed to the top of a hill which commands the place, an attack was made on the unfortified little villages. Of the few Punjarians thus taken by surprise, the greater number hastened to place their families out of reach of the fury of the Sikhs; but all those not encumbered with wives and children, some 300 or 300 only, with Futteh Khan and the Moullas at their head, unmapped by the overpowering masses of the enemy, made a stand, and maintained an unequal fight for many hours. Futteh Khan himself swore not to retreat, and was at last carried off the field by force in the arms of his soldiers. The Sikhs destroyed the principal village and mosque, but retreated the next day, lest the Booneeris should be down upon them; nor have they since revisited Punjar. Futteh Khan made a vow to pray in the open air till he had burned some house of images, and shortly afterwards, with a few followers, in pursuance of his vow, he crossed the river, attacked a Sikh town, and levelled its Dhurmasalla with the ground.

Runjeet Singh was fully aware of the importance of conciliating an enemy so spirited and implacable. He offered Futteh Khan a jagheer of three lacs, and to support him as Khan of all the Eusofzyes, if he would only nominally acknowledge himself his subject, by sending him a hawk or two, or a horse as a tribute. Most of the Khan's friends, and even the Moullas, recommended not that he should degrade himself into a pensioner of the infidel, but that he should send a horse to the Maharaja as an exemption from the annoyances and anxieties to which the vicinity of the Sikh troops exposed them: but the Khan was inflexible: with his character, he would have lost his power. "Horses and hawks," he wrote back, "are to be found with rich nobles at the courts of kings; I, a poor Zemindar, have nothing of the kind; but I can send you a fat cow if you please."

Futteh Khan left several children, but the three eldest (who are by one mother) alone claim notice.

The first, Mokurrib Khan, the present chief, was on bad terms with his father, and for eight years before the death of the latter, had lived apart from him. The second, Alum Khan, is a good-looking, well-disposed, intelligent lad, under twenty years of age, and was the favourite of his father, who, a little before his death, sounded his friends as to the possibility of setting aside in his favour the claims of Mokurrib Khan to the succession. He was checked by the honest bluntness of his Cazi, who exclaimed before them all, "Death to your house!—would you murder both your children?" The history of the third son, Mudduh Khan, gives a curious picture of the state of society among the Eusofzyes. He is now about fourteen years old; at the age of eleven, he drew his sword on his tutor, who had struck him, and ran away from his father's house, to which he could never be induced to come back. He found refuge with Mokurrib Khan, who resided independent of Futteh Khan in a fort some eight miles from Punjar, and having (in the manner related of Nadir Shah) formed into a band several children of his own age, he carried on a sort of war with his father, plundering his sugar-canes, and otherwise annoying him. Futteh Khan would never allow the name of the boy to be pronounced in his presence. A few hours before his death, when he was distributing his property among his children, the Cazi

ventured to remind him of Muddoh Khan: "Who names that infidel?" said the dying man; "he is no child of mine."

The Eusofzyes are not the only inhabitants of the Sum. Leaving for the present the original possessors of the country, who are now reduced to the condition of Helots; the other tribes are the Gudoons, the Khuttuks, the Baezyes, and the Mamunzyes (the Mahomedzyes of Elphinstone); but these last may be considered as separate from the Sum.

The Gudoons, called also Gudans, and east of the Indus, Judoons, are a Kauruk tribe, who migrated into these parts, perhaps two centuries ago. They are divided into two great branches, Salar and Munsoor, of whom the first are settled to the east of Punjar, and the rest in Drumtour. The Salars are said to have 64 villages, and to muster 6,000 matchlocks; their government is a democracy, more rigid than that even of the Eusofzyes. I was nearly causing a quarrel at Grenduf, their chief town, by inadvertently asking who was their head Mullik. We were much struck by the appearance of wealth and comfort of their villages, which are large and populous, and the Hindoos seemed to be more numerous and thriving amongst them than in any part of the country we visited. The Khuttuks occupy the left bank of the Sundi, from below Noushera to Jehangiri. They have not more than fifteen or twenty villages; and their position has forced them to pay obedience to the Sikhs. The Baezyes, whose numbers I have heard rated at 12,000 fighting men, are also Khuttuks, but they have for a long time been a separate and distinct tribe. Of their history I know nothing. They are always spoken of as the richest people in the country, and many of the Hindoos settled amongst them are said to possess great wealth. This is not improbable, as one of the principal roads from the north to Peshawar runs through their territory, and an active commerce is carried on, on either side of them, in salt, cloth, &c. Like the Gudoons, the Baezyes are governed by petty Mulliks, and have always preserved their independence against all foreign enemies.

Of the population of the Sum, I can only form a guess of the probable amount, some data I had collected on the subject having been carried off by the Khyberces, but it may not perhaps be very inaccurately rated at one lac of fighting men. All the tribes above mentioned have the same manners and customs, and (including the Eusofzyes) may, without hesitation, be pronounced the best irregular soldiers in Afghanistan. Their cavalry, which are so few in number as scarcely to deserve notice, are, from their mode of training and equipment, rather Hindostanee than Afghan. The mass and strength of the Eusofzyes is infantry. Most of the soldiers, and every man is a soldier, are armed with heavy matchlocks; others have long spears, which they use with singular dexterity, either on horse or foot; a few are clothed in chain armour; and some use even bows and arrows of formidable size. They generally avoid close fighting, though, if forced to it, they have the character of being excellent swordsmen. It is said that they have some idea of opposing cavalry by forming into close masses, or "Goles," with their spears extended; but this I have never seen, and am inclined to doubt. At whatever time of the day or night the "Nakara," or drum is beat in a particular measure, every man able to bear arms snatches them up, and hurries, ready for action, to his particular "Hoojra," or public meeting room, of which there are from eight to twenty in every village; and from thence, in distinct parties, under separate flags, they proceed to the scene of action, and despising the protection of walls, advance singly into the plain. A total want of discipline and order now distinguishes them. They have no head; each party, or "Hoojra," acts independently; and even those under one flag will not always obey one leader.

We have here the strength and weakness of the Eusofzyes; their number and alertness, their courage, sharpened by incessant fighting, and expertness in the use of their weapons, render them formidable to the irregular troops; but their peculiar mode of warfare incapacitates them from contending against a regular army. It is evident that a body of disciplined cavalry could, with the greatest facility, put to rout and cut up a herd of men scattered here and there over a level plain, totally ignorant of

tactics, and without unanimity. We need no further proof of their incompetence to contend on the plain with even semi-disciplined troops, than is afforded us by the battle of Noushera, in which, though stimulated to the utmost by religious enthusiasm, they were defeated by less than a third of their numbers.

Of the Kohistan, my information is, I must confess, very imperfect, and will be here limited to nearly a barren detail of names.

The tribes of Booneer and the neighbouring hills may be said to have no chiefs of any importance, the only individuals possessing influence being a family of Sydas, the descendants of Peer Baba, a celebrated saint, who lived in the time of the Emperor Humaïoon. Of this family there are three principal branches amongst the Eusofs. The representatives of the elder and most influential branch are Syud Azim and Syud Meeah of Tukhtabund, the capital of Booneer, who may be compared to the Abbot Boniface and Subfrier Eustace of the novel; Syud Azim, the elder, a good-natured, indolent character, having willingly resigned his authority to his more active and talented brother. The second branch is Syud Akber Meeah, of Sitana on the Indus; and the third Syud Russool of Chumla.

The Booneeries (or Booneerwal, as they are more generally called) were the principal sufferers at the battle of Noushera. Blinded by religious fury and an undue estimate of their own strength, their only desire was to cut off the retreat of the Sikhs. They are said to have fought rather like devils than men. Moullas, boys, and unveiled women, mingled promiscuously in the fight. For days before, the whole Sum had been a moving mass of men, hastening from the upper country to join in the great struggle which was to vindicate the honour of Islam. Each man carried ten days provision. No correct estimate has ever been formed of the number of the "Ghazis," which name, in anticipation of victory, they had assumed; the greater part only shared in the flight. Had they delayed one day more, they would have been joined by the Swat army, which never reached the field. But it was impossible to hold them back. The Booneeries, distinguished by their black turbans with a bright yellow border from the rest of the Eusofyees, who are generally clothed in white, first rushed forward, and by thus precipitating the contest, lost the day their courage deserved to gain. But their reckless valour was of no avail. Their scanty stock of ammunition soon expended, they fought with arrows, spears, swords, stones; one man scrambled up behind the elephant of Phoolra Sing, the real leader of the Sikhs, and cut down that chief with his "*silaweh*," or long knife. Repeatedly driven back by the steady fire of the Sikhs, they were as often rallied to the charge by the shrieks and curses of the women, and the "*Allah ho Akbars*" of the maddened Moullas. At last, but not till they were decimated, and every house in Booneer had to mourn its martyr, they broke and fled, cutting through the Sikhs whom they had wished to intercept, and from that time, broken-hearted, they have scarcely ventured to leave their valley. After the battle, dead Booneeries were found lying on dead Sikhs, their teeth still clutching the throats of their adversaries. Though seventeen years have elapsed since the fatal day, so deeply do they still feel their loss, that when unusual merriment has by chance prevailed in a "*hoojra*," a white-beard has been known to check them with—"Is this a time for laughing, when the bones of your brothers are whitening Noushera?"—Noushera is the common topic of conversation among the Eusofyees, and the favourite theme of their songs. I was particularly struck with one which commenced—

"Ah, Mahomed Azeem, where is the blood of our children you sold at Noushera?"
Chorus between every line, "Wae! Wae! Wae!"

Of all the Eusofyees, the most powerful is Ghazan Khan of Deer, but he is perfectly aware of the delicate tenure on which he holds his authority, and in consequence is anxious to form connections with any power which may strengthen him in his rule. He intrigues with this view with the Douranees and with the Sikhs, and he is fast friends with the Bajore chief, and with the rulers of Cashgar and Chitrane. But the two first he would willingly betray, and the last he plunders whenever he gets an opportunity.

There is one chief who, though not an Eusofyee, yet from his position in the midst

of, and intimate connection with, the Eusofyees, and his singular history and character, must not be omitted in a description of the Eusofyee country. Paieendah Khan, of Tanawul, is a Mogul of the Birlas tribe, the same from which the Ameer Timoor was descended. All record of the first settlement in Tanawul of his family is lost, and it has long ago broken off all connection with the other branches of the Birlas, which are still to be found in Turkestan. The Tanawulees, who from their dialect, a corrupt Hindoostani, seem to be of eastern origin, are divided into two "tuppahs," the principal of which is Pulal, the other Hindowal, and these two divisions are, or were, respectively governed by two branches of the Birlas family. Paieendah Khan is descended from the junior branch, the Khans of the Hindowal, who had little power till the time of Nawab Khan (father of Paieendah), whose father having been killed by the chief of the Pulals, set himself up against them. Nawab Khan had the advantage of possessing the Douranee road, and enriched himself by a toll on all who travelled his way. The Douranees were constantly passing and repassing to and from Cashmeer, and their pride, as may well be conceived, could ill brook paying tribute to a petty tribe like the Tanawulees; much quarrelling and heart-burning was the consequence.

The celebrated Noorjehan, more commonly known by the name of Adé, or "the mother," the Baumizye mother of Futteh Khan vuseer, was *en route* to Cashmeer, on a visit to Mahomed Azeem Khan, the governor. Toll was as usual demanded, not of her, however, or her party, who out of respect were to pass free, but of some people who followed her camp for protection. At this even the haughty lady took umbrage; and other causes of offence not being wanting, an army was sent under Jubar Khan to punish Nawab Khan. That chief had no option but to give himself up. He was received courteously, promises of favour and protection were showered on him, and he was requested to send for his family, when a maintenance and a place of residence would be fixed for them. This last request opened the eyes of the prisoner to the intentions of his captors; he pretended compliance, however, with their wishes, and requested only that "jam pans" (litters) might be sent with his son Paieendah Khan (then a lad, 17 years old) to bring the ladies. As the cortège was starting, Nawab Khan took his son aside, and whispered in his ear, "Take care of yourself; consider me as a dead man, and give me your prayers." When the party reached the Tanawul territory, Paieendah Khan broke the fine "jam pans," and stripping the servants of Azeem Khan, sent them back to their master with the message—"My father is in your hands—do what you please with him; me you will never get into your clutches again." A heavy stone was tied to Nawab Khan, and he was thrown into the river. From this time, Paieendah Khan has been a sort of wild man, at war with all around him. Driven from his home, east of the Indus, by the Affghans, the Sikhs, and the Pulals, who had partially submitted to Runjeet Singh, and whose chief, Surbulund Khan, is now at Lahore, Paieendah Khan took possession of Am, on the right bank of the Indus, which originally belonged to the Pulals, and from thence for twenty-six years has never ceased to carry on a series of depredations on the Sikhs and all who submitted to them. He boasts that he has four different times raised an army of Ghazis, who have all fallen martyrs in the cause. Of his first band only three men are alive, and they are literally one mass of wounds. Am is a small nook of land, only a few hundred yards square, shut in between the deep and rapid Indus, and the lofty chain of the Mabeen hills, which close in upon it in a crescent.

The only road to it from the south is over a difficult path cut in the face of the rocks which over-hang the river. This and a somewhat similar spot high up, called Chutter bal (where his son resides), and a few villages on the left bank of the Indus, are all the lands of which Paieendah Khan can now boast. The aggregate return from them is said not to exceed two thousand rupees a year, but by his forays on the Sikhs, he is able to maintain 1,000 paid soldiers; and he is openly and secretly assisted by 3,000 or 4,000 of the Tanawulees.

He seizes Hindoos, from the wealthy of whom he extorts money; some he forces to labour in chains; others he compels to become Mussulmans, and if they are

refractory, he ties a stone round their necks, and flings them into the river; no oaths or ties bind him. He takes money from a village as exemption from plunder one day, and plunders it the next. His own brother even he has stripped of every thing. The Sikhs have numerous forts on the opposite bank of the river; they dare not leave them; his very grasscutters insult them every day with impunity. One of these forts commands that in which Paesen Khan himself resides. I pointed this out to him; "Would you like to see me take it?" said he; "I will do so in half an hour." In fact, the Sikhs are only there by his sufferance; he derives a revenue from them; they paying that their supplies may not be intercepted; as his band passes under their forts on a plundering expedition, the Sikh soldiers salute him from the walls and wish him good luck.

L I F E,

FROM A PERSIAN POET.

مردِ خردمند هنر بیسته را
 عمر دو بایست درین روزگار
 تا ز یکی تجربه آموختی
 با دگری تجربه بر دی بکار

NON-EXISTENCE,

FROM A PERSIAN POET.

اگر بقایِ عدم افتد عبور ای جان
 زمن پیامِ رمان خاکبایِ عنقارا
 که زینهار مفرسا قندم براهِ وجود
 عدم خوشست نگهدار دایم آنچارا

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ETHICAL LECTURE AT THE PATSHALAH.

On the 2nd February, Ramchunder Vidabagis, the head pundit or professor of the Patshalah, delivered, in Bengalee, his first ethical lecture, to a very crowded audience, composed chiefly of the students of the Patshalah and of the Hindu College; but among these were several native gentlemen, distinguished for the encouragement they give to the cause of education.

The professor commenced by announcing the subject, which he termed "*Nastu Darsan*," or the knowledge which leads to morality. He defined it, in the first instance, to consist in doing good and avoiding evil, and dilated upon the necessity and advantages of studying this science. He observed that the performance of moral acts, and the avoidance of those that are immoral, was the duty of mankind in every country, in every profession, and under every possible circumstance of life. Hence he drew the inference, that the study of morality was requisite for all; but for none more than those who, like the people of this country, were habitually disposed to be prodigal of their means in acts of folly, and parsimonious in those which were of real advantage. Among other illustrations, he mentioned the large sums his countrymen expended on their weddings, and the very little they bestowed on a good education of their offspring. But suppose, he proceeded, it were objected that men of good moral conduct are as liable to misery and misfortunes as those who follow a contrary course; and hence the study of morality is not necessary for the happiness of man. He would reply, that the great distinction between the brute creation and the rational being consisted in the latter possessing a moral sense of good and evil, and the former being deprived of it, inasmuch as beasts of prey turn even upon their own feeders and keepers, to destroy the very source of their sustenance. If men of moral principles and correct conduct were sometimes unsuccessful in the acquirement of wealth, it was seldom that such men did not, at least, command the esteem and respect of their fellow-creatures; and even if these were wanting, it could not be argued that moral education did not supply them with the means of being happy: all it could prove was, that such men, possessing the power of being happy, were prevented for a time from the enjoyment of happiness by fortuitous causes, over which they had no control.

Moral laws the lecturer divided into three classes. First, those that were of nature, and universally received in all countries and in every age; such as the prohibition against lying, robbing, murder, &c. The second he denominated conventional laws, or those by which the private relations of life were regulated; such as the laws of marriage, &c. The third class of laws was made by the ruling power for the protection of the weak against the oppression of the powerful. All these definitions and points the learned pundit illustrated and supported by quotations from the *Vedas*, the *Smriti*, and the other Shasters of undoubted authority. From these records, he also pointed out that the ruling power was either vested in a prince, or it emanated directly from the people themselves, and was exercised by their representatives. This latter form of government he proved to have existed among the people of India, where the legislative and the executive authorities were vested in distinct and separate bodies. The professor then proceeded to consider the different periods of human life, with reference to their fitness for the acquirement of moral and general knowledge. According to the Shasters, these were divided into five. First, the period of infancy, which extended from the birth to the fifth year: during this period, the mind was too insipient to acquire knowledge. The second period extended from the fifth to the sixteenth year, called boyhood: this was the best period for the study of all kinds of knowledge; in it the mind was vigorous, and yet

undisturbed by the potent causes which influence it in after life. The third period, youth, extended from the sixteenth to the thirtieth year: during this interval, the sensual passions were predominant; they either distracted the mind, and so blinded reason as to lead man to the commission of various irregularities, or fixed him to the ardent pursuit of any particular object to the exclusion of all other acquirements, so that even if he had the inclination to pursue any of them, he scarcely found time to do so; this, therefore, was not the fit period for study. Manhood was the next, which extended from the thirtieth to the fifty-fifth year: in it man was burdened with the cares of an increasing family, and was constantly distracted with the thoughts of making a provision for it. The closing period of human existence was from the fifty-fifth year onwards, called old age, the unfitness of which for study did not require many words to point out. The lecturer now proceeded to impress upon the minds of his youthful auditors, that they were now in that period of life which was best adapted for the acquirement of knowledge, and that it was their duty to take advantage of its passing moments. After various remarks and illustrations on the foregoing important points, he laid down the following as the heads of the lectures he intended to deliver on ethics —

1. Introductory discourse, showing the necessity and advantages of moral instruction (now delivered).
2. On the reciprocal rights and duties of parents and children.
3. On the necessity and advantages of education.
4. On truth and falsehood.
5. On gratitude.
6. On friendship and its duties.
7. On benevolence.
8. On the passions.
9. On modesty.
10. On patriotism.
11. On Revenge.
12. On the institution of marriage and the disadvantages of polygamy.
13. On adultery.
14. On the disadvantages of gambling.
15. On charity and its proper objects.
16. On the advantages of historical studies.
17. On travelling.
18. On commerce.
19. On peace and war.
20. On the origin and the necessity of government, and the principal forms thereof now prevalent in the world.
21. On the necessity of obedience to the lawful authority, and the liberty of the subject.
22. On the origin and the institution of law.
23. On international law.
24. The concluding lecture.—*Friend of India.*

STATE OF THE CURRENCY IN THE NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.

A writer in the *Friend of India*, February 4th, describes the "monstrous evils" attending the currency in the Nizam's dominions. "There are," he says, "fourteen currencies tacitly authorized by the Nizam's government at Hyderabad, on all of which, except five, called the '*Bhag Chulsee*,' which are alone received at the Company's treasury at Secunderabad, the native soucar and shroffs exact batta, and even from these five, if they can possibly make the coin out to have a hole in it, to be clipped, or in any way abused. They will not do this, perhaps, if a European gentleman, or native ameer, wishes to exchange a rupee for copper; but let the poorer native attempt to change his money, and I have myself observed that it is 'always said to be clipped, or of the currency that is not at that time in circulation. The country to the south of Hyderabad is full of nominally independent jagheedars and rajahs, tributary to the Nizam, amongst whom caprice and the necessities of the ruler guide every thing; and as each jagheerdar and rajah has a mint in which he coins every kind of money for his dependents, deteriorating the value of the coinage according to his present difficulties, it becomes almost hopeless to say, after the end of every six months, what may be the real value of a certain rupee. The Nizam's minister levies a tax, takes *nuzzrawana*, and grants a *sunud* to each of these mints. Now, as each jagheer is about the size of one of the Company's smallest *pergunnahs*, and these petty chiefs particularly prohibit their neighbours' coinage from passing current in their dominions, the state of suffering to which the unfortunate ryots are brought may be easily fancied, they being almost all obliged to sell their farm produce in the jagheer to which they belong, whether at a profit or loss; otherwise assured, if sold two miles from their homes, but under a different rule, that they must expect to get twelve and even eight annas for their rupees, besides paying frontier duty."

It seems that the British resident (General Fraser) has called the attention of his own and of the Nizam's government to this subject; but, according to the writer, "he is opposed in almost all his measures for the amelioration of the poorer classes by a faction, consisting of wealthy Hyderabad bankers, who, along with the Nizam's government, reap the harvest of the present rascally system of currency, and therefore wish for no change." The writer connects this faction with the articles published in the *Englishman*, to which reference was made in our last volume, p. 285.

The *Friend of India* says:—"From all we have been able to learn, the conduct of our resident at the Hyderabad durbar has been calculated to promote the welfare of the people, and to maintain the dignity of the British Government. In pursuing this course, he has necessarily come in contact with private interests, and these have found an advocate in the public papers. In a government like that of Hyderabad, in which full play is allowed for the development of the native character, and in which the principles by which the resident is actuated have no fair play, many grievances must necessarily exist; but they ought not to be laid at the door of those who have so little power to remove them, till more impartial evidence is before the public than we are yet in possession of."

THE NICOBAR ISLANDERS.

The Calcutta papers contain an account of the capture of the whaling barque *Pilot*, and the massacre of most of its crew, by the natives of the Nicobar islands, who have been hitherto represented as a quiet and inoffensive people.

It appears that the *Pilot*, of London, with a crew of thirty-three men, armed with four guns, muskets, cutlasses, &c., anchored at Noncowry, one of the Nicobar islands (from Copang, in Timor), on the 22nd December, about a cable's length from the shore, to refit and obtain refreshments, the crew having the scurvy. The natives told them that it was Noncowry harbour, and previous to going in, a Malay came on board, speaking broken English, calling himself "captain," and producing certificates from vessels of various nations. He offered to supply pigs, fowls, coconuts, &c. He had rum, tobacco, and a shirt, given him, and went away in his canoe, telling the master to send a boat a-head, and sound the entrance of the harbour, which was done, one of the canoes preceding. At the same time another canoe came up, in which was an European, who spoke some English, and called himself a Portuguese. It was afterwards found that the harbour was not that of Noncowry, but the bay of Ho-ho, about a mile to the north of it. Some of the officers and crew of the *Pilot* went on shore, to a village, and were received in a very friendly manner, and several canoes visited the *Pilot*. Next day was employed in refitting and watering; many canoes came off to the ship, returning with a greater number of men, but no arms, and some were painted red, which had not been observed the day before; but no hostile disposition being suspected, no precautions were taken to prevent their coming on board. In the afternoon, Mr. Clarke, the third mate, the second mate, surgeon, and nine of the crew, with the captain's permission, went on shore unarmed; another of the boats left also for a different village. There were then forty or fifty natives in the ship. About half an hour after the landing of Clarke's party, the natives appeared to be arming themselves, and one of the crew (Robinson), who spoke Malay, asked them "what they were going to do?" They replied, "They did not know." Almost immediately, a yell was heard from the ship, and they were instantly attacked on all sides. The second mate was killed at the first onset, by a spear through the body; as he fell, a native pinned him to the ground with another. Robinson was expostulating with them, when he was speared and pinned to the ground in like manner. Mr. Clarke received a spear through his body, and the boatswain (Burt) was wounded by another. They succeeded, however, in regaining their boat, and immediately shoved off, assailed by spears on all sides, for the ship. When they got within two or three boat's lengths, they discovered she was in possession of the natives, who appeared in all parts, armed with the ship's whale-spears, lances, &c. All this had taken place within an

hour. Seeing the natives in great numbers, and that all attempts to regain possession of the ship, unarmed as they were, must prove fruitless, they resolved to pull out to sea, and, although pursued until dark by three or four canoes (one or two pulling sixteen paddles of a side), they succeeded in getting away, and continued pulling during the whole night. Next morning, they rowed into an island about thirty miles off (Chowry) for a few coco-nuts, and obtained twenty-six. They now observed two canoes pulling towards them, as they supposed in pursuit; they therefore pushed off, and got away out to sea. After suffering severely from hunger and thirst, having existed upon three coco-nuts daily, with a tea-spoon or two of water, which they occasionally saved during the night, but not to the extent of a quart during the whole time, and the little milk from the nuts, they discovered a sail on the 20th December, and were received on board H.M.S. *Cruizer*, on her voyage to China, with the new commander of the expedition on board.

The commander of the *Cruizer* proceeded to the Nicobars, and on the 31st December entered the bay of Ho-ho. The boats were despatched to the shore, but the natives had fled into the jungle. The *Pilot* was found at anchor, but plundered of every thing, except masts, yards, and standing rigging, the copper being stripped from her outside, all the iron work taken away, and even the bust of the figure-head cut off. Evident marks of blood were discovered on the upper deck; prints of the head and legs of some individual, who had met his fate, were clearly visible, and the blood from the seams, on pressing, oozed out perfectly clear; a complete hand in finger-marks was on the ship's side, where some one had wiped his hand.

The boats of the *Cruizer* proceeded to the different villages, or clusters of huts, which were deserted, destroying them all, and carrying off the plunder from the ship with which they were stocked. The number of villages destroyed in the bay and its vicinity was twelve; every one was found deserted, all the people having fled far into the jungle, or to the adjacent islands of Katchall, as many canoes were seen pulling in that direction. In some of the houses, marine stores were found which did not belong to the *Pilot*; French glazed hats, and parts of books, &c., leaving a strong impression that this is not the first vessel they have cut off in this manner. Capt. Giffard, with the boats, visited the proper Noncowry harbour, but every village was completely deserted and houses emptied, leaving no doubt but they must all have been alike implicated.

The persons saved in the whale-boat are Mr. Clarke, the third mate, Mr. Blackwell, the surgeon, six men, and two boys.

Another account states that the *Cruizer*, on reaching the spot, anchored in a very slovenly manner, with a view to put the natives off their guard, one of whom went on board; but before he could be seized, he had seen enough to induce him to warn his countrymen, and he accordingly contrived to jump overboard, and escape to the shore. The boats were immediately manned and armed, but when the party landed, they found the whole island entirely deserted by its inhabitants. In the huts, however, they discovered a vast variety of articles, including planks of boats, and log-books in all languages, which the inhabitants had evidently plundered from vessels which they had been able to seize, or had been wrecked on the coast.

The Indian Government, adopting a suggestion of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, that measures be adopted to explore thoroughly the Nicobars and Andamans, proposes to address the Naval authority in these Seas, with a view to obtain some accurate information respecting the present feelings and habits of the people of the Nicobars, towards the trading vessels that may visit their islands, and has inquired of the Chamber, "first, whether any foundation exist for the supposition, that the *Pilot* is not the only ship that recently has been cut off and plundered by the inhabitants of the Nicobars; and secondly, whether the Nicobar Islanders have received any provocation for the savage and inhospitable proceedings now alleged against

RETURNED COOLIES.

We have a copy of a communication from Mr. McFarlan, the chief magistrate, to the secretary to Government, conveying the results of an examination, conducted by the former, in conjunction with Mr. J. P. Grant, Mr. W. Frank Dowson, and Baboo Russomoy Dutt, of a number of coolies recently returned from the Mauritius, touching the treatment which such coolies have experienced both *in transitu*, and during their residence on the island. As far as the testimony of these individuals goes, we are bound to say that it presents a very satisfactory result. These returning emigrants do not complain of any severity of punishment, much less of cruelty, during their sojourn in the Mauritius. Many of these coolies return with between two and three hundred rupees in hand, after an abode of five or six years in the Mauritius. Now, a cooly going back to his native inland village, with three hundred rupees in his girdle, will be a species of *millionaire* in the eyes of his fellow-villagers, who remember him a "poor forked animal" like themselves, with barely a rag to cover his nakedness. The effect of this return from El Dorado, as it will be regarded by his native compatriots, will, undoubtedly, be great, and will operate marvellously to enkindle a spirit of enterprise, and to produce a yearning towards emigration, among the labouring classes of this country; and herein, we imagine, exists a very powerful reason for the Government's exertion of particular vigilance and caution in legislating upon the permissive principle, as regards cooly emigration from this country.—*Hurkaru*, Jan. 28.

The *Friend of India*, after saying that the testimony of the forty-seven returned coolies does not contain anything to justify a repeal of the prohibition upon their immigration, very innocently observes and asks, "Neither must it be forgotten that, according to the evidence printed in the Cooly Report, there were twelve hundred coolies, whose indentures of five years had expired on the last day of November last; of these, forty-seven only have returned. Where are the other eleven hundred and fifty?" The only reply can be, that they are contented to stay where they are, and to enter into fresh engagements at a double amount of wages.—*Cour.*, Feb. 4.

Another batch of Coolies, who have arrived in the *Graham*, were examined by the Chief Magistrate on Friday. The replies given were much the same with the previous ones. They all seemed pleased at their return, with so much money:—"they were beaten, when they did not perform their work, as all men should be, in *their opinion*, but never severely." When asked if they had anything to complain of, they replied, "no; what is past, is past." Some of the men had about Rs. 300 and the greater number not less than Rs. 100. They were gaily dressed and had quite a Frenchified creole appearance.—*Englishman*, Mar. 2.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The anniversary dinner of this society was held on the 30th January, the president, Sir E. Ryan, in the chair. In the course of the evening, Sir Edward stated that, during the past year, the increase among the members has been considerable. At the last anniversary, the number of members was 486; it is now 564; no less than 110 new elections took place during the year. The number of members among the civil service was 37; of the mercantile body, 19; indigo planters, 37; among the military body, 16; the increase of the native portion of the members has exceeded that of last year. As regards the state of the funds, the balance in hand was Rs. 13,922. Its operations during the past year have extended not only to cotton, hemp, and tea, but also to sugar, which is likely to become an important article for export.

The secretary (Dr. Spry), in proposing the health of Captain Bayles and the American cotton planters, referred to the prospects which this experiment opened to India, and mentioned a fact, stated by one of the leading Manchester manufacturers, that East-Indian cotton, when mixed with American cotton, gives to the manufac-

tured article when washed an evenness of texture, which cloths wove from pure American cotton do not possess.

In proposing "Prosperity to the Indigo Planters of India," Mr. Leith observed that the great advantage of indigo cultivation to British commerce, and to India in particular, are apparent, when we consider that not less than 1,800,000 acres of land are employed in this cultivation; that besides a vast sum of money remaining invested in factories and stock, there is about £1,600,000 of British money annually expended upon Indigo cultivation, which yields a subsistence to hundreds of thousands of native families, and that the zemindars' otherwise waste land is increased in value upwards of one hundred-fold; while the government of the country, by means of all this, more easily obtains payment of its land revenue, and at the same time receives the direct benefit of an annual revenue of about five lacs of rupees, in the shape of duty levied on the export of the manufactured dye.

THE NATIVE PRESS.—NATIVE JUDGES.

The following is a translation from the *Sambad Bhaskar*, February 2nd:—"When Government liberated the Indian press, we were led to hope that, by this cheap and convenient organ, the true condition of the people might be easily brought to the notice of our rulers, and our complaints redressed; but we are sadly disappointed in this respect, and regret to say that the Government has turned a deaf ear to our loud lamentations. The natives of any place must be admitted to be the best informed of their own condition, and a distant nation, in whose hands the government falls by conquest, should listen to the natives when their representations are susceptible of proof. Our Governor is not acquainted with the vernacular language, and it cannot be expected that he will read our paper, or any other paper, in that tongue; but our English contemporaries, whose papers are read by the English public as well as by his lordship, ought to publish translations from our paper when we complain of oppression and injustice from the hands of the Government functionaries, and also when our articles treat of matters of local importance. But, instead of doing so, they, the English journals, present us with trifling and useless news, such as 'a hut has been consumed by fire,' 'a broomstick or a lota has been stolen,' 'a cat has brought forth five kittens,' &c. We have frequently reported in our paper that a certain principal sudder ameen, whose court is located near the metropolis, protected by the patronage of a superior authority presiding in a high court of justice, 'is swimming in the stream of bribery' and corruption, and gathering with his outstretched hands the fruits of his venal conduct; that some friends of ours have actually bought justice from him with pecuniary price, and that the inhabitants of the 24 or 25 pergunnahs (or local divisions) are ready to testify to the fact; yet the Government has been as regardless of this circumstance as our English brothers of the press, who seem to have 'stopped their ears with cotton,' for they have not translated or abstracted a single sentence of ours on this subject. Lord Auckland has been invested with the government of Bengal in order to promote the good of the country, and to diffuse blessings upon its inhabitants; it is, therefore, his duty to employ an able interpreter, who could put him in possession of all the information which the Bengallee press affords, relating to the condition of the country. If this measure be deemed inexpedient, his lordship might entrust that duty to the editor of the *Durpan*, who is drawing from the Company's treasury an allowance of Rs. 800 a month for the support of his paper, to which his lordship seems to be also a subscriber. Our Serampore contemporary knows very well that this very sudder ameen has hitherto squeezed money from certain places up the Hooghly, and is now gathering bag upon bag under the very eyes of the Supreme Government."

The Government has called upon the editor of the *Bhaskar* to substantiate his charge against the sudder ameen; he has declined to do so, or to withdraw the charge, and the Sudder Nizamut Adawlut has recommended the Government to place the matter in the hands of the Advocate-General.

THE NEW THEATRE.

On the 6th March, about ninety gentlemen sat down to a splendid dinner, on the stage of the new theatre. Mr. Turton was in the chair, supported by Sir J. P. Grant and Captain Sewell. The stage pillars were decorated with wreaths of flowers, the interior of the theatre was lighted up, and a part of the band attended in the orchestra to play overtures. After the cloth was removed, from eighty to a hundred ladies, escorted by their friends, entered the boxes. After "The Queen," Mr. Turton deviated from the previously arranged order of the toasts, to propose "The Health of Sir John Peter Grant and the Judges of the Supreme Court." They would, he said, all have been present had not prior engagements prevented two of them from attending. Mr. Turton spoke of them as warm patrons of the drama, and trusted that it would often be the lot of the parties interested in the theatre to see their box as well filled as was the box in the Supreme Court. Sir John Grant, in returning thanks, declared that he had attended the dinner as much from a sense of public duty as from motives of private entertainment. He looked upon the drama, in a well-regulated stage, as a great instrument of civilization and refinement; and, as one of the *custodæ morum* of Calcutta, he had viewed with pleasurable feelings the erection of a new theatre, certain as he was that it would prove a benefit to society at large.

TUANKU MAHOMED SAAD.

This prince of Quedah having been sent from Penang to Calcutta, a prisoner in the H. C. armed steamer *Diana*, by Governor Bonham, with orders to Capt. Congalton to "detrain him in safe custody on board until he be sent for by competent authority in Calcutta," Mr. Thackeray, the barrister, applied to the Supreme Court (March 1st) and obtained a writ of *habeas corpus*, directed to Capt. Congalton, to bring up the "Malay Prince, Tuanku Saad." On the 4th, the Advocate-General handed in the return to the writ by Capt. Congalton, that the party named in the writ was not in his custody when the writ was served, and that he had not been since. Mr. Thackeray published a statement in the papers to this effect: "When I moved, both the Company's law officers were present in Court, and they were present also when the Court awarded the writ to issue. After this award, and before the writ could be made out, and before the seal could be got to be attached to it, Capt. J. H. Johnston went to Capt. Congalton, demanded and received from him the body of Tuanku Mahomed Saad, and has taken and hidden him in some hole or corner—no man knows where. This morning I got some information as to where Tuanku Mahomed Saad had been conveyed, and whilst I was prosecuting this inquiry, the return was made in my absence, and without notice." It was understood that the prince was removed to Moorshedabad. Mr. Graham, the attorney of the prince, states that, "upon the motion being made for a writ and order granted, I immediately went to the office from which such writs issue, and desired to have the writ made out with the least possible delay, and I was told, that I should have it in the course of two hours. I left my man at the office to bring the writ to me the moment it was ready, and in the meantime I proceeded to see my client on board the *Diana*, then lying in the Kidderpore Dock. On my return to my office, about four o'clock, I learned that the writ was not then ready, but that I should have it soon. I did not, however, receive the writ until about eleven o'clock the following day, after which it had to be sealed, and then it was of no avail, as Tuanku Mahomed Saad had, on the morning of the 3d, at about nine o'clock (as appears by Capt. Johnston's affidavit) been by him received from the charge of Capt. Congalton. When on board the *Diana*, I explained to Capt. Congalton, that the writ of *habeas corpus*, which the Supreme Court had that morning granted, would be served upon him, to produce the body of Tuanku Mahomed Saad before it; he then asked me, how he should act. I told him, to take the writ to Mr. Secretary Maddock, who would probably direct him, as to the course he should adopt. As I never contemplated that the party would be

smuggled away in the meantime, I confess that it never occurred to me to explain, that the removal before the coming of the writ would defeat its operation."

On the 11th March, Mr. Thackeray applied to the Court for a rule to show cause why an attachment should not issue against Capt. Congalton, for a contempt of Court, by wilfully endeavouring to evade the execution of the writ, after he had full knowledge of its having been granted by the Court, on the affidavit of Mr. Graham stating the above facts. He further swore that this communication was made in English, and was interpreted to the prisoner in the Malay language by Captain Congalton himself, but that, on going on board the next morning, Capt. C. informed the deponent, that he had delivered the prisoner to Capt. Johnston, the Government superintendent of steam. The Court deliberated for a considerable time, and the Chief Justice then stated, that the Court were unanimously of opinion that there was sufficient in the affidavit to grant a rule to show cause why an attachment should not issue.

On the 15th, the Advocate-General read the affidavit of Captains Congalton and Johnston, the substance of both being, that what they did was in pursuance of the orders of Government, and they solemnly denied any intention to interfere with or thwart the authority of the Court, and swore that in what they did, they acted as they believed was their duty as servants of the Government. He requested the attention of the Court to the different dates alluded to in the affidavit, as they would show that it was utterly impossible the gentlemen in question could have been actuated by any such motive as had been charged against them. These dates showed that orders had been issued for the removal of Tuanku Mahomed Suad considerably before this writ had been applied for. When Capt. Congalton delivered over the prisoner to Capt. Johnston, on the authority of a letter received from Mr. Maddock, the political secretary, he could not be said to have had any knowledge of the writ having been issued. It was true that a gentleman, who described himself as Mr. Graham, an attorney of the Supreme Court, had gone on board the *Diana*, and stated to Tuanku that a writ had been obtained, he (Capt. Congalton) interpreting the same to him; but this was not such knowledge as would render him responsible to this Court for his subsequent conduct. It was necessary to show an intention to evade the writ, and it was impossible to say that this intention was shown.

Mr. Thackeray supported the rule, and said, that after the affidavit of Mr. Graham, which had not been denied in those parts which stated that he had told Capt. Congalton the writ had been obtained, it was clear that his conduct had tended to the setting at nought the authority of the Court. He had set forth that he acted upon the authority of Mr. Maddock, the secretary of Government in the political department; but he (Mr. T.) did not know what authority Mr. M. had to order the detention or removal of the prisoner, in the face of an order of this Court to bring up the body, and he should probably move for an attachment against him for having done so.

Sir E. Ryan, in delivering the judgment of the Court, said:—"In the first place, we must see that there has been a contempt; and, secondly, whether it is such a case as that the parties should be called on to answer in this summary way. We think the application cannot be supported on the affidavits before us. I can find no case in which a court of law has gone the extent of declaring a party in contempt for any act in a spirit hostile to a writ of the Court, where that writ has not been served upon him. But with regard to the facts of this case, we think the affidavits disclose an ample answer to the charge of having attempted to evade the process of this Court. The parties swear they acted as servants of the Government, in obedience to the orders of the Government, and it is quite clear that they only acted, to the last, upon orders given them before this matter was before the Court. The motion must be discharged with costs."

Mr. Thackeray moved for a rule nisi for an attachment against Mr. Maddock.

Sir E. Ryan. Upon what grounds?

Mr. Thackeray. On the grounds of the affidavits put in on the other side.

Sir E. Ryan. On those grounds we refuse it.

THE INDIA.

The arrival of the *India* excited much sensation at Calcutta. The following are the particulars of her performance. From London to the Cape, the distance steamed was 5,600 miles, and the quantity of coal consumed 732 tons. From the Cape to Madras, the distance steamed was 2,305 miles, and the consumption of coal, 283 tons, making a total distance of 7,793 miles steamed, and 1,005 tons of coal consumed. The usual consumption of coal, when under steam, had generally been 90 to 96 tons per day, or 6 to 7 lb. per hour, per horse power. For the Cape voyage, it would appear therefore that her tonnage is insufficient for the quantity of coal required, and that the power of her engines is hardly adequate to her size. She left Madras on the 14th of February, at half-past 9 p.m., and arrived at the Floating Light on the 18th inst., which run may be computed at 800 miles, at a rate of 9 knots per hour. During the passage from the sister presidency, the weather was fine and the sea quite smooth. On quitting Madras roads, the vessel's draft of water was, forward 13 feet 8 inches, after 14 feet 6 inches—ten inches by the stern, which may be fairly considered the best possible trim for trying the powers of the *India*, particularly as the quantity of fuel on board was only 154 tons; quite sufficient, however, for the trip up.

Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart, and Co., in a letter to the *Englishman*, say:—"We do not admit that a failure has been shown by the length of the passage out, or that any doubts of the *India*'s steaming qualities can be therein inferred, because, out of the 102 days she was under way between England and Calcutta, only 51½ were under steam, during which time her performances prove the contrary, and (we conceive moreover) have been such as to render unnecessary any further experiments; for, any one conversant with such matters, who will take the trouble to examine the log and papers, will be satisfied of her perfect competency to perform the voyage, from hence to Suez, the longest run of which being only 2,400 miles, i. e. from Ceylon to Aden. The *India* did run 2,540 miles from England to St. Vincent in thirteen days and eight hours, averaging 191 miles per day, and, as to 'looking at the monsoon,' she came down channel against a strong gale, and steamed afterwards in sixteen days and a half 2,780 miles without stopping, twelve days of which were against the S. E. trade wind."

The vessel, it appears, was mortgaged in England to Messrs. Mackillop and Co. for 20,000*l*. It was advertised for sale at Calcutta, and the committee of the Precursor Company entered into a negotiation with the owners of the *India*, which produced an offer to sell the vessel to them for four lacs of rupees, and upon 2,00,000 being paid to Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart, and Co., to deliver over the vessel; and the Committee undertake to fit her out immediately for Suez, so as to be ready to start by the 15th of June, when the communication between Bombay and Suez will be stopped. A further sum of Rs. 2,50,000 will be required for completing the arrangements of the Company, the greater part of which they propose to raise by debentures, bearing interest upon the security of the vessel.

DOST MAHOMED KHAN.

The brigade under Col. Wheeler reached Ferozepore on the morning of the 5th, and the station dinner, given in celebration of their return to Hindostan, came off in good style, the same evening. On the following afternoon, a good many officers of the station paid their respects to Dost Mahomed, who received them in an humble single-poled tent, connected with another (which was private) containing his aged mother and his wives, as well as those of his other sons and nephews, by whom he was surrounded in Darbar. He is said to be a very fine-looking, elderly man; large, though not corpulent, and tall; his profile remarkably handsome, and well adapted to the graceful turban of his country; the forehead voluminous, high, and broad; the nose of a fine aquiline; lips full, well curved, and firmly closed, or (in speaking) distinguished by a pleasant but dignified smile. His eyes are not remarkable, save for intelligence; with respect to form, size, or colour, they are neither good nor bad. His beard is long, thick, and grisy. He sits in a posture, or long cloak (with slippers,

but without collar), of English blue broadcloth, slightly embroidered with narrow gold lace; and his right hand carries, and constantly runs over, a string of small brown beads. His hands are remarkably well formed; not effeminately small, but at once powerful and finely-moulded—quite the hand of a gentleman and a soldier.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Feb 13

The *Agra Ukhbar* gives the following account of the review of Col. Wheeler's brigade, on the 8th February, at Ferozepore.—Shortly after sunrise, the Dost, attended by fourteen of his sons, galloped to the scene of action. He was handsomely attired in a purple choga or cloak, with green embroidered vest and loose trousers, mounted on a large and handsome horse, and rode about the field with the activity of a young man, looking the very personation of one of C. Vernet's Arab chiefs, with a flowing beard and turban. He was particularly gratified with the formation of battalion squares in direct echelon, and riding close up to the bayonets of one of them, observed that, unless the men who formed them were very much exhausted by fatigue, it would be impossible, so long as they did their duty, to break such: but adding, "Even then there are but few men born who would make the attempt in earnest." With the Irregular Horse he was well pleased, and proposed on the ensuing morning to witness the dashing charge of the 10th Cavalry.

The Dost subsequently left Ferozepore for Loodiana, but has expressed a strong desire to proceed to Calcutta, and the *Englishman* states that he had set out upon his journey thither.

It is stated in the *Hurkaru*, on the report of a correspondent, that the ex-ameer asks innumerable questions on all subjects, complains much of Sir A. Burnes's ingratitude, and attributes to him all his troubles. "He says we shall have to replace him on the throne before three years, and wishes much to go to London. His sons are very companionable: they came into our camp and made shrewd remarks on all they saw. One of them, Akram Khan, learnt a little English during his confinement in Ghuznee, and read some English words on one of our swords. On the march, the Dost and his sons go hawking and hunting across the country, escorted by a troop of the runaway 2nd cavalry, for whom they show the greatest contempt, calling them '*Sugs*.'"

Dost Mahomed, it is said, will occupy one of the Begum Sumru's palaces, a few miles from Meerut: the climate is extremely fine during the cold season, and during the hot weather the ex-ruler of Cabool may be permitted an excursion to the Himalayas.

NATIVE STATES.

Afghanistan.—We have but little from Cabul, but that little is of the same complexion as the rest of our news, and affords another proof of the work our first step, and our boasted victories and acquisitions are to cause us. Some tribes in the vicinity of the Kyber Pass have declined rendering the Doornanee Caesar his dues, except upon the condition of being allowed to repay themselves by their practices of robbing travellers and plundering their neighbours, and having proved themselves more than usually unreasonable, Mr. Mackeson has called for a force to bring them to a proper state of rationality; so Brigadier Shelton took the field, and left Jellalabad on the 21st ult. with H. M. 44th regt., the 27th N. I., four of Capt. Nighoff's H. A. guns, the Shah's mountain train, two ressalahs Shah's 2nd cavalry, and four regiments of Jan Baz, for Singoo Khail, near the entrance of the Kyber Pass, where the refractory tribes are to be found. On reaching Pesh Bolak, the detachment will be joined by Capt. Ferris' regiments of Juzzalchees and Lieut. Dowson's regiment of Jan Baz. This is a strong force, and the making it so, we think, shows more sense than has been sometimes evinced; for we hear there are fifteen forts to be taken, and the detachment will, no doubt, be successful.—*Delhi Gaz.*, Mar. 12.

Our latest letters from Candahar mention that the Ghilzees are again giving trouble, and will have to be thrashed once more; and we fear our predictions of an unceasing petty warfare are to be fulfilled.

A letter received since the above was written, dated 14th ult., announces the arrival of the 38th N. I. at Candahar, all well. The Kojack was covered with snow when the troops came through the pass: this has been a remarkably fine season, as at other times the snow lies three feet deep.—*Ibid.*

The following letter is from Col. Shelton's brigade:—"Near Pesh Bolak, 24th Feb.—The force under the command of Brigadier Shelton, which left Jellalabad on the 21st, destined for the attack of Singoo Khail, arrived here this morning, and are encamped about four or five miles from the first range of hills, opposite the gorge of the pass. Through a glass the hills may be observed covered with people, and many on the forts at the entrance of the pass. Singoo Khail is five miles within; but a number of forts are on the way, which will not take long. The plan of operations intended to be adopted is not yet out, but it is said the two lower forts on the plain at the entrance are to be occupied this afternoon. Two thousand Khyberrees of the Cochec tribe have joined us, and we have with us Mackeson, the Political Agent. The brigadier, besides his usual staff, is also attended by two volunteer A. D. C.'s, Capt. Douglas and Patton. Mackeson and the latter, whilst reconnoitering last afternoon, were fired at repeatedly. It is said the chief has abandoned the fort opposite us at the foot of the hill, and gone to one further in: whether he will give us much trouble or not, is quite uncertain; however, his strong-hold is to fall. You shall hear again soon."

We regret to state that intelligence has this day been received that Capt. Douglas, the officer lately appointed deputy secretary to Government (son of Sir Howard Douglas), has been killed in Afghanistan in action with the Khyberrees; as also has Lieut. Pigou, of the engineers. Capt. Douglas fell in an affair against the Sarghoo Khail. Lieut. Pigou, was killed by the premature explosion of a powder-bag in blowing open the gate of a fort.—*Englishman*, Mar. 17.

The latest letters received from Afghanistan give but a cheerless picture of the aspect of affairs in that troubled country. Disaffection is rife throughout the empire—from Ghirisk to the Khyber, from the Bolan to the Hindoo Koosh—and rumours of approaching expeditions are current in every quarter. If we are not strangely mistaken, the coming spring will see many a corps in motion, for campaigns are now being talked of against Bajour, in the Kohistan, against the armed hordes of the Ghilzie country, and again in the Zamindauer. Regarding the origin of the recent outbreaks, strange stories are said to be afloat; and many do not scruple to declare that Shah Soojah-ool-Moolk himself is the prime agent in all these movements! We give this merely as an *on dit*; for, low as is our estimate of the character of the Cabul monarch, it is almost incredible that such black ingratitude should have a place in any man's heart.—*Hurhuru*, Mar. 20.

(The latest intelligence from Afghanistan will be found under the Bombay head.)

The Punjab.—Letters from Lahore mention that there is still much excitement in the Punjab; that the army is predominant. "So long," (writes our correspondent), "as Shere Sing abstains from any act that would restore the army to any thing like discipline, he is suffered to occupy the throne; but the first measure he may adopt for the restoration of good order and tranquillity will, we are assured, involve his expulsion from authority." Shere Singh, it is added, has confiscated the jagore of Jemmedar Eeshal Singh, which adjoins that of Raja Dhyran Singh, at Joomoo, with whom it is supposed this act of sequestration had its origin; a conclusion the more probable, inasmuch as Dhyran Singh, who is known to have a shro, for increasing his landed possessions, would doubtless be well pleased to add that adjacent property to his present domains. The maharajah has farther mulcted Sirdar Lena Singh, the Sindhawalla, of half his jagore, whose entire yearly proceeds were some five lakhs. A third sufferer from the vengeance or avarice of the sovereign, is Jeet Singh, brother of the above-named Lena Singh. This sirdar is just now at Umballa, if he has not yet proceeded thence as

Delhi, on a diplomatic mission from Chundkoor, the mother of No Nihal, to Messrs. Clerk and Metcalfe, of which the purport is an offer of six annas in the rupee, in exchange for such support from the Company as shall tend to her re-instatement on the musnud, as regent during the minority of the yet unborn offspring of her late son, or as queen in the event of the demise of that issue. The entire possessions of Jeet Singh have been appropriated by the maharajah, and, if any further stimulus were needed, the sense of injury produced in the sirdars, by the above and by similar confiscations, would doubtless excite them to the exertion of every effort for the subversion of Shere Singh's already wavering power. The fort and the treasury of Gobind Gurh have been committed to the charge of Sirdar Nihal Singh, of Aloo-waleea, with a jageer of ten lakhs. Dyan Singh, meantime, is strengthening certain of his fortified retreats in the mountains of Kashmeer, for the purpose of retiring thither "from the horrors of the revolution," if events should take some serious turn that he cannot control.—*Hurkaru*, Feb. 26.

The Buffs are still detained at the requisition of Mr. Clerk, who could not even tell when he should be able to permit them to proceed on their route to Cawnpore; of course all the other extra corps are similarly situated, and this would infer that some movement may yet be expected, or perhaps a reinforcement to the next convoy, especially as so large an amount of treasure goes with it.—*Delhi Gaz.*, Feb. 17.

Gen. Ventura's house was attacked by the Sikhs, for the purpose of seizing Gen. Court, who fled to Ferozepore. The house was nearly destroyed; two regiments, which were sent to protect the general, joined the insurgents. Shere Singh, without power, and a party, had marched from Peshawur.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Feb. 18.

There are at this moment many corps, both European and native, moving towards Ferozepore, in order to the formation there of an army of interference, on behalf, we presume, of Shere Singh. Major Gen. Lumley will be sent up very speedily, to assume special command of the troops on the frontier; so that Government have taken measures to prevent the Company's officers from being ousted this time out of the more responsible commands in war, and the army should feel grateful for that care of their interests.—*Englishman*, Mar. 1.

Orders have been issued for the formation of three brigades on the Punjab frontier, to take the field immediately after the rains, should there be occasion for their services. Several officers on the staff, who had applied to join their regiments on service, have been informed that their request cannot be complied with at present, no warlike operations being likely to take place till after the ensuing rains.—*Cour.*, Mar. 11.

We learn that Government have decided on the assemblage of a force of 25,000 men to be employed in the Punjab, and that orders to that effect will shortly appear. The Light Battalion, at present at Cawnpore, are under orders for Ferozepore. Four corps Native Cavalry will form part of the force. This arm will be commanded by the gallant Sir J. Thackwell, but we have not heard who will command in chief. The opinion is by no means confined to a few, that we shall not interfere with the Punjab, and that matters will be "patched up." But we cannot see how this can be. There is no party with whom we can "patch up" a treaty, no party that can of themselves guarantee to us the tranquillity of the Punjab, or a friendly alliance with us.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Mar. 6.

The departure of Gen. Lumley for these provinces has caused a very considerable sensation. All eyes are now turned towards our north-western frontier and the Punjab. The prevalent opinion, however, is, that no interference for the present will take place with the affairs of the Punjab. Raja Dheean Singh has had recourse to a measure, the result of which our Government await. It is an attempt to get rid of the more turbulent of the Sikh troops, by discharging them and replacing them by levies from the hill states dependent upon the Lahore government; in short, the policy by which the Porte reduced the Janissaries is in a kind of way being acted on at Lahore. The attempt has so far succeeded, that we understand the spirit of disaffection and disorder has been much checked, and the number of the soldiers dismissed has had a very salutary effect upon the others, who have been to some extent reduced to obe-

dience. Of the final result of the experiment, we confess we do not judge favourably. The raw levies intended to displace the old and disciplined soldiers of Runjeet will afford no support to the Lahore government, while the latter, let loose upon the country, will either form themselves into plundering bands, or enter the service of different chiefs, who, thus strengthened, will never rest until the Punjab revert to its old condition, and has a hundred independent and hostile chiefs over it. Whatever therefore may be the success of Dheean Singh's expedient, it is clear it will only be temporary, and that the interference of our government must be exerted and soon. Meanwhile, all is suspense, and the time for acting allowed to pass away; the hot weather is fast approaching when we cannot take the field without an excessive mortality among our European troops particularly, a circumstance which we cannot suppose the Sikhs to be ignorant of. Murder as usual stalks abroad, and the dagger and the cup are in high request. The last murder we have heard a report of was that of the Treasurer of the widow of Nao Nihal Singh, named Tek Chund, which somewhat resembled in its catastrophe that of David Rizzio, in so far that the murderers forced their way into the lady's apartment, and slew their victim at the very feet of his mistress. Whether an improper attachment existed between the two, or what was the cause of the act, we have not heard. The report further states that the Mace was herself wounded in endeavouring to save her servant.

Gen. Ventura has left Lahore and arrived at Ferozepore. Orders have been issued to stop the 3rd Local Horse *en route* from Saugor to Bareilly, and to send them on to Ferozepore, another item of our warlike preparations.—*Ibid.*, Mar. 11.

The Bombay *U. S. Gazette* adds the following important facts:—We have learnt from a letter, dated the 8th March, from the frontiers of the Punjab, that the army about to assemble, on the Sutledge, under Major Gen. Boyd, is to consist of nine regiments of infantry, European and native, and six regiments of European and native cavalry. Lieut.-Colonels Pattle, Cureton, and Pope are to be the cavalry brigadiers, and Colonels McCaskil, Dennis, and More, the infantry ones. The artillery is to be under the command of Brigadier Graham, of the horse artillery, and is to consist of six battalions, four of horse and two of foot.

Since writing the foregoing, we have seen some private letters from the Punjab, which mention the occurrence of another tragedy of a violent and ruthless nature. The old lady, who fixed herself upon the gaddee at Lahore for some time, and who afterwards resigned her pretensions for a consideration, namely, seven lacs per annum, has been butchered by a band of soldiers, who were employed and deputed to slay her paramour. As the assassins approached, she threw herself between them and the object of her regard, in the vain hope of arresting their design, and met her death while devoutly clinging to his person, to shield him from the weapons of the executioners.

Herat.—The Persians are advancing on Herat, and Yar Mahomed is conniving at it, say our letters from Candahar and other parts to the North West, while Major Todd has fled towards Candahar; one correspondent assures us that an express passed through Quetta, with despatches to this effect, on the 17th ult., and that Major Todd and staff were following the express, though it was feared that they would experience much difficulty and danger in getting clear of the place. Our letters direct from Candahar to the 14th inst. did not mention the circumstance, but one dated the 15th speaks of the business as quite certain: "All is bustle and alarm at the present juncture, consequent on the important fact of the Persians being in actual possession of Herat. It seems that Yar Mahomed Khan has entered into a treaty with the King of Persia, to coalesce with Kamran and the ex-chiefs of Afghanistan to dethrone Shah Shooja and to expel the British from Afghanistan. Our Political Agent at the Court of Herat, Capt. Todd, has been compelled to fly from the pending danger in the direction of Candahar with a small escort of 50 Sowars, expecting every moment to be intercepted and cut off. Such is the state of our political position at Herat; and melancholy is it, to find that we are so ill-prepared to

meet this sudden storm with a totally inefficient force at the most vulnerable spot, Candahar!"—*Delhi Gaz.*, Mar. 12.

A letter, dated 13th Feb. from Kutch Gundava, says: "Last night a despatch was received by the Political Agent, Mr. Ross Bell, from Major Rawlinson, at Kandahar, and was forwarded to the governments of Calcutta and Bombay, stating that Yar Mahomed had invited the King of Persia to send an army to take possession of Herat, and that it is certain that that army has been formed, and either is on its road, or will be immediately, for Herat. It is stated that there is no doubt that it will be at Herat before any force from Scinde can get there. Major Rawlinson has written facts in very plain terms, and there is nothing left if our government mean to have Herat in our influence, but to send an army to get hold of it."

Bokhara.—The *Delhi Gazette* states, that news from Bokhara give a lamentable account of poor Col. Stoddart, whose sufferings have at last driven him mad.

Joudpore.—It is firmly given out, that Rajah Maun Sing is preparing to visit Ajmere, with the intention of abdicating his gudder, since the Naths are not allowed to resume their sway in the Durbār. On the return of Luckmee Nath, some weeks ago, he took up his abode in the Mahun Munder, but the maharajah used every endeavour to reinstate him in his office as prime minister, which object his highness has not been able to attain, and the feeling that his power is only a name has led, it is supposed, to the present step. There is, consequently, much fear of fresh disturbances. —*Delhi Gaz.*, Feb. 3.

EXCERPTA.

At the examination of the Indian Academy, by Dr. Charles and the Rev. Mr. Boaz, twenty-nine native youths received prizes of English books, and six delivered recitations from Shakespeare, Addison, and other English authors.

The cultivation of hemp in the Himalayas, the article being of first-rate quality, promises to add another valuable article of Indian export. The character of the native cultivators is illustrated by the fact, that, in consequence of inquiries made on the subject, by Government agents, the culture is rapidly decreasing, from a fear that a higher assessment will be put upon the land.

A gentleman named Mardonald is making arrangements to bring to Simla from Bombay articles of consumption hitherto conveyed from Calcutta, at about two-thirds of the cost, by the Sutlej and Indus, the route being found safe and expeditious.

The annual accounts of the Bengal Military Fund, to the 31st December 1840, have been published, whence it appears that the receipts were Rs. 49,87,805; the disbursements, Rs. 11,82,217; leaving a balance of Rs. 38,05,588, which, with interest on capital, subscriptions and donations in England, and arrears in India, would amount to Rs. 39,96,454. The probable balance *against* the Fund in 1839 was Rs. 66,944. The number of subscribers is 2,407, being an increase of 113 over the last year.

There has been, for some time past, a misunderstanding between the managers of the Orphan Institution and the Saugor division of the army, owing to the latter having elected Dr. Spry as their representative, he being declared ineligible by the managers, on account of his being an office-bearer in the institution. Dr. Spry is in medical charge of the Lower Orphan School, and all office-bearers having been heretofore scrupulously excluded from the lists of qualified candidates for a seat in the management, the Saugor Committee were requested to proceed to a new election. They, however, persisted in their first choice, and have twice re-elected Dr. Spry, who still strenuously maintains his right to a seat at the board. The matter was referred to Government, and the reply received was to the effect, that Dr. Spry might, if he pleased, consider himself a manager, but that he would only be allowed to vote on matters connected with the Upper School.

Dr. Griffith, who was sent with the expedition across the Indus, in order to explore the botanical and sociological riches of Afghanistan, &c., has returned to India,

and has brought with him an immense collection of plants, and a large collection of specimens belonging to almost every branch of zoology; nor has geology been forgotten, he having collected a series of specimens in order to point out how much the nature of the rock influences the distribution of the organic kingdom.

The Government have offered the Salt Company a contract for five years for 55,000 maunds of salt, at the fixed minimum rate of 12 annas per maund. The portion of the works of the Company yet unfinished require Rs. 36,000 to complete.

The Commander-in-Chief has approved of the felt muster charobts for the Bengal sepoy, made up at the Jubbulpoor Thuggee manufactory, in charge of Capt. Brown, and has given instructions to all commanding officers to apply there for them when their men require new caps. At this establishment, carpets, setringees, tents, buggy-trimmings, ropes, and other minor articles, are made up by these once murderers.

Baboo Motee Loll Seal has offered to give a sum of Rs. 20,000 to the native who would first marry a Hindu widow.

At a meeting of the members of the Civil Fund, January 30, the accounts were duly passed. They exhibited an excess of receipt over expenditure of Rs. 46,000. The old directors were re-elected, with the exception of Mr. J. P. Grant, who, being about to depart for Europe, is succeeded by Mr. Mansell, as the representative of the interests of the civilians in the Agra presidency. A question was mooted as to whether an estimated deficit of 1841 would require to be provided for before it is an actual one, and by what amount of cess. This question was decided in the affirmative, and the present cess of eight annas per cent. fixed upon accordingly. A notice has since appeared, by order of the managers, stating that whereas, by the triennial adjustment made on the 1st January, it appears that the annual income of the Fund will not be sufficient to provide for the annual charges, and the surplus of Rs. 25,000—the former being calculated as Rs. 2,46,016, and the latter at Rs. 2,76,400—whereby is shown, including the surplus, a deficiency of Rs. 55,384, to meet which sum a cess on the allowance of subscribers is requisite of about three-fourths or 19 annas per cent., which is rendered imperative on the managers under the existing rules of the Fund to declare and cause to be assessed, and that, accordingly, the extraordinary subscriptions to be assessed on the allowances of all subscribers for the next three years from the 1st of January, 1841, is at the rate of three-fourths or 23 annas per cent. on the monthly allowances of every subscriber.

The *Friend of India* says, that "the mania for distilling rum continues on the increase, and that it has seized all classes, European and native, the humble scodra and the holy, twice-born brahmun; that we are making rum enough to drown all the temperance and abstinence societies in England; and that, if Parliament will but equalize the duty, our rum will possibly acquire an entire ascendancy in the home market; that sugar manufactories are springing up daily, and that we shall soon be able to export 50,000 tons by the year."

The *Calcutta Courier* states, on the authority of letters from Chota Nagpore, that the Coles are rapidly abandoning their wild habits, and manifesting an increasing desire for the blessings of social life.

At the last mela at Saugor, attended by 60,000 persons, the Rev. M. Bous, who went there to distribute tracts, witnessed the unusual sight of a native female preaching from some Sanscrit *Shikas*; her eloquence was very great: after having denounced rather largely on the merits of the work, she turned round and bade the whole assembly to worship the great idol.

Meerut was thrown into considerable excitement in consequence of the lady of an officer of rank having fled from the legal protection of her husband, and sought that of another to whom she was bound by no ties but those of unlawful attachment. The discovery of an assignation held in the house of the "injured husband" led to the flight of the lady. The former, and "the destroyer of his peace," met on the morning succeeding the lady's flight. Two shots were fired by the husband, without any injury to his opponent, who narrowly escaped, both balls striking—*and his*

clothes and the other his hat. One of the parties is a lieutenant-colonel; the other a gallant subaltern in a dashing Queen's corps.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Jan. 28.

The *Agra Ukhbar*, February 11th, states that a schism has taken place between the political authorities at Nusseerabad and Capt. Burt, the executive engineer, in consequence of the latter having carried off the material of some temples, as well as pieces of sculpture, from the sacred precincts of Mount Aboo. The political functionaries have reported Capt. B.'s conduct as desecration, and calculated to wound the prejudices of the natives.

The *Christian Advocate*, February 13, states that an attack had been made on the Baptist Mission at Sádámahl, near Dinajpur; the life of Mr Smylie, the missionary, was endangered, and one native catechist has been murdered. The parties suspected are a portion of a gang of coiners, who had been detected and exposed by some parties connected with the mission.

The chief magistrate of police imposed a fine of Rs. 250 on Capt. Warden, of the barque *Ariel*, for having detained or delayed forwarding the post-office packets which had been brought on board that vessel in May last.

Lena Sing, one of the Lahore courtiers who have taken part with the widow of Now Nehal Sing, is a man of some education for a Sikh. He is remarkable for his skill in caricature-drawing (which is not uncommon amongst his countrymen), and when Lord Auckland visited the court, he exercised his talent in some exaggerated likenesses of his lordship, his family, and suite. The Earl is depicted as an intellectual, tall, spare person, with an immensely long upper lip, and a low, receding, and most narrow forehead, and eyes of the dullest. Miss Eden is given as a fine woman, somewhat *passé*, but certainly not as the handsome and charming person she is said to be; while the young lady is painted with reddish locks, and a yawning giggle. The Bebeé Kalvin (Mrs. Colvin) is the "counterfeit presentment" of a she-cook, leaning with all her weight (and that is drawn as though it were enormous) on a man with his chin in the air, and one glove swinging in his unencumbered hand. There is, however, so little of character in Mr. Colvin's face, that this caricature is necessarily a failure.

The Supreme Government has published a proclamation regulating the gold coins issuing from the Government mints. They are to bear on the obverse the head of the Queen, with the words "Victoria Queen, 1841;" and on the reverse a lion and a palm-tree, with the designation of the coin in English and Persian below, and around the margin the words "East-India Company."

It has been decided that the sheriffalty of Calcutta shall henceforth be a permanent appointment, and that the sheriff shall combine with the duties of that office the functions of deputy likewise.

"Strolling with a friend through a village about ten miles from Calcutta, we came upon a ghaut, where a number of natives were bathing, chatting, laughing, and enjoying themselves. Immediately adjoining them, half-a-dozen dogs were fighting and making noise enough to disturb a whole neighbourhood. We walked towards them, and found they were devouring the body of a child, about five or six years of age. The bottom of the stomach was eaten away, the bowels all protruding; the legs were nearly devoured. From the appearance of the body, my friend (a medical man) said life was very recently extinct, and it was quite clear the child had never been in the water. Thus, it had been cast out where we found it, or, almost as probable, been killed where it was being eaten, under the very noses of the two-legged brutes luxuriating on the spot. Perhaps there are some who have lived long enough in this country to feel no horror, or rather, I would say, no astonishment at this. If so, what does it prove? Supposing we had read this statement in some modern travels among an unknown set of people; though they had been cannibals, it would have shocked us; yet here it takes place within a few miles of the capital of British India, under the walls, by the bye, of an Orphan Refuge."—*Notes of an Idler in the "Eastern Star."*

The *Englishman*, of March 8th, states that, at Cawnpore, a major, commanding one

of the new Light Battalions, had his tassets offended by the knapsacks of a company of N. I., and directed a committee to sit upon them. The committee did so, and condemned them. The result was communicated on parade to the men, who appeared to entertain a very different opinion. The order to "move off" was thrice given without being obeyed, and, at the fourth time, one sepoy declared aloud his intention not to wear any but his old knapsack. "The major, hereupon, charged the recusant, and with the arms nature gave him, attacked the man, clawing off his turban and pulling at his well-greased hair. The men subsequently moved off to their lines, something loth."

We understand that nine of the Civil Service Annuities of May 1840-41 have been taken up at the original rate, or half-value payment, by the following gentlemen :—Messrs. R. P. Nisbet, C. Phillips, R. C. Glyn, W. Wilkinson, H. Fraser, sen., T. P. Biscoe, W. Lambert, N. Smith, and the Hon. R. Cavendish; of the acceptance by one of the last-named gentlemen of the annuity there appear, however, to be some doubts. The annuities of 1841-42, it is contemplated, will be granted at the quarter-premium, with refund of excess subscription, after the 1st of May next, in accordance with recent orders from the Hon. Court. This measure will admit of about five or six retirements for that season.—*Cour*, Mar. 15.

The permanent revenue (according to a return lately submitted by the revenue accountant) derived from estates finally resumed under Resumption Laws, from the passing of Reg. 3, of 1828, up to the end of 1838-39, was Rs. 38,70,801. This does not include all the districts under the Bengal government, as the returns from Chittagong, Tipperah, Sarun, Monghyr, Bhaugulpore, and Backergunge, had not been made up.

The *Hurkaru* mentions the following extraordinary circumstance :—A case of death from poisoning happened in a near mofussil station, about a year ago; in consequence of suspicions, a judicial inquiry was held, but, for want of sufficient proof, and owing to the evidence of the station surgeon, who discovered no external marks to lead to the conclusion of the deceased having been poisoned, the matter fell to the ground, and the body received burial. Subsequently, the matter was again agitated; farther investigation was ordered by the Sudder authorities, and in the course of this second inquiry, the body was required to be examined. The entire corpus was found decomposed and dissolved, with the exception of the entrails, which were in an entire and undecayed state, as if they had been put under ground only the day before. The entrails were sent down to Calcutta, to the Government Chemical Professor, who detected a large quantity of arsenic, to the action of which he attributes the preservation of the entrails.

The long expected re-organization of the educational establishments of the N. W. provinces, has received the sanction of government, and orders have been received for carrying it into immediate effect. To the Delhi English College, Mr. Boutney has been appointed, on a salary of 600 rupees, as principal, and the re-modelling of the instructive department of our Oriental College has been assigned, as an honorary trust, to Mr. Thomason, secretary to the Agra government. A number of scholarships, on a scale of allowance varying from 8 to 40 rupees per mensem, are assigned to each institution, and a code of printed rules and regulations for the enforcement of effective discipline has been provided. These judicious arrangements, combined with the grant of Rs. 1,60,000 per annum, recently assigned by the Ministry of government to educational purposes, cannot fail to give an impulse to the more rapid diffusion of knowledge, if applied in a proper manner.—*Delhi Gaz.*, Feb. 17.

The *Englishman* states, upon the authority of a letter from Scinde, that the commission which sat upon Major Clibborn has re-assembled, and adheres to its former finding; adding that "the belief is general, that some additions have been made even less favourable than the former report to the parties implicated."

The government has resolved that the Secondary School, established in connection with the Medical College of Calcutta, for the education of native doctors, shall be
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placed under the control of the General Committee of Public Instruction, in all matters of education, superintendence, and discipline.

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRIAL OF A MOHAMEDAN LADY FOR MURDER.

A trial of considerable interest took place in the Supreme Court at Madras, on the 22nd January, in which a Mohamedan lady, aged twenty-five (who had been married at fourteen), was indicted for the murder of her husband, Yahiya Sahib, by giving him gruel mixed with arsenic, during the previous Ramazan. The body was disinterred, and the stomach submitted to the usual tests, when the presence of the poison was manifested. Two persons were likewise indicted as accessories. Some slave-girls proved that the wife had, under pretence of killing rats, procured the poison, and, with her own hands, ground it into powder; that in order to prove its efficacy, she had caused some of it to be administered to a pigeon and a crow, both of which died; the gruel was then mixed with it, and kept as if for the begum; the sahib being invited to visit his wife, on hearing of the gruel, asked for some, which his wife gave him; he drank of it, and died some hours after. The trial lasted two days; on the second, her counsel (Mr. Smyth) took an objection to the indictment. After some discussion, the judge (Sir Edward Gambier) allowed the objection; and, in consequence, the prisoners were pronounced *not guilty*; but the begum is retained in custody, as another indictment for murder will be preferred against her at the next sessions.

THE TEMPORARY COMMAND IN CHIEF.

The *Spectator* intimates, with regard to the late *pro tempore* appointment of Major Gen. Allan to the chief command of the army of this presidency, that though the Supreme Government has notified its disapproval of the step taken by the Madras authorities, it has "stopped short of annulling the act," on the ground that, "before such interference could take place, the occasion giving rise to it had ceased." The same journal further intimates that the affair has "been referred to the Home authorities, for their decision, in case of a like event occurring again." Presuming that our contemporary's information is authentic, we have to express our satisfaction at the course adopted by the great folks in Bengal. Had they cancelled Gen. Allan's appointment, very serious inconvenience could not fail to have been the result, for every order issued by the gallant officer to the army over which he was erroneously placed, would have been by that act rescinded.—*Herald*, Mar. 17.

DACOITS.

On the night of the 6th, a band of about a hundred men attacked and overpowered the guard over the treasury at the district station of Pimpulnair, and carried off treasure amounting to about Rs. 12,000, destroyed some stamp papers, and strewed the copper currency about the place. Suspicion attached to Kover Wussawa, a Mywass chief, in the strong territory of the Dang; consequently, the attention of the authorities was directed to that quarter, the west; but the robbers moved off in a S.E. direction, and encamped in a dell about fourteen miles from Malligannam. On the receipt of this information, on the evening of the 9th, Mr. Dalles, the 2nd assistant magistrate, with a party of troops under Capt. Mellor, 90th regt. M.N.I., set out after them, and continued the pursuit the whole of the following day, but did not succeed in taking any prisoners, although the track of the retreat of the robbers was quite fresh until it came to the Unkye hills, when all trace was lost. Capt. Graham, the Bheel agent, is still after them in H.H. the Nizam's dominions, whence, it is supposed, they originally came. One man (a peon over the treasury) was killed in the affair. Another was wounded, and the Duffadar's

horse was shot under him, and two prisoners liberated. The want of mounted police is stated to be the cause of the escape of the gang, as the greater part of the sowars were withdrawn some time ago for field service. The magistrate is using his utmost endeavours to find a clue to this robbery, as well as to several other gang robberies which have occurred within the last two years, by a party, it is supposed, formed into an organized gang, and carrying on their depredations. No less than six gang robberies have been committed, and the prisoners in the last scene stated that they were concerned in the whole of the rest. Rumours are rife that several influential natives, holding high offices under government, if not directly implicated in these, and partakers of a share of the booty, have hitherto connived at their transactions. — *Athenæum*, Feb. 12.

EXCERPTA.

The Report of the Madras Temperance Society complains of the many obstacles the friends of temperance in India have to contend with, in the many thousands of arrack-shops established under the sanction of Government by the abkarree contractors all over the country. The abkarree contractor, it is stated, was enabled to give upwards of Rs. 68,000 for the exclusive sale of intoxicating liquor in the Chingleput district only for the year 1840. This will give an idea of the consumption of liquor there must be among the natives, and the arrack farmer will not confine himself to the exclusive sale of ardent spirits or intoxicating liquors to the inhabitants, but will also find the means of selling clandestinely to European and native soldiers.

The Bishop of Madras confirmed upwards of 2,500 native children during his pastoral tour through Travancore and Tinnevely.

Capt. Harris, our executive engineer, the celebrated Eastern Nimrod, is about to leave Belgaum for another station, so the savage inhabitants of the ghauts will have a respite. The Belgaumites have been greatly amused at seeing Capt. Harris's cavalcade of elks and deer, of which he has a large number, these animals being daily trained and led round the fort by coolies. — *U. S. Gaz.*, Jan. 26.

An elephant's funeral took place at Bangalore in January. Jaulsee, an immense female elephant—which the mahout declared had attained the period allotted to man, viz. three-score years and ten, and was said to have borne the splendid howdahs of Hyder Ally, and his son Tippoo, in succession—was sent from Hoonsoor to Bangalore, for change of air, on the recommendation of the famous elephant-doctor at the former station; but her days were numbered, for she died in the commissariat-yard on the second morning after her arrival. Her funeral, which took place in the afternoon, was attended by all the elephants at the station. An immense hole was dug between the yard and the tank where the cattle drink, and, all preparations being made, ropes were fastened round the dead body, and these, being of considerable length, were then taken forward, and half-a-dozen elephants fastened to them, who, on being put in motion, slowly and silently dragged along their departed friend, followed by above a score of others, in melancholy procession. On reaching the pit, the ropes were extended over and the body drawn into it, when the whole cavalcade, turning up their proboscises into the air, gave a long shout of wailing and lamentation, which rang in the spectators' ears for hours after.

The *Madras Spectator* complains that "the disposition which has so frequently manifested itself to place the Madras army in an inferior position, and to strip it of the rights and appointments which on every principle of justice belong to it, has recently been strongly exhibited in the removal of the Tenasserim Provinces from the superintendence of our engineer department, and forming these provinces into a first class division in the Bengal establishment; the Madras engineers are thus permanently displaced from provinces garrisoned by their own army, and an officer of the Bengal engineers is appointed to the office from which the rightful owners have been so unceremoniously rejected."

Capt. Vallancey has been so successful in his exertions for the suppression of Thuggee to the northward, that he has cleared the province of Orissa and the whole

of the adjacent districts, as far as the frontier of Moorshuldabad, of that horrible pest. Capt. V. is about to proceed in a southerly direction, and will probably establish his next head-quarters at Coimbatore.

The *Fort St. George Gazette* notifies that a distribution statement and prize rolls, bearing the names of the corps, &c. entitled to share in the Zorapore spoil, have been transferred to the Presidency General Prize Committee, with instructions to issue the dividend forthwith. The amount realized by the sale of the property is Rs. 50,546, and the share of the same due to each rank is as follows, viz.—to Lieut.-Colonels Rs. 3,293, to Majors Rs. 2,195, to Captains Rs. 1,097, to Lieutenants, Assistant-Surgeons, and Ensigns, Rs. 548, to Overseers Rs. 137, and to the other subordinate ranks in proportion.

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. FARIAH.

In no part of his long, laborious, and inestimably useful official career, has the zeal of Mr. Fariah been more assiduously or unremittingly displayed than in attending with the utmost anxiety to the welfare, and delicacy to the feelings, of the native class of the community; and not only have these been met by unceasing appeals to his bounty, and draughts on his purse, never neglected or begrudged by him, but on no occasion when a native object was desired to be promoted, has his counsel and assistance, his advice and influence with Government, been neglected to be sought, and never, when the objects for which his countenance was desired were considered by him legitimate or beneficial, was it sought in vain. This has been the line of proceeding pursued by the natives towards the senior member of council up to the present hour, and this, up to the same period, has been the spirit in which it has been met. (Referring to their absence from the meeting at the Town-Hall.) We speak without proof, but not without warrant, when we say that such we have every reason to believe would have been the footing maintained between them so long as Mr. Fariah had remained in office, or been able to promote their views by his influence or exertions. Nay, moreover, had it been supposed that Mr. Fariah was likely on his return to his native land to have sought the station in public life—in Parliament or the India House—to which his rank and wealth entitle him, and which his talents and his virtues would have made him to adorn, we should have found no abatement in Parsee adulation, while he had favours to bestow, or influence to exercise. But it is understood now to be the pleasure of Mr. Fariah to retire into the shades of private life: he will no longer have the power—he never can lose the disposition—he possessed before, to benefit the natives; and the natives manifest their gratitude for past favours by turning their backs on the man who has just been showering favours so lavishly and profusely on their heads. Mr. Fariah was never a proselytiser; but he was a firm and impartial councillor, and the Parsee never can forget or forgive the solitary act of his life on which the most arrant intolerance and bigotry can place their finger, that, when an infuriated rabble wished to lay violent hands on a Christian pastor and two unoffending converts, he lent the arm of the civil power to overawe or defend from violence, just as he would have lent it, had Parsees been the successful apostles, and an European rabble the assailants of the trophies of missionary zeal. The native gentlemen in Bombay have, on the present occasion, put themselves in a position the precise reverse of that which it appears to have been their desire to occupy, and it is perhaps to us that the mischief is partly owing that they have come to labour under the hallucination as to their proceedings by which they at present seem to be deluded. It is true, that a special conclave, convened in the midst of matrimonial festivities—such was the primary arrangement of the plot—found that they had influence and unanimity enough in their council to prevent any single member of the native community of Bombay (with two most creditable exceptions) from coming forward; but these gentlemen very well know

that, however their wealth and local position might give them influence within the island of Bombay, they do not represent the intelligence or liberality of the native population of Western India any more than that acts such as we have described will meet with sympathy from the people of England. They have portrayed their own character, and their conduct is nothing one way or another to that of Mr. Farish, further than that it may put it out of his power, or of that of any other friend similarly well-disposed towards them, to serve them when the opportunity occurs. They have now given stronger public proofs than they ever before offered of the truth of the allegations made in reference to their intolerance, arrogance, and ingratitude.—*Bombay Times*, Feb. 20

With reference to the meeting which took place at the Town-Hall on the 18th to offer a testimonial of respect to Mr. Farish on his departure from India, it is somewhat remarkable, that at a special meeting of the managing committee of the Elphinstone Native Education Institution, held on the previous Friday (the 18th), and at which eleven of the most eminent native gentlemen attended,* and only four Europeans, an expression of thanks to Mr. Farish, and a minute to the following effect, were unanimously agreed to —

"Read a letter from W. C. Bruce, Esq., Chairman of the Committee, dated 6th February, requesting to convene a meeting to consider of some suitable mark of respect to be paid to the Hon. James Farish, Esq., on his approaching departure to England; and W. C. Bruce, Esq., having been called to the chair, submitted the following proposition:—

'That the Hon. James Farish, Esq., having been intimately connected with the Native Education Society since the period of its institution, and at all times one of the warmest and most zealous supporters of education among the natives, this committee cannot witness his approaching departure to Europe without recording its deep sense of the loss the interests of the Society will hereby sustain, and at the same time offering him its best wishes for a continuance of every happiness and prosperity in his native land.'

"Minutes:—'It being understood that a general meeting is to be convened at the Town-Hall, to enable the community to express their feelings of respect towards the Hon. James Farish, Esq., where the members of the managing committee now present will have an opportunity, should they think proper, of testifying their sense of Mr. Farish's merits in another manner, the foregoing resolution has been limited to an expression of thanks.'"

It is asked, "Why, if they cordially agreed in the latter, they withheld attendance from the more general meeting on the 18th?"

The following is a translation of a letter from a native, published in the *Bombay Samachar*, before the meeting at the Town Hall; it is understood to be an exposition of the opinions entertained by the natives towards Mr. Farish:—

"The Hon. Mr. Farish, member of council, being about to retire to his native country, preparations are in progress to present him with an address, and to raise funds for the purpose of founding scholarships in the schools of the missionaries under Mr. Farish's name. Another scholarship is also to be founded at the Elphinstone College, and the members of the committee of the Native Education Society are about to assemble to raise a subscription for founding a medical scholarship, in Mr. F.'s name.

"Now of these, no native will subscribe towards the first, because, if any one give money towards supporting the schools of the missionaries, he will be aiding and assisting in apostatising his countrymen, in consequence of which no native will join in this measure. As regards the medical scholarship to be called after Mr. Farish,

* Namely, Francis Cowjee, Esq., Jagannath Shankarsett, Esq., Jannabhai Jagannath, Esq., Bomanjee Hopbhaee, Esq., Purandhar Jannabhai, Esq., Manabhai Chintabhai, Esq., Akbar Ali Khan, Esq., Abdul Ali Mahomed Khan, Esq., Dattaji Chintabhai, Esq., Dattabhai Potangjee, Esq., and Umangharry Chintabhai.

my ignorant countrymen may be induced, some from motives of philanthropy, and others from those of ostentation, to subscribe towards this. I therefore inform my countrymen, that to give money towards such an object is by no means a bad thing; on the contrary, it is very charitable. But out of this arises another consideration, viz. that Mr. Farish did at all times, and to the utmost of his ability, aid the missionaries for the purpose of making renegadoes of the natives; more especially so, at the time when he was acting governor, when the two Parsee youths were converted by the missionaries, and when attempts were made for making more proselytes from among the natives. Besides all this, this gentleman has continued to the last to support such institutions, and to take an active part in assisting missionaries of all denominations, who have come out for the purpose of converting the natives, and of creating dissensions amongst them, causing the father to separate from the son, and the husband from the wife; therefore, whosoever contributes in money to any subscription raised to do honour to the name of such a person, would be grossly ignorant, opposed to the best interests of his countrymen, and one who would doubtless be looked upon or called the supporter of apostacy! It is, therefore, necessary to discountenance, or to remain back in this matter, and not to expose themselves to the censure of their countrymen.

"It is to be borne in mind that, during the government of Mr. Farish, a police constable forcibly tore up and destroyed from off the persons of two Parsee prisoners the *suddra* (sacred waistcoat) and *kustee* (sacred thread or cord); and though a complaint about it was lodged, yet this individual (the constable) received no punishment whatever for the offence. I readily admit that Mr. Farish is full of benevolence, abounding in works of charity, commiserating the sufferings of the wretched and the poor, and is of a saint-like spirit. But, notwithstanding the consideration of these his pious virtues, I deem it necessary to bring to notice the circumstance of the natives having already memorialized, as far as England, against the acts of the government of Mr. Farish; and now, forgetting this, and with a view to propitiate this gentleman's favour, were the natives to assemble together to present him with an address, or rather epistle of faith and confidence, would it not appear contradictory? and should, at any future time, there arise occasion to forward any complaint to England, how could a representation of the sort be believed, when the parties in England would perceive or consider that while these people are, on the one hand, framing a complaint, they, forgetting this, are on the other as readily doing homage to the very party complained against? Besides which, the said Mr. Farish, in the reply to the native community, admits, on the part of the Government, that the Government people stand quite aloof from aiding in the business of conversion; but, at the same time, if we look on the other side, we observe that he goes on conducting the affairs and increasing the means of conversion. I give this warning beforehand, and I trust it may not pass away without effect; and if the natives wish to be charitable, then they have a hundred other ways of doing so."

ENTERTAINMENT TO THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. FARISH.

On the 19th February, the Governor gave a banquet to the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Farish, and their ladies, on their departure to their native land. The heads of society were invited, and about eighty persons (including the Bishop, Sir Thomas McMahon, the Hon. Mr. Anderson, Sir Henry Roper, and the Judges of the *Sudder Adawlut*) sat down to a splendid dinner. When the cloth was removed, Sir James Carmac proposed the health of Sir John and Lady Awdry. He particularly dwelt on the services of the learned judge in the cause of education, and regretted that the Committee of Instruction would lose his valuable assistance as chairman.

Sir John Awdry, in returning thanks, said, that when he came out, three judges who had preceded him had died, and some questions had arisen which had occasioned him much anxiety on assuming his important duties; but he had uniformly received every attention and consideration from the judges of the Hon. Company's service. He eulogised Mr. Romer, who was Acting Governor on his arrival. He

had sat longer on the bench than any judge since the constitution of the Recorder's Court, having spent ten years in India, and he should carry away with him the kindest feelings and recollections of the scene of his labours.

Sir J. Carnac then proposed the health of Mr. and Mrs. Farish. He bore testimony to his abilities and zeal for the service, and regretted much the loss of so valuable a colleague. No eulogium of his could enhance the appreciation of his private character, and he would carry with him the respect and regard of all classes to the country of his birth.

Mr. Farish returned thanks. He had been many years in this presidency, and its best interests would always be an object of solicitude to him.

Sir John Awdry proposed the health of the judges of the Hon. Company's Courts, from whom he had always received the greatest attention and assistance. He regretted that the proposition of Sir Elijah Impey, of placing some judges of the Company's service on the bench with the judges of the Supreme Court, had fallen to the ground.

Mr. Anderson returned thanks.

NAPANEE, IN THE SOUTH MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

Bombay Castle, 8th March—In publishing for general information the following extract of a letter to the address of Lieut. Warburton, Deputy Assist. Adj. General of the southern division of the army, from Major Vivian, commanding a detachment lately sent to regain possession of the fort of Napanee from a body of insurgent Arabs, the Hon. the Governor in Council begs to offer his best thanks to Major Vivian, and the officers and men under his command, for their zealous and gallant conduct on this occasion, which terminated in the unconditional surrender of the garrison.

By order of the Hon. the Governor in Council.

J. P. WILLOUGHBY, *Secy. to Govt.*

"Sir,—I yesterday did myself the honor to apprise you, for the information of the Major General commanding the division, that the insurgents in the fort of Napanee had surrendered themselves unconditionally. I beg now to forward, for submission to the Major General, a report of our operations against the fort.

"On the morning of the 19th inst. the detachment under my command arrived before the Fort of Napanee, and took up its encamping ground at about 1,000 yards from the fort, to the westward, having the ruins of the unfinished fort between the camp and the fort. On the same evening, a reconnoitre was made round the fort, when I discovered that the Pettah, which is to the eastward, ran close up to the only gateway of the fort, outside of which the enemy had taken a position, in a battery of 3 guns on the crest of the glacis. As my object was to obtain the entire capture of the garrison, I resolved on making an attack on the enemy on the Pettah side, to draw the insurgents in, and to keep possession of the buildings of the Pettah, which commanded the entrance to the fort. For this purpose a party, as per margin,* under my command, marched from the camp on the morning of the 20th, reached the enemy's position by day-break, when it was immediately carried, as reported in my letter of the 20th inst.; the enemy, as contemplated, taking refuge within the fort; the houses in the immediate vicinity of the gate and a small chokry to the left of the entrance to the fort that had been in possession of a party of Arabs were occupied by the detachment, the gun placed in position, and a fire kept up during the day, which destroyed the parapets, and silenced the enemy's fire, which had early in the day been kept up briskly on our position. I left this detachment under Capt. Faunce, of H. M.'s 4th King's Own, and nothing could have been more satisfactory than the manner in which that officer, and all under him, held that position. Having returned to camp, I found it advisable to remove the projected position of the mortar battery to a natural

* 1 Nine pounder, Capt. Burgess; Light Company, H. M.'s 4th King's Own, Captain Faunce; 28th Lt. Co. Rifles, Capt. Bayly; 18th Regt. N.L., Light Company, Lieut. Stevens; Staff Officer, Capt. Hall.

good position to the north-east of the fort, distant ~~about~~ 700 yards, and having succeeded in closing the entrance to the fort, I shifted my camp a few hundred yards to the rear of its former position, to afford more complete shelter to the followers. The mortar battery commenced playing at 9 A. M. upon the fort, and continued doing so till the evening, when it was discontinued in consequence of the insurgents expressing a wish to capitulate; but the terms not being granted, the battery re-opened on the ensuing day, and the fire was kept up till past 11 o'clock A. M., when the enemy surrendered unconditionally.

"The whole of the artillery practice has been most efficient, and I am greatly indebted to that arm and to Captains Hall and Burgoyne for the cheerful and zealous manner in which all their duties have been conducted. The ordnance captured amounts to 56 pieces, and the total casualties on our side are four killed and seventeen wounded. I have been unable to ascertain the number of killed and wounded of the enemy, but I believe about 30 have been wounded and twenty killed. The number of prisoners amounts to about 350.

"I have, &c.

"(Signed) R. J. H. VIVIAN,

"Commanding Field Detachment.

"Camp before Napanee, 22nd February, 1841."

Return of the killed and wounded.

Officer, Lieut. Stevens, 18th N. I., wounded slightly; Foot Artillery, 1 dangerously wounded; H. M. 4th Regt., 1 killed and 3 wounded; 1 dangerously, 2 severely, and 2 slightly; 18th Regt. N. I., 1 killed and 1 severely wounded; 20th do. do. 1 killed and 3 slightly wounded; Camp followers, 1 killed and 6 wounded. Total killed, 4; wounded, 17.

AFFGHANISTAN AND SCINDE.

A Cutchee correspondent writes us that letters of a late date have been received at Kujjuck from Major Rawlinson. The Herattees are believed to be advancing, prepared to attempt the dethronement of Shah Shoojah, and proclaiming Kam Ran Shah king of Cabool, as representative of the elder branch of the Royal family. If this latter piece of information prove correct, they are rushing on their fate more rapidly than we could have hoped for; they leave us no alternative. Herat must be taken and annexed to the Dooranee empire; its sovereign has proclaimed himself a traitor. And yet the occupation of a territory, 700 miles from our East Indian frontier, and whose revenue does not exceed £60,000 a-year, might cost us more than it is worth.—*Bombay Times, March 24.*

Extract of a letter, dated Camp, en route to Girisk, 23rd February:—"Major Todd and the Herat Mission have fled from Herat, Yar Mahomed having usurped the supreme power there, and being caught corresponding with all the chiefs round this, inciting them to rebellion, and promising to march to Candahar and join against us. We have not heard of Todd's safe arrival at Girisk yet, and what with Yar Mahomed in his rear, and Aucter Khan in front, he is in a perilous position. The 2nd Regt. B. N. I. and Shah's 1st Cavalry and 5th Infantry are now on their way to attack the latter. Expresses have been sent off for European regiments, battering guns, and all disposable troops, both to Scinde and Cabool. The pear is at last ripe, and we must now carry out the orders of the Home Government and occupy Herat, or the whole country will be in rebellion against us. The Yar is putting to death all those who befriended the English, and selling the people and committing cruelties of every kind. We are off to fight Aucter Khan, who is on the road, trying to intercept Todd. The enemy is some sixty miles off."

The following is an extract of a letter from Candahar, dated 22nd February:—"The Shah's N. I. under Capt. Woodburne, and about 500 horse under Capt. Leeson, left this on the 20th inst. to reinforce the troops at Ghirisk. The 20th N. I., under Lieut. Col. Weymer, arrived here on the 9th, and form part of our garrison."

A letter dated Ghirisk, Feb. 22nd, contains the following extract, announcing the

safe arrival of Major Todd and the officers of the mission :—" Major Todd and the officers of the Herat Mission reached this place in safety yesterday evening, escorted by Sirdar Futteh Khan (a cousin of the minister), who had been appointed Mymandar, and through whose influence all the property brought away from Herat was preserved from plunder on the road."

We have just received the following short notice of an unfortunate affair in Cutchee, where our troops have received a check, and, as it seems, a severe one. Two or three officers (we are uncertain which, for in some letters Lieut. Shaw, who is in the following return as killed, is merely reported as severely wounded) have fallen, together with some forty rank and file. Col. Wilson is reported as dangerously wounded.

" Camp, Sukkur, 25th Feb. 1841.—This morning's Tappal brought us the following distressing intelligence from head-quarters. A few days ago the political agent sent a party to Seebee, a town about thirty miles from Lehree, and in parallel position with Dadur, consisting of one troop H. A., one wing 3rd L. C., and 2nd Grenadier Regiment and a few Ressalah, under the command of Col. Wilson, to demand the yearly tribute of one lac of rupees due to Shah Shoojah, by the Kajucks; the chief not much relishing this demand, and imagining that his country would be taken from him, determined to risk the chance of a battle. After a sharp conflict, which lasted nearly seven hours, our troops were obliged to retire, with a heavy loss on our side, viz. Lieut. Shaw, Commissariat officer, Lieut. Falconer, 2nd Grenadiers, and Lieut. Creed, of the Artillery, killed; Lieut. Col. Wilson wounded; and forty-four rank and file killed and wounded. The loss of the enemy is not known, for our troops had not the slightest chance of getting into the town. Large reinforcements have been sent off to bring the Kajucks to a sense of their duty."—*Ibid.*, March 10.

Col. Wilson has since died of his wounds, and ten of the wounded men of the 2nd Grenadiers have died.

It appears, by letters from Kurrachee of the 1st of March, that the Kujuck tribes, who occupy a territory, called the district of Seebee in the N.E. corner of the plain of Cutch Gundava, and command the water-courses from which the latter is supplied, not being either able or willing to pay their arrears of tribute to Shah Shoojah, which amounted to Rs.44,000, resolved to fight. It was accordingly determined to send a force against the chief fortified town, about seven coss east from Dadur, which from the district is commonly called Seebee, while its real name is Kujuck. The district of Seebee contains about thirty villages, each under its own peculiar ruler, styled Hakim. The chief town, where all the influential chiefs reside, is Kujuck or Seebee, which contains about 4,000 men, chiefly of the Kujuck tribe, Purnee Patans, and Selanee Beloochees; the town has water on three sides, while the fourth is described as impracticable for artillery. The people of the district are Putans, of the Baroksy clan, and have always paid tribute direct to the Afghan Government, and been independent of the chief of Khelat, the annual revenue amounting to about Rs.36,000, while the entire population does not exceed 6,000 men, of whom 1,000 only are fighting men, who have no guns, but are armed with matchlocks, and mostly infantry. Against this town a force under Col. Wilson, of the 3rd cavalry, consisting of one troop of the horse artillery, the 3rd cavalry, some of Skinner's and Curtis's horses, and a wing of the 20th N.I., left Baugh, distant about forty miles. To join this force 200 of the 2nd grenadiers, under Capt. Rollings, with Lieuts. Hogg, Falconer, and Morrison, marched from Dadur on the 18th ult., and a junction was effected before Kujuck on the 20th. An attack was concerted and was so far successful, that it is said a lodgement was effected within the gate by Lieut. Creed, with about forty men, when he was shot through the heart, and the men, attacked by ten times their number, were obliged to give ground. In the mêlée, Lieut. Falconer, of the grenadiers, and four Europeans were killed, and Lieut. Col. Wilson wounded in the thigh; also Lieut. Shaw, of the commissariat, severely, and forty natives. The place is described as being very strong, and requiring battering artillery, having water nearly all round. The garrison was estimated at 1,800 men, but might have consisted of many more. *Asiat. Journ. N.S. Vol. 35. No. 137.*

The men of this tribe are said to be very desperate fellows, having never been vanquished by the Murrees or other neighbouring tribes. On the receipt of this intelligence at Bugh, the whole force was ordered to move out against the place on the following day (the 22nd). The common error of despising an enemy appears here to have been the primary cause of the disaster. Had the whole Bugh force moved at once, this would have been spared. The force under Col. Wilson appears to have been destitute of *matériel* for taking a fortified place. No battering train, no pioneers, no scaling ladders are mentioned, merely the guns of a troop of horse artillery, six-pounders, insufficient to make any impression on a strong fortress, with mud walls, a wet ditch, and garrisoned with 1,800 desperate fellows.—*Bom. Gaz.*, Mar. 12.

We cannot say too much of the gallantry of Lieut. Creed in leading his troopers on, or of the bravery of the thirty good and true men by whom he was supported; but the fight was too unequal to be successful, and, after a desperate attack, their leader fell, with five of his men killed and thirteen severely wounded, and the men were compelled to retire. At this juncture, our force re-collected, and retreated some 200 yards from the fort, when the Kujjuck women appeared, with *Korans* on their heads, and cried for quarter; assuring us, that, on this being granted, the chiefs would come out and make their submission. This arrangement was made; but hour after hour passed and the chiefs did not appear; still our measures continued pacific, and the troops retired to their encampment for the night. A report was now spread, that the Kujjucks intended to attack our force during the night, and the men remained under arms; this ruse of the enemy succeeded admirably, for, during the period of the expected attack, the Kujjuck chiefs, with their families, left the fort and escaped into the hills, and when the re-inforcement arrived, under the general, nothing of course was found to contend with but empty walls. Had a wing of H.M. 40th regiment accompanied the first force sent against the gates of Kujjuck, the chiefs, we think, would not have escaped so easily.

Previous to this gallant band's attempt to retrieve the fortunes of the day, the artillery had taken up a position 150 paces from the gate, but after the fall of Lieut. Creed no further attempt was made to carry a town defended by so large a body of brave and desperate men, fighting as the Kujjucks were for the defence of their families, whom, it would appear, they had determined to remove, on refusing to pay their arrears of tribute, to a place of safe retreat, but were prevented doing so on the night of the 20th by the appearance of our troops. It seems that a large number of the Kujjucks lined the gateway of their fort, armed with swords and daggers; they fought as such men would do under the circumstances; but although numbers and position defeated our object, the enemy suffered severely, and eight chiefs fell at the gate in defence.

The Kujjuck fort is described as strong, and surrounded by a deep dry ditch, through which the troops advanced to a gateway, within which was the gate attacked. This was lined with ~~about~~ 900 Kujjucks, and was, therefore, a strong position. It was opposite this ~~gate~~ that Capt. Leslie opened fire to cover the advance of the infantry—and it was endeavouring to force this that Lieut. Falconer, at the head of the grenadiers, was killed with five or six of his men—Lieut. Shaw, again attempting it, was severely wounded, and the third gallant leader, Lieut. Creed, fell.

The Kujjuck country is a remarkably fine one; the fort is surrounded by ~~grain~~ fields, and the prize-money in grain will certainly be considerable. The Kujjucks possess the bravery, figure, and general appearance of the Afghans, and are, it is said, descended from that stock.—*Times*, Mar. 24.

Col. Stacey, we learn by letters of the 5th of March, had arrived at Kotra, accompanied by Gool Mahomed, and Mir Boher, as negotiators between the political agent and Nusseer Khan: the young chief still fears to come in, notwithstanding the interviews he has had with Col. Stacey. He is now said to require to meet the political agent personally and alone, and that during the negotiations the army shall be withdrawn.

The whole country appears to be in a state of half-smothered excitement, awaiting the turn of events only to assume the character of peace or war, as the interests of those concerned may seem to render most advisable—we hope Nusseer Khan will not play us any tricks, and yet, after the affair at Kujjuck, we cannot but think that a blow struck somewhere with effect, as it was at Kotra, would be productive of good. Barbarians are apt to misconstrue pacific measures, and to imagine they imply fear and weakness in those who use them. We have now a large proportion of Europeans in the field, and certainly no want of means, if judiciously applied. We therefore hope to see signal retribution taken for this affair at Kujjuck, and a full knowledge of our power, as well as our clemency, acquired by these rebel tribes. With Nusseer Khan, matters seem drawing to a close, but we should have more confidence in the result of the present movement, were the young Khan acting under a better and more honest adviser than Gool Mahomed.—*Times*, Mar. 24.

Two steamers are in orders to proceed to Scinde, which are to convey a large body of European recruits for H. M.'s 40th, 41st, and other corps, in Scinde, &c. Report also says H. M.'s 17th foot are likely to revisit the scenes of their former conquests, and that two native regiments are also to be despatched to that quarter.—*Gazette*, Mar. 26.

A letter from Scinde, dated March 12th, says:—"A battering train is preparing at Sukkur for the siege of Herat. The troops proceeded up the Bolan Pass on the 9th. The hills on this side the Bolan are reported to be covered with the hill tribes, ready to pounce upon the outposts as soon as the grand army is out of sight—they are now in league with the Heratees and Persians, and it is their object to cut off all supplies from this side the Bolan; and it is believed that the Persian emissaries are now on the hills in disguise, stirring up the Murrees, Boojtees, Kulpur Borgies, Kujjucks, and all the hill tribes, to revolt; and have even gone so far as to persuade the humblest class, the Scindians, that the protection which is now given them is for no other purpose but to fatten them for a grand sacrifice at the end. The 6th regiment is ordered from Sukkur to the field without delay; the wing of the 8th goes to Shikarpoor; and the 1st Grenadier Regiment, with a company of Golumdaus, are left to protect the garrison of Sukkur—the granary of the grand army, the prop and life of the whole force; in which is stored, by a year's unwearied exertions of the commissariat department, sustenance for nearly 80,000 souls, and 15,000 head of cattle; and if this post was once forced and plundered, what would the grand army do?"

The letters from Northern Cutchee are eminently satisfactory. The Murrees have been so admirably managed by Capt. Brown, that they have at length come in and agreed to observe all the terms required from them. Our last information gave us the news of the alarm of the tribes on the approach of the political agent at Lehrs. Capt. Brown, therefore, finding that this active mode would probably produce very troublesome results, determined to seek the tribes at their own haunts, and, accompanied by only half a dozen of the Doombie tribe, went into the hills through the pass of Nufook. About half-way to Kahun, he met the chiefs, and they readily swore not to commit plunder in the plains; but more than this was required, and after a lengthened conversation, Capt. Brown succeeded in persuading a nephew of the chiefs, and a few other influential persons, to accompany him to Lehrs, making himself personally responsible for their safety. When arrived, these parties promised all that was required, and being laden with presents by the political agent, returned highly pleased with the interview. The Murrees, it appears, had not the slightest intention of defending themselves in the event of an attack, but, on the contrary, had videttes posted, whose information would allow them time for flight, in the event of any alarming movement on the part of the army at Bhang.

The Beebee Gunjam has left Lehrs, and is now at Gundava; she is represented as a pleasing-looking, intelligent person. Her reception appears to have gratified every body, and she is now doubtless employed in influencing those over whom she has so great a control. The Beebee was supplied with a taxi to travel in by the pull.

tial agent, and can now scarcely regret the wandering life she has so lately led, or wish for its renewal. Nusseer Khan is still in the neighbourhood of Melat.—*Gaz., Mar. 16.*

It would appear, that on the 20th, when the first force went up to the Kujjuck fort at Sibbee, the Political Authority, on arriving there, commanded its surrender, which being refused, the attack was commenced, and the result such as has been before mentioned by the correspondent to whom we are indebted for our first information on the affair. During the night, the Kujjucks evacuated the fort; and on the arrival of the second force, under General Brooks, it was found abandoned.

About the 10th of February, a large force, 1,200 Afghan horse, left Candahar for the Zamin Dawar district, still in a state of decided rebellion. The enemy's force, under the chief Akhter Khan, notwithstanding the visitation he lately met with from our arms, being still gathering in strength about Zarurk.—*Id., Mar. 24.*

EXCERPTA.

There is stated to be, in the Company's stores at Bombay alone, about 1,500 tons of coal-dust, for which no use whatever has yet been found out, and it is calculated that this will be almost the quantity annually left on hand of waste, which is estimated to equal ten per cent. on the coal employed in the steam-packets. An attempt to mix the dust with tar, so as to make it serve as fuel, has failed, and it is a problem which remains to be solved, how this large quantity of waste coal can be usefully consumed.

An ordinance has been published by the Governor-General of Portuguese India, declaring the ports of Goa, Demaun, and Diu, free ports.

The journal of Lieut. Loveday was found in the house of Rama Dewan, at Khelat, and is in the care of Lieut. Hammersley, of the Bolan Rangers.

The monied natives here have taken a sudden dislike to bank notes, from the circumstance of several rich Marwarries having been robbed at different times of notes, to the amount of two, three, and four thousand rupees; and also from "a goat, while a money-lender was busily counting his slips of paper, snatching at and swallowing notes valuing Rs. 3,000!"—*U. S. Gaz., Feb. 23.*

The troops at Dadur suffer much from ulcers, not peculiar to Scinde, as it has similar characteristics to the Bagdad blain, and that from which troops are found to suffer very severely at Aden. It attacks all classes, Europeans and natives; permanent scars usually result, and the ulcer seldom terminates before six months. The application of caustic or dry calomel will in some cases suddenly arrest the progress of the blain, but in this case the scar becomes more unsightly.

Lieut.-Col. N. Wallace, of the Bengal army, is the bearer of a most rare and valuable present to our gracious Queen, from his Majesty Shah Kamran of Herat, consisting of a most superb illustrated copy of the *Shah Nameh*, and stated to be the most beautiful thing of the kind ever seen in the East.—*Times, Mar. 13.*

Bundka Ali Khan, Nawab of Cambay, died suddenly on the 17th March: his brother, Ali Yawur Khan, was proclaimed on the same day.

A letter from Cabool encloses a copy of an inscription on a monument erected over the remains of the late Dr. Lord. These have been interred, along with those of his unfortunate companions, Captains Fraser and Crispin, so as to be as far as possible removed from the risk of injury or insult from the natives. A request had been forwarded to Dr. Lord's relations at home, that his friends now in Cabool might be permitted to erect to his memory a monument in the church of his native parish.

An application to the Supreme Court, in the matter of the administration with will annexed of the effects of the late Mr. Forbes, surgeon, 1st Bombay Light Cavalry, has been the subject of some strong observations by Sir Henry Roper, one of the judges of the Court. It appears that Mr. Charles Forbes, of the house of Forbes & Co., had applied for the administration as the attorney of the deceased's

father and next of kin; and that the judge wrote upon his petition certain observations upon the form of it, and his suspicions that a prerogative probate in England had been improperly obtained. Mr. Forbes made application to the Court to have this petition taken off the file, and a copy, without the remarks, substituted, which was refused.

Burma.

A letter from Rangoon, dated 13th February, gives an account of a fire that broke out on the 8th, and consumed a great portion of the town —

"It commenced near the bakery, and came on us so suddenly that we had no time to save a single article from the upper stories; the Godowns very fortunately stood long enough to enable us to get all out of them. To the northward, as far up as the Catholic church, which remains, although the priest's house, just behind it, is gone, all is swept clear, with the exception of the residency, which has suffered in the doors and windows, however, and all the houses on the south side of the street in which it stands, down to the town, all burnt — the worst of the whole is the loss of life, which has been very great: about thirty people, men, women, and children, have been burnt in their houses. The whole loss of property is not short of four or five lakhs. The fire was the effect of accident, but several people were observed spreading it, and two of them were caught in the fact, but as they were Myo Wong people, it is supposed they will escape the fate they deserve. The authorities here have been much to blame; their people, instead of being employed to stop the fire, were busy plundering; this fact is so notorious, that the probability is it will reach the King's ears."

We learn that difficulties have occurred to interrupt the course of trade between the Shan States and Maulmain, and that, consequently, our commissariat may not expect, this year, the usual supply of cattle from that quarter. We hear that some more than 200 persons, traders from Maulmain, who went up to those regions several months ago, with various articles of commerce, are still there, and that, among them, there is computed to be about a lakh of rupees, which cannot be employed in any investments. About 200 cattle were purchased, and while on their way to Maulmain were stopped by authority, and are not permitted to proceed till the purchasers shall have given the names of all the persons of whom the cattle were purchased. The object of this requisition is to levy a tax upon the former owners of the cattle, or, in other words, to abstract a certain part of the price realized by the sale of the cattle. The tendency of this proceeding, it will at once be perceived, is inevitably to put an end to the trade in question. It is not at all unlikely that this interference is agreeable to orders received from the seat of government at Bangkok, and may possibly bear some relation to the position of our affairs with the Chinese empire. — *Maulmain Chron.*, Feb. 3.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The advices from this colony, which are to the end of October, communicate but little local intelligence.

The Legislative Council adjourned on the 24th October. On the previous day, the Governor announced to the Council, that the land-fund amounted to £306,000, and he expected that, at the end of the year, if sales went on in the same proportion, and with like success, it would exceed £350,000.

Complaints are made of the critical position of the money market, owing to the great pressure, the primary cause of which is said to be excess of speculation on doubtful capital, which was encouraged by the too great facility of discounting at the banks.

From statistical returns laid before the Council, the following data are extracted. —In the year 1839, the exports were £948,776; the imports, £2,236,371: the chief article of export was wool, £442,504; the imports from Great Britain were £1,251,900. The tonnage was, in that year, inwards, 135,474 tons; outwards, 124,776 tons. The population was as follows: men, 63,784; women, 21,998; children, 28,604; total, 114,386.

New Zealand.

The settlers at Port Nicholson, alarmed at the act of the Sydney Legislature respecting land-titles in New Zealand, sent a deputation to Sir George Gipps, which arrived at Sydney on the 20th September, and had a long discussion, in which Sir George maintained the principle of the Act of Council. But, while he asserted the justice and policy of disallowing claims to land in New Zealand founded on alleged purchases from the savages, he admitted that a body of colonists, who had provided a large fund for the emigration of labour, and had actually established themselves in New Zealand with a considerable capital and all the means of forming a prosperous settlement, were entitled to the favourable consideration of Government. He therefore consented, on the part of the Crown, that the site of the town of Wellington, with 100,000 acres in its neighbourhood, should be granted to the settlers, and appropriated according to the terms of sale forming the contract between the settlers and the New Zealand Company. This arrangement very nearly resembles that which was made here by Lord John Russell; but the instructions relating thereto, which were sent from England in December, would not reach New Zealand till about the present time. The deputies were perfectly satisfied with the decision, and had sailed for Port Nicholson.

The *Australasian Chronicle*, November 12th, publishes Sir George Gipps's instruction to the commissioners of inquiry into land titles in New Zealand. The commissioners are to proceed with all convenient despatch to the Bay of Islands, wait on the Lieut.-Governor, and advise with him as to the best means of entering on their duties; they will not be subject, generally, to the control of the Lieut.-Governor. Either the official protector of aborigines, or some person appointed in his stead by the Lieut.-Governor, must be present at all their investigations, in order to protect the rights and interests of the natives. The attendance of competent interpreters must also be insured. The commissioners are to conduct their proceedings, as far as they conveniently can, with open doors, especially whilst witnesses are under examination.

The *Lloyd Nantais* announces, that the French colonists sent out to New Zealand, in the *Comte de Paris*, had landed in that island, and commenced their settlement without any impediment on the part of the English. The French planters had established their own laws, and elected for their governor M. de Belligny, a young naturalist, travelling at the expense of the Paris Museum. All the plants brought from France had succeeded. The vines, mulberries, and tobacco, were also doing well.

China.

The following official communication of the destruction of the forts of Chuenpee and Ty-kok-tow, is published by the Governor-General of India:

"At eight o'clock this morning [*sic*] the royal marines of the squadron, the detachments of the 26th and 48th regiments, and the 37th Madras N. I., and Bengal volunteers, were landed, accompanied by the detachment of royal artillery, with one 24-pr. howitzer and two 6-pr. field guns, together with a division of seamen belonging to the *Wallaby*, *Blenheim*, and *Melville*, in all about 1,400 men; the land forces under the command of Major Pratt of the 26th Cameronians, copy of whose report will explain the details of military operations, which were admirably executed.

"The *Queen* and *Nemesis* steamers were placed in position for throwing shells into the upper fort by Commander Belcher of the *Sulphur*, and soon made an impression; a division of ships, consisting of *Calliope*, *Hyacinth*, and *Larne*, under Capt. Herbert, attacked the lower fort on the sea face, and in less than an hour silenced the guns, although a number of troops remained within the walls. By ten o'clock, the troops had advanced and carried the entrenchments with their field batteries; Major Pratt himself, and two or three marines, were in possession of the upper fort, and the British colours hoisted; the lower fort was speedily surrounded, and stormed by the entrance, as well as the wall, by a party of royal marines, and the Union Jack displayed on the rampart.

"The management of Ty-cock-tow was entrusted to Capt. Scott, of H. M. S. *Samarang*, accompanied by the *Druid*, *Modeste*, and *Columbine*, and in one hour it was silenced; but the Chinese remained in it until it was stormed by the boats, in which operation Lieut. Bowers, senior, of the *Samarang*, was severely wounded. The guns in all the forts have been destroyed, the magazines blown up, and the barracks and houses burnt. Eleven large war junks were anchored in the shoal water to the eastward of the position; the *Nemesis*, under Commander Belcher, accompanied by Lieut. Killet of the *Starling*, attacked them in admirable style, assisted by the boats of the *Calliope*, under Lieut. Watson, senior, of that ship; they were all set on fire and blown up—one with all her crew on board, a rocket having gone into her magazine: this ended the operations of the day.

"His Exc. the Naval Commander-in-chief expresses his high admiration of the gallantry and zeal which animated every officer and man in the force; returns his thanks to Captains Sir L. Fleming Stanhouse, of the *Blenheim*, and the Hon. R. Dundas, of the *McGillivray*, and Capt. Maitland, of the *Wellesley*. Captains Herbert and Scott carried their divisions into action with their accustomed gallantry; and they were ably seconded by Captains Smith and Blake, and Commanders Warren, Eyres, and Clarke, under their immediate orders. The Commanders Pritchard, Paget, and Fletcher, of the *Blenheim*, *Melville*, and *Wellesley*, the commanders of the steam vessels, and every officer and man employed, deserve the highest praise for their zealous exertions on every point. Major Pratt, of the 26th, conducted the operations on shore in the most able and gallant manner; he speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of every officer and man employed.

"This service has been performed with trifling loss on the part of H. M. forces; although it is but justice to the Chinese to say, that they defended themselves, especially in the batteries, with the greatest credit and devotion. They have suffered severely; their loss, including that on board the war junks, cannot be estimated at less than from five to six hundred, out of a force calculated at 2,000 men: the slaughter in the lower fort, when carried by storm, was considerable."

"H. M. S. *Wellesley*, Chuenpee, 8th January, 1841.

"To his Exc. Sir J. J. GORDON BAKER, C. B., K. C. H., Commander-in-chief,
&c. &c. &c.

"Sir,—I have the honour to report to you that the troops under my command, consisting of a detachment of royal artillery, having one 24-pounder howitzer and two 6-pounder field guns, aided by a party of seamen from H. M. ships *Wellesley*, *Blenheim*, and *Melville*, detachments of the 26th and 49th regiments, a battalion of royal marines, the 37th Madras N. I., and a detachment of Bengal volunteers, in all 1,400 men, landed yesterday at nine o'clock, two miles below Chuenpee Point, for the purpose of capturing the several forts and batteries on Chuenpee. The troops landed without opposition, and having formed them, I sent forward an advance of two companies of royal marines under Capt. Ellis; the guns were then moved on, supported by the detachment of the 26th and 49th regiments, followed in column by the marine battalion, the 37th N. I., and the Bengal volunteers.

"After ascending a mile and a half, on reaching the ridge of a hill, we came in sight of the Upper Fort, and of a very strong entrenchment, having a deep ditch bet-

side and a breast-work round it, which was prolonged upwards, connecting it with the Upper Fort; it was also flanked by field batteries, having deep trenches in rear of the guns for the purpose of shelter; the whole was strongly lined with Chinese soldiers, who, immediately on seeing us, cheered, waved their flags in defiance, and opened a fire from their batteries; our guns were promptly placed on the crest of the ridge and commenced firing—this was duly returned by the Chinese for about twenty minutes, and indeed in this, as well as our other encounters with them, it is but justice to say they behaved with courage; during this time the advance crossed the shoulder of the hill to the right, driving before them the Chinese who had lined it in considerable numbers, then descending into the valley, took possession of a field battery placed there; I had previously ordered two companies of the 37th N.I. under Captains Bedingfield and Wardroper to scour round a hill to the right of the advance, where they encountered the Chinese in some force and drove them away with much loss. Capt. Duff, commanding the corps, speaks highly of the conduct of these companies, which he had supported by another under Lieut. Hudfield. Seeing that the fire from our guns was causing the Chinese to fly from the entrenchment and batteries, I moved the column down the slope, causing the two leading companies of marines under Capt. Whitcomb to clear the wooded hill in front; I took a subdivision of them, got into the entrenchment, and proceeded up inside the breast-work to the upper fort, in which there were still a number of men—these were speedily dislodged by the two marines who first reached it; the fort was entered, and the British ensign hoisted by a Royal Marine. The lower fort, which had sixteen guns facing the sea, and was surrounded by a high wall, and a small battery between, was, from this, completely exposed; but the fire of those as well as of the upper fort had been silenced by the ships attacking on the sea face—they were still in considerable numbers in the lower part of the fort and had locked the gate, a fire was therefore kept up from the hill, and the advance coming round the lower side to the gate, forced it by musketry;—on entering they met with considerable resistance, which was speedily subdued; some men then entering an embrasure on the flank, the fort was taken and our flag hoisted. The whole of the forts and batteries being now in our possession, we proceeded to render the guns unserviceable and dismantle the fort, setting their encampments on fire, and on re-embarking, the magazine in the lower fort was blown up.

"I am happy to say that the loss on our side has been small, and would have been less but for the explosion of an expense magazine in the fort after the capture. These Chinese, however, suffered severely; between 300 and 400 were killed and wounded, including amongst the killed "the heptai," an officer with rank equivalent to our brigadier-general; about 100 prisoners were taken, who were released at the close of the day.

"I have great pleasure in stating to your Exc. the admirable manner in which the whole force behaved, and I beg to recommend to your notice Major Johnsood, 90th regt., commanding detachment of the 26th and 40th regiments; I must particularly mention Capt. Ellis, commanding the marine battalion, an old and previously distinguished officer, who conducted the advance during the whole day with the greatest gallantry and judgment, and he speaks in the highest terms of the men forming the advance. Capt. Knowles, R.A., who placed his guns admirably and dismantled the forts after their capture; Capt. Duff, commanding the 37th N.I., and Capt. Bolton, commanding the detachment of Bengal volunteers. From Lieut. Stransham, adjutant of the Royal Marines, who acted as brigade major, I received most valuable assistance during the day, and gladly availed myself of the services of your military secretary, Lieut. Stewart Mackenzie, 90th regiment, who volunteered to act on my staff, and took charge of a party of skirmishers of the advance the better part of the day. Lieut. Wilson, H.M.S. *Blanchet*, commanded the seamen, and the guns were dragged forward in good style, and the disembarkation and re-embarkation of the troops was ably managed by Lieut. Symonds, H.M.S. *Wol-*

"I enclose the list of guns captured and destroyed, and also the return of casualties.—I have, &c.

(Signed) "J. L. PEARL,

"Major, 26th Cameronians, Commanding the Force."

List of casualties in the force employed at the assault and capture of the forts and batteries on Cheunpee, on the 7th January, 1841.

Wounded.—2nd Lieut. White, R. Marines, slightly; Assistant Surgeon M'Pherson, 8th Madras Light Cavalry, burnt by explosion; Mr. Arthur Vyner, Mate, R.M.S. (H.M.S. *Blanchin*), severely; Royal Artillery, 1 Gunner and Driver, slightly; Royal Marines, 2 Sergeants, 7 Privates, severely; 20 Privates slightly.—18th Royal Irish, 2 Privates, slightly.—37th Madras N.I., 2 Havildars, 1 Nalgona, 10 Privates, severely.—Total, 40 *Calhope*, 1 Seaman, severely, *Samarang*, Lieut. Bowers, severely; 1 Boy, 1st class, severely, *Hyacinth*, 2 Seamen, severely; 3 ditto, slightly.—Total, 8. Grand total wounded, 38.

Return of Ordnance mounted in the Fort and Intrenchments at Cheunpee, when stormed and captured on the 7th January, 1841.

In the Upper Fort, Guns, Iron, 0; Lower Fort, Guns, Iron, 10; In the Intrenchments, Guns, Iron, 18; Guns, Iron, not mounted, 24.—Total, 52. The Guns in the Fort were nearly of the same calibre as the British thirteen and twelve pounders. Those in the Intrenchments, six-pounders. The Guns were all rendered unserviceable, and the Carriages destroyed.

On Ty-cock-tow, 25. These Guns were of the same calibre as those on Cheunpee, also rendered unserviceable. In the Junk, about 22, from twelve to four-pounders.

Recapitulation. On Cheunpee and its dependencies, 66; On Ty-cock-tow, 25; In the Junk, 22. Grand Total, 113.

To Commodore Sir J. J. G. BARRETT, C.B., & C.M., Commander in Chief,

&c. &c. &c.

"Sir,—In obedience to your instructions of yesterday, I proceeded with the ships placed under my orders off Ty-cock-tow. The fort commenced its fire upon us at twenty minutes past ten o'clock, which I did not reply to until I took up my anchorage ten minutes after abreast of it, about two hundred yards' distance, which was as near as the depth of the water would permit of our approach. The *Modeste*, *Druid*, and *Columbine* anchored in succession, and in a few minutes so destructive and well-directed was the fire of the ships, that that of the enemy was silenced, with the exception of an occasional gun or two,—at 11-20 A.M., observing that we had effected a practicable breach in the southern end of the fort, I directed the boats' men to land and armed to proceed to storm it. Lieut. Bowers (first of this ship) immediately landed, supported by the boats of the *Modeste*, those of the *Druid* and *Columbine*, under the command of Lieut. Goldsmith (first of that ship), proceeded to the north end. An attempt at resistance was made by the enemy at the breach, against Lieut. Bowers and his party, but was instantly overcome by the gallant and determined rush on-wards of our men, which so appalled the garrison that they instantly made a hasty retreat over the hill wall, leaving us masters of the fort. The guns, amounting to twenty-five long, of different calibre, were then spiked, the trunnions knocked off, a shot wrapped round with wet canvass driven hard home in each, and they were then thrown into the sea, their carriages burnt as well as the whole of the buildings and magazines blown up, previous to which latter operation, all the wounded of the enemy were carried away clear of the fort. Their loss, judging from the number of killed lying in every direction, must have been most severe.

"My best thanks are due to Capt. Smith and Commanders Eyres and Clarke, for the efficient and able support they have afforded me. It is impossible to say too much in favour of all those under my command; their conduct merits my warmest approbation. Of Lieut. Bowers (first of this ship) I cannot speak too highly. In the attack of the breach, he received a severe sabre wound across the knee, which I fear will deprive me for some time of his service; I beg leave to recommend him most strongly to your favourable consideration, as well as Mr. Luard, Mate, who behaved most gallantly in the breach—the zealous conduct of this promising young officer has repeatedly drawn forth my commendations.

"Our damages are very trifling, being merely some of the standing rigging cut away and a shot through our hull, the fire of the enemy passing us over us.

"Enclosed I beg leave to return a list of wounded on board the *Samarang*.—I have, &c.

(Signed)

"JAMES SCOTT, Captain."

"Her Majesty's ship *Samarang*, Canton River, 8th Jan. 1841."

Asiat. Journ. N. S. Vol. 25. No. 137.

(E)

It appears that Capt. Elliot had an interview with Commissioner Keshen, at the Second Bar, on the 26th January, leaving Macao in the steamer *Nemesis*, and, being joined next day by the steamer *Madagascar*. Capt. Elliot was accompanied by several naval and military officers and others, making in all about twenty gentlemen. They landed near second-bar Pagoda, being escorted by a guard of honour of about seventy marines, under Lieut. Maxwell of the *Druid*, and were very courteously received by the imperial commissioner, who waited their arrival; a number of high officers of the province, and also the Hong merchants Hlowqua, Mowqua, and Pwankehqua, being in attendance, under tents erected for that purpose. The gentlemen composing H.M. plenipotentiary's suite were by that officer, *seriatim*, introduced to Keshen, and the ceremony went off in the very best style, after which they were invited and sat down to a banquet prepared for them. At Keshen's desire, the marines went through their exercise, much to the admiration of the Chinese; and while the English visitors were at dinner, Keshen sent for two privates of the marines, and closely inspected their dress, accoutrements, &c. This day was consumed in the ceremonial, and the whole of Capt. Elliot's suite left again that afternoon in the *Madagascar*. H.M. plenipotentiary remaining at the second bar in the *Nemesis*, attended by Mr. Morrison, Chinese interpreter, and Mr. Elmslie, secretary to the superintendents.

On the 30th, Capt. Elliot issued the following circular:—"Macao, 30th January, 1841.—The plenipotentiary acquaints H. M. subjects that the negotiations with the imperial commissioner proceed satisfactorily. Learning, however, that some of H. M. subjects are preparing to go to Canton, he feels it his duty to declare, that persons pursuing that course, before he publishes a declaration that he considers it safe and suitable, must be pleased to understand that they are acting contrary to his sense of what is right for the public interests, and must incur the whole risk and responsibility of their own proceedings."

According to the preliminary agreement of January 20th, the trade was to be reopened on the 2nd of February; whereas it remained closed at the date of the last advices. "Accounts from Canton, received yesterday," says the *Register* of February 4th, "are said to be gloomy—not an appearance indicating the re-opening of the trade; and all the officers of government, from the Lieut.-governor downwards, were blaming Keshen for the *favours* conferred on the English. In consequence of the announcement, many merchants made commercial arrangements and engagements, and applied for chops to proceed to Canton; but neither chops nor pilots for the ships are granted."

The same paper, of the 8th, states that the latest news from Canton indicated a wavering on the part of the high commissioner, Keshen, to fulfil his engagements with Capt. Elliot. "It is reported that an imperial edict has arrived in reply to Keshen's report of the capture of the forts, the tenor of which is extremely hostile to the English; and that Lin and Tang are ordered to be taken into the official confidence of Keshen as to the settlement of affairs." It is reported that great uneasiness exists in Canton as to the disaffected state of the province, and that troops are moving in.

The *Canton Press* of February 6th observes: "That there is something wrong in the negotiations can no longer be doubted, or else, why has the trade not been opened, as the Chinese promised it should be? If, on the other hand, negotiations were at the time H. M. plenipotentiary published his circular not in a sufficient state of forwardness, and that nothing, as we suspect to have been the case, was finally concluded, the publication of the circular may be the cause of incalculable mischief. Up to yesterday morning, nothing of any importance, as to how the negotiations proceeded, had transpired; it was stated that H. M. plenipotentiary would, during the week, proceed to Canton, there to sign the treaty, but he has not yet moved from Macao; and it would appear, that before the arrangement is finally concluded, if indeed its provisions are already in a state of sufficient forwardness, the imperial commissioner has found means to prevail on H. M. plenipo-

tentary to await an answer from Peking, which may already have arrived in Canton, to Keshen's report of the taking of Chuenpee and Ty-cock-tow. There are, indeed, rumours current here that such answer has been received; that his imperial majesty is greatly incensed at the presumption of the barbarians."

The latest intelligence is contained in a letter from Macao, dated February 12th, as follows:—"We regret to report, that the preliminary arrangements formerly announced are still in suspense, and trade continues still suspended, with the utmost uncertainty as to when it may be re-opened; it ought to have been on the 2nd instant. Keshen's arrangements are exceedingly unpalatable to the local authorities and people of Canton, who have all along confidently stated that they would not be sanctioned by the Emperor, which is strongly confirmed by the warlike preparations going on at Canton; and it is now said, a new commissioner is on the way to supersede Keshen. He himself still keeps up friendly appearances with Capt. Elliot, who left this yesterday to meet him within the Hogue, professedly for the purpose of concerting final arrangements for the management of business at Canton. But it is the general opinion of the community, that matters cannot be arranged for some time yet, and that more fighting will possibly be required."

A proclamation has been issued by Capt. Elliot, dated January 29th, setting forth, that the island of Hong-Kong having been ceded to the British Crown under the seal of the imperial minister and high commissioner Keshen, it has become necessary to provide for the government thereof, pending her majesty's further pleasure; he accordingly declares that the government of the island shall devolve upon, and be exercised by, the person filling the office of chief superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China for the time being; that the natives of the island, and all natives of China thereto resorting, shall be governed according to the laws and customs of China (every description of torture excepted); that all offences committed in Hong-Kong by her majesty's subjects, or other persons than natives of China thereto resorting, shall fall under the cognizance of the criminal and admiralty jurisdiction, presently existing in China; that such rules and regulations as may be necessary from time to time for the government of Hong-Kong, shall be issued under the hand and seal of the person filling the office of chief superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China for the time being, and that all British subjects and foreigners residing in, or resorting to, the island of Hong-Kong, shall enjoy full security and protection, according to the principles and practice of British law, so long as they shall continue to conform to the authority of her majesty's government in and over the island of Hong-Kong.

A further proclamation by Sir Gordon Bremer and Capt. Elliot, dated 1st February, makes known to the inhabitants of Hong-Kong, "that that island has now become part of the dominions of the Queen of England, by clear public agreement between the high officers of the Celestial and British courts; and all native persons residing therein must understand that they are now subjects of the Queen of England, to whom and to whose officers they must pay duty and obedience." The inhabitants are promised protection against all enemies whatever; they are secured in the free exercise of their religious rites, ceremonies, and social customs, and in the enjoyment of their lawful private property and interests; they will be governed according to the laws, customs, and usages of the Chinese (every description of torture excepted), by the elders of villages, subject to the control of a British magistrate; and any person having complaint to prefer of ill-usage or injustice against any Englishman or foreigner, will quietly make report to the nearest officers, to the end that full justice may be done. Chinese ships and merchants resorting to the port of Hong-Kong, for purpose of trade, are exempted, in the name of the Queen of England, from charge or duty of any kind to the British government. The pleasure of the Government will be declared from time to time by further proclamation: and heads of villages are held responsible that the commands are duly respected and observed.

It is reported that a suitable site for the chief town of Hong-Kong will be immediately selected; and with reference to the occupancy of the lands, the opinions of

the British merchants will be attended to. Allotments of land will be limited to the probable number of purchasers who intend to commence enclosing and building within a reasonable time. The lots will be put up to auction at a moderate annual quit-rent to the crown; and buyers will have the privilege of purchasing in fee simple (if that tenure should be offered by H. M.'s government) or to hold on the original quit-rent. It is also said that, with the purpose to prevent the people combining to force up the prices of their cultivated lands, and also of affording them sufficient protection against improvident bargains, arrangements with natives for their lands can only be made by an officer deputed by the Government; and no title will be valid, and no occupancy respected, except under an instrument granted by the government of the island, of which due registry will be made in the government office.—*Canton Reg.*, Feb. 9.

A letter from Chusan, dated January 22nd, says:—"The situation of the force here, is pretty much the same as when I wrote last. I wish I could tell you that the health of the troops was established, but the mortality is still great. When I tell you that it amounts to 650, I believe I am considerably under the mark. The severity of the weather is against any improvement taking place; the tops of the mountains are this morning, for the first time, covered with snow, a sight which many of us have not seen for several years. It appears the mandarins have forbidden any more supplies being brought to us, and the market has in consequence been deserted for the last few days. The transports have received orders to provision for four months, and water for two, and are now hard at work."

Another letter, dated 24th January, says:—"We are threatened to be put to death on the 27th, and our spy (for we have several of these gentlemen) reported to-day to the Commodore, that sixty war junks were landing troops on the other side of the island, and that a great many divers were coming to bore holes through the bottoms of all the ships, and others to set fire to the masts and rigging. A great Chinese general is at Ningpo, and we can hear him practising his guns almost every day."

Cape of Good Hope.

The Cape papers to the 19th February contain no local news of importance, except an announcement in the *G. T. Journal* of January 28, that the Governor (who was still on the frontier) had ordered a force, consisting of 150 men 27th Regiment, 50 Cape Mounted Rifles, with a detachment of artillery, commissariat, &c., under Capt. Smith, 27th Regt., to march into Caffraria. It is not intended that they shall proceed any farther than the Amafonda country, and they are there to take up a position near the Umzimvoho, and thus to cover Faku from any apprehended attack by the emigrant farmers. It was at first supposed that the force was destined to act against the farmers at Natal, respecting whose hostile intentions strange reports were in circulation. Accounts from Natal to the 11th February, however, contradict the rumours that British property had been confiscated at that place and the English made prisoners, no such thing having occurred. Letters from the emigrant country state that a plentiful harvest is expected, but the corn is more liable to rust than in the colony. The horse-sickness prevails very much, also distempers among cattle, &c. Indian corn seems to resist every disease, and it is expected that hundreds of muids will be harvested in the vicinity of the bay. Many of the Dutch are in great distress, owing to the death of their cattle from the prevalent diseases. The boers are also much alarmed at seeing in the newspapers received from the colony, that the British will take possession of the Natal country. A stranger suffers great inconvenience, there being no house to afford accommodation or lodging. There are only about twenty houses at Natal, and a few near the entrance of the bay, erected by the 72nd, which are now used by the emigrant farmers, and hired to others, as stores in the shipping line.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS, &c.

OFFICERS COMMANDING IRREGULAR CORPS.

Fort William, Feb 21, 1841.—The Right Hon. the Governor General of India in Council deems it expedient to notify, that officers commanding Irregular Corps, or holding the appointment of 2nd in command of such corps, whether Cavalry or Infantry, are not considered entitled to any extra staff allowance, when temporarily performing the duties of adjutant. On such occasions, the office allowances of the situation only will be passed to them, as follows:—Writer, Co.'s Rs. 30; Stationery, &c., 20; Office Tent, 30.—Total Company's Rs. 80 per month.

MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, March 5th, 1841.—With the sanction of Government, the 70th regt. of N. I., will proceed to Lucknow, instead of Goruckpore, as directed in G. O. of the 4th Dec. 1840, when relieved by the 15th regt. of N. I. at Dinspore.

NEW RECRUITS OF IRREGULAR CAVALRY.

Fort William, March 10, 1841.—It being deemed expedient that two Resallahs of Irregular Cavalry should be permanently attached to the Ramghur Light Infantry Battalion, instead of being furnished, as at present, from a regiment of Irregular Horse, the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to resolve, that the two Resallahs of the 5th Irregular Cavalry, now doing duty with the Ramghur Light Infantry Battalion, shall be transferred to that corps, and option being given to the officers and men of those Resallahs to volunteer for that purpose, or to rejoin the 5th Irregular Cavalry and be borne upon its rolls, as supernumeraries, until vacancies occur.

His Lordship in Council is also pleased to resolve, that a corresponding reduction shall take place in the 5th Irregular Cavalry, which in future will consist of six instead of eight Resallahs.

These arrangements to take effect from the 1st proximo—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is requested to issue such subsidiary orders as may be necessary.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, March 16, 1841.—In furtherance of Government General Orders of the 10th instant, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to fix the following as the establishment of the two Resallahs of Irregular Cavalry directed to be attached to the Ramghur Light Infantry Battalion; viz.:—1 ressalder, 2 naib ressalders, 2 jemadars, 2 kote duffadars, 18 duffadars, 2 neshan burdars, 2 trumpeters, and 170 sowars.

Such of the officers and men of the 5th Irregular Cavalry as may avail themselves of the option accorded by Government of remaining, as supernumeraries, on the rolls of their corps, in preference to being permanently transferred to the Ramghur Battalion, will continue under the orders of Major H. Lawrence, until that officer may be able to complete his resallahs by recruiting, when they are to be sent to join the head quarters of their corps in Malwah.

The uniform of the cavalry of the Ramghur Battalion is to be green, but the change is only to be introduced when the period arrives for supplying the men with new clothing.

Rolls of the officers and men who have been transferred are to be sent to the officer commanding the 5th Irregular Cavalry, to enable him to strike their names from off the strength of his corps.

DRESS OF THE 66TH N. I.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, March 16, 1841.—The Hon. the Court of Directors having been pleased to sanction the change of the 66th Regt. of N. I. being changed

from yellow to white, the Commander-in-Chief desires that the alteration may take place from the date on which new clothing may next be issued to the corps.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Feb. 9. Mr. B. P. Singer to be deputy collector under Reg. IX. of 1833, at Pubna.

15. Lieut. Col. J. Sutherland, 2nd Bombay L. C., to be Governor-general's agent in Rajpootana and commissioner in Ajmere, vice Lieut. Col. N. Alves resigned.

Lieut. Col. A. Spiers, 7th N.I., to be resident at Gwalior, vice Lieut. Col. Sutherland.

Major T. Robinson, 64th N.I., to be political agent at Meywar, vice Lieut. Col. Spiers.

Capt. C. Richards, 8th Bombay N. I., to be political agent at Kotah, vice Major Robinson.

17. Mr. Assist. Surg. Duncan, M.D., to be postmaster at Chittagong.

Mr. G. G. Mackintosh to officiate as salt agent of Central Cuttack.

Mr. T. P. B. Biscoe permitted to resign East-India Company's civil service from 19th Feb.

22. Mr. W. E. Money to officiate as civil auditor and deputy accountant of the North Western Provinces.

23. Mr. C. T. Imlay to be a sub assist. surg. at Sandoway, in Arracan.

Mr. B. Cooper, assistant to the magistrate and collector of Hooghly, to be vested with special powers described in clause 3, sect 2, Reg. III. of 1821.

Mr. J. P. Macwhirter, writer, reported his arrival at presidency on 19th Feb.

Mr. J. M. Seppings, surveyor of shipping to Hon. F. I. Company in Bengal, reported his return from England on 18th Feb.

24. Assist. Surg. Alex. C. Macrae to be postmaster of Burkhagur.

Mr. W. Lambert permitted to resign East-India Company's service from 1st March.

26. Mr. R. Trotter to aid Mr. J. Lewis until further orders, in disposing of settlements pending in office of Sudder Board of Revenue.

27. Mr. James Dodd, assay master of bullion depot at Agra, reported his arrival at Agra on 22nd Feb.

March 1.—Major D. Downing, 3rd N.I., appointed to political charge of Serowee, in addition to his present duties as commandant of Joudpore Legion.

2. Mr. R. J. Howe to be superintendent of roads and conservancy in Calcutta, vice Lieut. Abercrombie.

Mr. R. Barlow to be a temporary judge of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut.

Mr. F. W. Russell to be civil and sessions judge of Hooghly.

Mr. H. P. Russell to be ditto ditto of Moorshedabad.

3. Mr. C. J. Wingfield, writer, reported qualified for the public service, to be attached to North Western Provinces.

Major J. W. J. Ouseley received charge of office of secretary to College of Fort William from Capt. G. T. Marshall on 1st March.

6. The services of Mr. C. G. Mansel placed at disposal of Governor of Bengal, for employment at the Presidency.

Assist. Surg. D. Gullan is appointed to be post-master of Jeypore.

8. Capt. W. C. McLeod, 30th N. I., late in charge of affairs at Ava, directed to return to Tenasserim Provinces as principal assistant under Commissioner, in charge of special duties.

15. Major T. McSherry, 30th N. I., on special duty, at his own request, placed at disposal of Commander-in-chief, with a view of joining his regt. at Ferozspore.

Brev. Capt. G. St. Patrick Lawrence, 2d L. C. to be political assistant and military secretary to Envoy and Minister at Cabool, in room of Brevet Capt. Todd.

Mr. H. Inglis, assistant to political agent in Cossyah Hills, resumed charge of his duties on 1st March.

The following gentlemen have reported their returns, viz.—Mr. S. G. Smith, from England; Mr. C. W. Kinloch, from Cape of Good Hope.

The following gentlemen have reported their departure for Europe, viz.—Messrs. C. T. Davidson, M. S. Gilmore, H. Beresford, J. P. Grant, W. R. Timins, and W. M. Dirom.

Obtained leave of absence, &c.—Feb. 17. Mr. T. B. C. Bayley, to Cape and N. S. Wales, on med. cert.—March 2. Mr. H. Alexander, to Europe; on furlough.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Feb. 12. The Rev. J. Vaughan, to be chaplain of Benares.

17. The Rev. W. Winchester, to be assistant chaplain of Berhampore.

20. The Rev. Theodore Dunkin, to be chaplain of Loodhiana.

22. The Rev. J. C. Proby, to be chaplain of Allahabad.

The Rev. John Bell, chaplain, re-attached to N. W. Provinces.

24. The Rev. John Scott, to be an assistant chaplain at Ghazepore.

27. The Rev. J. J. Tucker, to be chaplain of Chunar.

March 13. The Rev. J. J. Carshore, assistant chaplain at Cawnpore, and the Rev. W. Winchester, assistant chaplain at Berhampore, to be surrogates in the archdeaconry and diocese of Calcutta for granting Episcopal licences of marriage.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Feb. 17, 1841.—*Infantry.* Major W. H. Marshall to be lieutenant-col., from 8th Feb., 1841, in suc. to Lieut.-Col. Wm. Martin, retired on pension of a colonel.

35th N. I. Capt. C. W. Cowley to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. A. Fisher to be capt. of a company, and Ens. M. N. Coombs to be lieut. from 18th Feb. 1841, in suc. to Lieut. Col. W. Martin, retired on pension of a Col.

65th N. I. Lieut. R. Y. B. Bush to be capt. of a company, and Ens. T. Gordon to be lieut., from 1st Feb. 1841, in suc. to Capt. C. Fowle transf. to inv. estab.

The undermentioned officers of cavalry and infantry to have rank of captain by brevet, from dates expressed:—Lieuts. W. Cumberland, 11th N. I., from 11th Feb. 1841; J. Moore, 1st L. C., C. Clark, 1st Eur. Regt., H. H. Say, 45th N. I., G. Cecil, 12th N. I., T. D. Martin, 28th N. I., J. B. Lock, 5th N. I., E. C. F. Beaumont, 32nd N. I., C. E. White, 4th L. C. and P. J. Chiene, 34th N. I. from 13th Feb. 1841; E. F. Smith, 23rd N. I., J. S. G. Ryley, of L. C., W. A. J. Mayhew, 8th N. I. from 16th Feb. 1841.

Lieut.-Col. J. Cheape, C. B., to be chief engineer, in suc. to Col. D. McLeod, who obtained a furl. to Europe, on private affairs.

Capt. W. R. Fitzgerald, gar. and exec. engineer and civil architect, to receive and hold charge of chief engineer's office, till arrival of Lieut.-Col. Cheape, or until further orders.

Capt. G. C. Ponsonby, of L. C., to be a deputy assist. adj.-general of division, to fill a vacancy in estab. occasioned by departure for Europe of Brev. Capt. Brownlow.

Capt. J. Mathias, 33rd N. I., to be major of brigade at Meerut, vice Wyllie, who embarked for Europe on furl. on med. cert.

Capt. C. T. Thomas, 15th N. I., 1st assist., appointed to act as superintendent of Central Stud, during absence of Maj. J. Mackenzie, on leave, until further orders.

Lieut. J. G. W. Curtis, 37th, Capt. G. Nugent, 66th, and Lieut. C. I. Harrison, 65th N. I., appointed to act as sub-assistant commissary general.

Cadets of Infantry E. T. Smalley, D. M. Stewart, and R. B. Francis, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Lieut. S. R. Tickell, 31st N. I., assistant to Governor-General's Agent for States of Rajpootana, placed at disposal of Right Hon. the Governor of Bengal.

Assist. Surg. F. Thompson, 41st N. I., and in medical charge of staff at Division Head Quar. Benares, placed at disposal of Lieut. Governor N. W. Provinces, with a view to his appointment as civil assist. surg. of Juanpore, vice Assist. Surg. A. V. Dunlop, *m. d.*, proceeding to Europe on furl.

Assist. Surg. J. Duncan, *m. d.*, 45th N. I., to be civil assist. surg. at Chittagong, from date of Assist. Surg. Burt's departure to Europe, on furl.

Feb. 22.—Lieut. J. H. Fulton, 3rd N. I., to do duty with Ramghur Light Infantry Bat. vice Lieut. G. A. F. Hervey resigned.

Feb. 24.—8th N. I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. S. Williams to be capt. of a company, and Ens. J. G. Stephen to be lieut. from 18th Feb. 1841, in suc. to Capt. and Brev. Major H. B. Henderson, retired on pension of a lieut. col.

Cadets of Infantry. J. Fagan, J. T. Harris, B. Scott, R. C. Taylor, A. B. Beatson, W. R. Wallace, C. F. Smith, W. P. F. Gardiner, J. G. Robinson, J. L. Vaughan, H. P. Wildgit, A. A. Mardonell, R. Dunlop, and H. J. Stannus—admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

March 3.—*Cadets of Infantry* J. S. R. Barclay, Thos. Robinson, H. T. Costley, R. W. Pilkington, C. P. Clay, John Kendall, E. J. D'O. T. Money, and H. Le Poer Trench admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Regt. of Artillery. 1st Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G. Ellis to be capt., and 2nd Lieut. C. Douglas to be 1st lieut. from 22nd Feb. 1841, in suc. to Capt. H. Humphrey transf. to inv. estab.—Capt. and Brev. Maj. H. J. Wood to be maj., 1st Lieut. and Brev. Capt. F. R. Bazeley to be capt., and 2nd Lieut. D'Oyly R. Bristow to

be 1st lieut. from 1st Mar. 1841, in suc. to Maj. T. Croxton, retired on pension of lieut. col.

Late 2nd L. C. Cornet E. K. Money to be lieut., from 11th Nov. 1840, vice Lieut. and Brev. Capt. B. C. Bourdillon resigned.

Assist. Surg. J. T. Pearson to be surg., vice Surg. A. K. Lindsey retired, with rank from 10th Feb. 1841, vice Surg. J. Griffiths, retired.

Maj. Henry Debude, officiating secretary, to act as member of Military Board during absence of Maj. A. Irvine, C.B., on med. certif.

Lieut. A. Broome, assist. secretary, to act as secretary to Military Board, vice Maj. Debude.

Lieut. N. C. MacLeod, engineers, to act as assistant secretary to Military Board, vice Lieut. Broome.

Surg. J. T. Pearson to be surg. on personal staff of Governor General, vice Assist. Surg. J. Drummond proceeded to Europe on furl.

The following officers of cavalry and infantry are promoted to rank of captain by brevet, from 2nd Mar. 1841.—Lieut. P. Shortreed, 17th N.I.; Lieut. R. Macdonell, 10th L.C.; Lieut. W. P. Jones, 22nd N.I.; Lieut. J. Butler, 55th N.I.

Cadets of Infantry J. W. Sykes, A. L. Nicholson, John Wedderburn, A. H. Townshend, and L. R. Christopher, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Cadet H. J. Stannus transferred from infantry to cavalry branch of the army, and prom. to rank of cornet.

Assist.-Surg. J. Stokes placed at disposal of governor of Bengal, for purpose of being employed on civil medical duties at Chupprah, during temporary absence of Assist.-Surg. Brassey.

Maj. Gen. J. R. Lumley, adjut. gen. of army, directed to proceed by dawk to N. W. frontier, on special service. The major general to be accompanied by an assist. adj. gen. of army, and allowed an aid-de-camp as personal staff.

Assist.-Surg. J. H. Butler temporarily appointed to medical charge of civil Station of Saharunpore, during absence of Assist.-Surg. H. Falconer.

Assist.-Surg. H. H. Goodeve, M.D., to be Professor of Midwifery, as well as of Anatomy, at the Med. College.

Assist.-Surg. J. Jackson to be Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine, vice Assist.-Surg. Goodeve.

Assist.-Surg. E. W. W. Raleigh to be Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery, vice Surg. C. C. Egerton.

March 8.—Brev. Capt. H. W. Matthews, 43d, and Lieut. P. W. Luard, 55th N. I., now doing duty with 1st Assam Sebundy Corps, placed at disposal of Commander-in-Chief.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. H. Foquett, 56th N. I., to be 2d in command of 1st Assam Sebundy Corps, vice Brev. Capt. H. W. Matthews.

March 10.—Maj. R. J. H. Birch, deputy secretary to Government of India, in military department, to be judge advocate general of army, retaining his present official rank, in suc. to Maj. G. Young dec. Maj. Birch will officiate as Deputy Secretary to Government, in military department, till relieved from duties of that situation.

70th N. I. Capt. A. Mercer to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. D. T. Caddy to be capt. of a company, and Ens. H. B. Impey to be lieut. from 8th March, 1841, in suc. to Maj. G. Young dec.

Capt. J. A. Crommelin, officiating superintending engineer, S. E. Provinces, to be superintending engineer of N. W. Provinces, vice Lieut. Col. J. Cheape, C.B., appointed chief engineer, but will continue to act in his present appointment until further orders.

Capt. F. Abbott, engineers, to be officiating superintending engineer of S. E. Provinces, but will act for Capt. J. A. Crommelin as superintending engineer of N. W. Provinces until further orders.

Capt. G. T. Greene, of engineers, to be executive engineer of Dinapore Division of public works.

Lieut. R. Martin, executive engineer Arracan, to be executive engineer at Ghazee-pore, but not to join until light-house, upon which he is at present employed, is finished.

Surg. F. H. Brett to be superintendent of Eye Infirmary, vice Surg. C. C. Egerton, proceeded to Europe on furlough.

Capt. J. Butler, 3d N. I., to officiate as a deputy assist. adjutant-general on estab. during absence, in Afghanistan, of Capt. J. D. Douglas, vice Mercer, who vacates his situation on prom. to regimental majority.

Assist.-Surg. T. Cantor, M.D., to act as surg. to Governor General's Body Guard, during absence of Assist.-Surg. H. Walker.

Cadets of infantry, H. Raban and W. J. Smith, admitted on estab., and ^{as} ~~promoted~~ to ensigns.

Capt. J. V. Forbes, 15th N. I., at his own request, transferred to invalid establishment.

Surg. J. Menzies, 55th N. I., to proceed to Lucknow, and assume charge of duties of Residency Surgeon on departure of Surg. W. Stevenson, M.D., jun., on leave of absence.

Lieut. E. Hay, 35th N. I., placed at disposal of Envoy and Minister at Cabool, for employment in H. M. Shah Shoojah's service.

Capt. J. D. Douglas, 53d N. I., assist. adj. general Meerut division, to be deputy secretary to Government of India in military department, with official rank of major, vice Major R. J. H. Birch.

March 15.—Assist.-Surg. Cornfoot, Madras establishment, appointed to medical charge of Nagpore Residency, until arrival of Assist.-Surg. Garbett.

Head-Quarters, Feb. 3, 1841.—Assist. Surg. T. Thompson, M.D., app. to medical charge of detachment and Kafilas under command of Capt. W. Broadfoot, proceeding to Afghanistan; date Ferozepore, 18th Jan.

Feb. 11.—Lieut. and Acting Interp. and Qu. Mast. J. D. Willan, 44th N.I., to be district and garrison staff at Almorah; date 15th Jan.

Feb. 16.—Ens James Murray, at his own request, removed from 1st Europ. L. Inf. to 9th N.I., as junior of his grade, and directed to join.

Feb. 17.—Dr. Holgate app. to medical charge of convalescents belonging to Eastern Expedition, embarked on *Defiance*, on a salary of Rs. 500 per mensem, for a period of two months; date 10th Nov.

Surg. R. Shaw, 26th, to relieve Surg. R. McIntoch from medical charge of 46th N.I.; date Sirhind, 31st Jan.

Assist. Surg. M. Richardson, M.D., 2nd regt. irregular cavalry, to afford medical aid to European artillery and magazine establishment at Sangor; date 2nd Feb.

Assist. Surg. R. B. Kinsey, on being relieved from duty with 29th N.I., to proceed to Sultanpore, and afford medical aid to 1st Oude local infantry; date 5th Feb. 1st L. C. Lieut. G. B. Siddons to be adj. vice Scott, resigned the situation.

26th N.I. Lieut. T. D. Martin to be adj. vice Powell, prom.

Feb. 18.—Lieut. J. D. Willan to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 44th N.I., in room of Lieut. Interp. and Qu. Master R. Grange, on leave of absence.

Capt. G. Nugent to continue to perform duties of interp. and qu. mast. to 66th N.I., as a temporary arrangement, until arrival of Brev. Capt. Marsden.

Feb. 20.—The services of Assist. Surg. H. A. Bruce, M.D., placed at disposal of Envoy and Minister at court of H.M. Shah Shoojah-ool-Moolk, for employment under the political agent at Herat.

Assist. Surg. E. Hare, 2nd comp. 6th bat. artillery, app. to temporary medical charge of 35th N.I., vice Bruce.

Superintending Surg. J. Atkinson to return to provinces, and Surg. W. Daff, of 54th N.I., to take charge of records of office of superintending surgeon in Afghanistan until further orders.

Assist. Surg. J. C. Brown app. to charge of medical ~~depot~~.

Capt. G. Nugent, 66th N.I., at his own request, permitted to rejoin his regt.

Feb. 23.—Brev. Capt. R. M. Miles, 5th N.I., to be detached staff to troops proceeding with second convoy to Afghanistan.

Cornet (now Lieut.) R. Boulton to act as adj. to 7th L.C. (from 1st to 29th of that month), during absence, on leave, of Cornet and Adj. M. J. Turnbull.

Lieut. F. Shirreff to act as adj. to a wing of 65th regt. N.I., during its separation from regimental head-quarters.

Surg. G. Turnbull, 29th, to afford medical aid to a detachment of 68th N.I., on departure of head-quarters of the corps from Barrackpore.

Assist. Surg. J. Bowhill to relieve Assist. Surg. A. C. Duncan, M.D., from medical charge of the 71st N.I.

1st Lieut. G. G. Chauner, commissary of ordnance, app. to charge of 6th division of public works, as a temporary measure, on departure of Lieut. Sharp for Presidency.

Lieut. G. A. F. Hervey, 3rd N.I., and doing duty with Ramgurn Light Inf. Bat., at his own request, permitted to rejoin his regt.

Feb. 24.—Assist. Surg. J. Barber to afford medical aid to 12th N.I., and Assist. Surg. R. Marshall, M.D., to assume medical charge of staff present at brigade head-quarters, and of 3rd squadron 6th L.C.—date Segowlee, 6th Feb.

Assist. Surg. Mapleton, M.D., H.M. 40th regt. appointed to the medical charge

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3rd company 3rd battalion of artillery, in its progress by water from Dinapore to the Presidency.

Unposted Ensign R. B. Francis to do duty with 32nd N.I., and directed to proceed to Dinapore, there to await arrival of the corps.

Feb. 25.—The services of Lieut. W. Champion, 48th N.I., placed, temporarily, at disposal of political agent at Peshawur.

Lieut. C. S. Reynolds, doing duty with Sebundy corps, placed at disposal of officer commanding Assam Light Infantry Battalion.

Feb. 27.—59th N.I.—Lieut. H. F. Dunsford to be adj. vice Blackwood, app. 2nd in command to Sylhet Light Inf. Bat.

Lieut. T. L. Harrington, 5th L.C., app. to charge of men and horses transferred to that corps from late 2nd regt., and to proceed with them to Afghanistan.

The following removals and postings ordered:—

Surg. W. Stevenson, senior, from 40th to the 29th N.I.; Surg. W. S. Stiven (officiating superintending surgeon, Agra circle), from 49th to 34th do.; Surg. II. Bousfield, from 9th to 25th do.; Assist. Surg. E. V. Davies, from 25th to 49th do.; Assist. Surg. G. Harper, from 49th to 64th do., which he will proceed and join on being relieved; Assist. Surg. J. Stokes, M.D., from 24th to 41st do.

March 2.—Lieut. H. Strachey, 66th N.I., to continue employed on grand trunk road; date 29th Jan.

Lieut. G. W. Stokes to act as adj. to 50th N.I., as a temp. arrangement; date 14th April.

Surg. D. Campbell (recently returned from furlough) removed from 16th to 62nd N.I., and directed to join at Neemuch.

Lieut. H. Hollings to be interp. and qu. mast. to 66th N.I., vice Nugent, prom.

Brev. Capt. F. C. Marsden, 29th N.I., to officiate as interp. and qu. mast. to 33rd N.I., vice Hollings.

Ena. H. K. Macmullen removed, at his own request, from 29th to 37th N.I., as junior of his rank.

March 4.—The undermentioned ensigns (recently admitted into service) to do duty with corps specified, and directed to join:—Ensigns A. A. Macdonell and R. Dunlop, with 2nd Europ. regiment at Ghazepore; Ena. II. P. Wildig, with 65th N.I., and to join detachment of that corps, proceeding from Barrackpore to Dinapore; Ena. T. E. B. Lees, 43rd, to do duty with 49th N.I., at Cawnpore, until further orders, instead of 74th N.I., as formerly ordered, and directed to join.

Cornet C. Dumbleton to do duty with 6th L.C., at Sultanpore, Benares, instead of 8th regt., as formerly directed.

Lieut. J. R. Lumley, 9th N.I., appointed aid-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Lumley, and directed to join major general's head-quarters on the N.W. Frontier, by dawd.

March 5.—Surg. H. Newmarch (on furl.) removed from 15th to 7th N.I.

Surg. R. Foley, M.D., (on leave) posted to 15th N.I.

Ena. H. T. Cosdey, at his own request, removed from 64th to 28th N.I., as junior of his grade.

Ena. H. Raban, removed from 21st to 36th N.I.

The undermentioned Ensigns posted to corps indicated, and directed to join:—Ensigns H. G. Sim to 7th N.I., at Neemuch; R. C. Barclay to 68th do., in Arracan; R. R. Adams to 12th do., at Segowice; H. B. Edwards to 1st Europ. Light Infantry at Kurnaul; C. St. G. Brownlow to 5th N.I., in Afghanistan; W. H. Wallace to 51st do., at Barrackpore; P. F. Gardiner to 29th do., at Lucknow; C. F. Smith to 39th do., at Kurnaul; A. B. Beatson to 11th do. at Etawah; J. G. Robinson to 65th do., at Dinapore; E. T. Smalley to 2nd Europ. regt., at Ghazepore; A. L. Nicholson to 64th N.I., at Ferozepore; J. L. Vaughan to 21st do., at Moradabad; D. M. Stewart to 9th do., at Secrole, Benares; H. Mills to 2nd do., in Afghanistan; Ena. J. H. H. Lukim to 14th do., at Nusseerabad.

March 6.—Capt. J. W. H. Turner, of inv. estab., permitted to reside in N.W. hills, and draw his pay and allowances from Meerut pay office.

Mr. W. Martindell, late a local lieut., and now on pension estab., permitted to reside at Loodianah, and draw his pension from Meerut pay office.

Ena. H. Le P. Trench, recently posted to 35th N.I., serving in Afghanistan, directed to do duty with 1st Light Inf. Bat. at Meerut.

Ena. J. W. Sykes, (recently admitted into service) to do duty with 33rd N.I. at Meerut.

March 9.—Ena. C. D'O. Atkinson to act as adj. to right wing of 40th N.I., during its separation from regt. head-quarters.

The following removals made:—Lieut. Col. W. H. Marshall, from 26th to 17th N.I. Lieut. Col. A. Roberts, C.B., from 17th to 72nd do. Lieut. Col. W. B. Salmon, (on furlough) from 72nd to 26th do.

March 10.—The undermentioned ensigns (recently admitted into service) to do duty

with corps specified, and directed to proceed to Dinapore, and await arrival of regiments at that station:—Ensigns J. Wedderburn, 15th regt. N.I., and L. R. Christopher, with 32nd N.I., proceeding to Dinapore.

March 12.—Surg. J. P. Grant, Madras estab., to officiate as superintending surgeon to troops with Eastern expedition, on departure of Superintending Surg. King, on sick cert.; date 24th Dec.

1st Lieut. J. L. C. Richardson, 3rd troop 1st brigade of horse artillery, to act as adj. and qu. mast. to 3rd bat. artillery, as a temp. arrangement; date 1st Feb.

The following removals and posting to take place in regt. of artillery:—Maj. G. G. Denniss, (on furl.) from 3rd to 6th bat.; Maj. H. J. Wood, new prom., to 3rd bat., and to assume command of left wing at Dum Dum; Capt. Ellis, new prom. (on staff employ) to 4th comp. 4th bat.; Capt. F. R. Bazely, new prom. (on staff employ) to 1st comp. 1st bat.; 1st Lieut. C. Douglas, new prom. (on staff employ) to 1st comp. 3rd bat.; 1st Lieut. D'O R. Bristow, new prom., to 1st comp. 4th bat.

Capt. G. C. Ponsonby, recently app. deputy assist. adj. gen. on estab., posted to Saugor division, but directed to officiate in Meerut division, during absence in Afghanistan of Capt. J. D. Douglas, or until further orders.

Capt. D. Thompson, assist. adj. general, on being relieved by Capt. Ponsonby, to return to Dinapore, to which division he stands posted.

Capt. J. Butler (nominated an officiating deputy assist. adj. gen., by Gov. G. O. of 10th inst.) appointed to Saugor division.

6th Bat. Artillery, 2d Lieut. N. A. Staples to be interp. and qu. master, v. Miles.

March 13.—Assist. Surg. W. L. McGregor, M.D., 3rd troop 1st brigade horse artillery, to receive medical charge of Puncnut jail, as a temp. arrangement; date Kurnaul, 2nd March.

Assist. Surg. G. T. C. Fogarty to proceed to Kotah, and place himself under orders of political agent there; date Rajpootanah, 27th Feb.

Lieut. C. J. Mainwaring, 1st Nat. Inf., acting interp. and qu. master to 31st regt., to be station staff at Mynpoore; date 28th Feb.

Lieut. H. C. James, 32nd, acting interp. and qu. mast. with 51st N.I., app. interp. and qu. master to his own corps, and directed to join.

March 16.—1st Lieut. F. C. Burnett, 3d comp. 3rd bat. artillery, to act as adj. to left wing of bat.

The following removals of officers holding the situation of deputy judge advocate general directed:—Capt. H. Moore, with troops composing expedition to the Eastward, from Dinapore to Saugor division; Capt. J. Dyson, from Cawnpore to Dinapore division; Capt. W. Martin, from Saugor to Cawnpore division.

Capt. D. Bamfield to officiate at Dinapore, until arrival of Capt. Dyson; and Capt. H. Cotton to continue to conduct duties at Saugor, until relieved by Capt. Moore.

2nd Lieut. A. Christie, of 3rd comp. 6th bat. of artillery, directed to join and do duty with No. 5 light field battery at Ferozepore.

1st Lieut. G. Penrice appointed acting adj. to 3rd bat. art., during absence, on leave, of Lieut. and Adj. G. P. Salmon, and directed to join its head-quarters at Kurnaul.

1st Lieut. F. W. Cornish, 2d comp. 7th bat., and at present attached to No. 9 light field battery, to join and do duty with 4th comp. 6th bat.

March 17.—Brev. Capt. C. Commeline to act as adj. to the 13th N. I., during absence, on leave, of Lieut. and Adj. C. F. Bruere.

Assist. Surg. A. C. Eddy, M.D., late 2d L. C., to afford medical aid to 4th troop 3d brigade of horse artillery.

Assist. Surg. J. G. Da C. Denham, M.D. to receive medical charge of 1st Light Infantry Battalion.

Surg. D. Campbell removed from 62d to 41st N. I.

Assist. Surg. T. C. Hutchinson, recently returned from Chusan, directed to proceed to Dum-Dum, and to duty with artillery at that station.

51st N. I. Lieut. W. H. Williams, 67th N. I., to act as interpreter and quartermaster.

65th N. I. Lieut. C. M. Rees to be adj., vice Bush promoted.

67th N. I. Lieut. E. W. Hicks to be interp. and qu. master, vice Price, gone on furlough.

70th N. I. Lieut. C. Hagart, 52d N. I., to act as interp. and qu. master.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Feb. 17. Capt. W. Moultrie, 57th N. I.; Maj. Edw. Herring, 57th do.; Assist. Surg. Jas. Stokes, M.D.—24. Capt. F. Coventry, 6th L. C.; Lieut. S. J. Tabor, 7th do.; Surg. W. Stevenson, senior; Surg. H. Bousfield.—March 3. Lieut. W. Master, 7th L. C.

FURLONGS, &c.

To Europe.—Feb. 17. Brev. Maj. John Wilson, 2d Europ. Regt., for health.—Lieut. G. E. Herbert, 9th L. C., for health.—Lieut. T. C. Richardson, 18th N. I., for health.—Capt. E. Marshall, inv. estab., for health.—Surg. R. Foley, m.n., for health.—Assist. Surg. A. Vans Dunlop, on private affairs.—Lieut. J. C. Salkeld, 54th N.I., for health (permitted by government of Bombay).—24. Lieut. Col. and Brev. Col. James Caulfeild, C. B., of Cavalry, for health.—Surg. Morgan Powell, for health.—Surg. J. F. Stewart, m.n., for health.—Surg. R. Foley's furlough commuted, at his own request, to Cape of Good Hope.—March 3. Ens. H. B. Hopper, 31st N.I., and Assist. Surg. P. F. H. Baddeley, for health (permitted by government of Bombay).—10. Capt. F. W. Hardwick, 10th N. I., for health.—Brev. Capt. P. J. Chiene, 34th N. I., for health.—Col. N. Wallace, 2d N. I., for health (permitted by government of Bombay).

To Mauritius.—March 10. Capt. J. V. Forbes, inv. estab., on private affairs.

To Presidency.—Feb. 10. Assist. Surg. J. Arnott, m.n., for three months, on private affairs.—9. Ensign J. N. Young, 2d Europ. Regt. from 5th Feb. to 5th Aug., to remain, for purpose of studying the native languages.—10. Lieut. R. Patton, 17th N. I., from 1st Dec. 1840 to 15th April, preparatory to applying for furlough.—Capt. R. W. Fraser, 45th N. I., from 15th March to 15th Sept., on private affairs.—Lieut. A. Fraser, 45th do., from do. to do., on do.—24. Superintending Surg. G. King, with Eastern Expedition, for three months on med. cert.—Capt. F. W. Hardwicke, 10th N. I., from 15th Feb. to 15th July, on med. cert., preparatory to applying for leave to sea.—March 3. Capt. Sir A. Mackenzie, Bart., 44th N. I., from 1st March to 15th May, 1841, preparatory to applying for ditto.—6. Brev. Maj. G. Chapman, 36th N.I., from 15th Feb. to 15th Aug., preparatory to ditto.—13. Assist. Surg. T. Cantor, m.n., late doing duty at Chusan, from 12th Nov. to 12th March, on med. cert.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Feb. 17. Capt. S. W. Fenning, regt. of artillery, for two years, for health (eventually to Europe).—21. Surg. R. Foley, m.n., for two years, for health (instead of to Europe).—Lieut. W. S. Sherwill, 66th N. I., in extension for one year, for health.

To Bombay.—March 3. Brev. (Lieut. Col.) H. F. Salter, late 2d L. C., for twelve months, on private affairs (and to proceed to Calcutta by sea).

To Darjeeling.—Feb. 24. Capt. G. Ellis, of artillery, for two years, on med. cert.—March 1. Maj. Arch. Irvine, C. B., of engineers, for six months, on private affairs.—10. Lieut. W. T. Wilson, 54th N. I., from 25th March to 30th Sept., on ditto.

To Almora.—Jan. 29. Brev. Capt. C. G. Landon, 6th N. I., from 2nd Feb. to 2nd Feb., 1842, to remain, in extension, on med. cert.—Feb. 5. Lieut. J. N. Marshall, 73rd N. I. (instead of to hills north of Deyrah).

To visit Hills north of Deyrah.—Jan. 29. 2nd Lieut. J. Young, artillery, from 15th Jan. to 15th Jan. 1842, on med. cert.—Feb. 16. Lieut. H. J. Michell, 72nd N. I., from 10th March to 10th July, on private affairs.—March 17. 2nd Lieut. N. A. Staples, 6th bat. artillery, on med. cert.

To visit Cabool.—Feb. 10. Ens. A. Rose, 54th N. I., from 10th Dec., 1840, to 1st May, on private affairs.

To Simla.—Jan. 20. Maj. R. Gardner, 13th N. I., from 25th March to 5th Nov., 1841, on med. cert.—22. Capt. C. Grant, artillery, from 5th May to 5th Nov., on private affairs.—23. Lieut. R. Hay, 50th N. I., from 21st Nov., 1840, to 1st Nov., 1841, in extension, on med. cert.—29. Capt. J. Alexander, artillery, from 15th April to 15th July, on private affairs.—Feb. 2. Maj. J. Bourdieu, 43rd N. I., from 11th Jan. to 15th Dec., 1841, on med. cert.—Lieut. W. G. Prendergast, 8th L. C., from 15th May to 1st Nov., on private affairs (also to Mussoorie).—16. Capt. M. W. Gilmore, 39th N. I., from 1st April to 1st Oct., on private affairs.—24. Capt. Richard Woodward, 2nd N. I., deputy assist. com. gen., from 25th March to 30th Nov., on med. cert.—March 1. Brev. Maj. H. Hay, district staff, from 15th March to 30th Dec., on med. cert.—Brev. Capt. J. Baldock, 22nd N. I., from 1st April to 30th Sept., on private affairs.—10. Maj. W. C. Denby, 20th N. I., from 1st March to 15th Dec., on med. cert.—17. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. Inglis, late 2nd L. C., on private affairs.

To Mussoorie.—Jan. 27. Maj. J. Mackenzie, 3rd L. C., for one year, on med. cert.

Obtained Leave of Absence.—Jan. 11. Capt. A. W. Taylor, 1st Europ. Regt., serving with H. M. Shah Shoojah's force, for one year, on med. cert.—March 3. Surg. Wm. Stevenson, M.D., jun., for seven months, on med. cert.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

FURLONGS, &c.

To Europe.—Feb. 3. Lieut. Smith, 40th foot, for health.—8. Major Beets, 21st Fusiliers, for health.—9. Lieut. Menzies, 3d Ruffs, for health.—22. Capt. Jones,

3d L. Drags., for health.—Lieut. Morgan, 9th regt., for health.—27. Lieut. Nicholas, 62d foot, on private affairs.—March 5. Lieut. Yule, 16th Lancers, for health.—Lieut. G. A. Hutton, 62d foot, for purpose of retiring from the service.—11. Assist. Surg. Bissett, 15th Hussars, for health.—17. Cornet Campion, 4th L. Dragoons, for health.—18. Assist. Surg. Hadley, 40th regt., for health.

To Simla.—Feb. 16. Capt. Williams, paymaster, 16th Lancers, from 1st March to 1st Dec. next, on med. cert.

To Mussoorie.—Jan. 28. Lieut. Green, 3d Buffs, from 19th Jan. to 1st Dec., on med. cert.

To Ceylon.—Jan. 26. Lieut. Maunsell, 49th foot, from 20th Jan. to 30th April.

To Lower Provinces.—Feb. 12. Capt. Carew, paymaster, 13th L. I., for twelve months, to remain, on med. cert.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

FEB. 18. *John Hepburn*, from Moulmein and Rangoon.—19. *Seahorse*, from Hobart Town; *Cassopina*, from Liverpool; steamer *Diana*, from Penang, Mergui, and Amherst; H. C. steamer *India*, from England.—20. *Defiance*, from Macao and Singapore; *Thomas Grenville*, from Portsmouth and Madras; *Harlequin*, from Singapore and Penang.—21. *Henry Davidson*, from London and Cape; *Wilmot*, from Mauritius.—22. *Niagara*, from Sunderland.—23. *Graham*, from Mauritius.—24. *Ayrshire*, from Sydney; *Brigul Packet*, from China, Singapore, and Penang.—25. *Glenhuntly*, from Mauritius.—26. *Hydroos*, from Bombay and Aleppo; *Assam*, from Greenock.—27. *Mount Stewart Elphinstone*, from London and Cape. MARCH 1. *Standard*, from Liverpool; *Gemai*, from Liverpool.—2 H. C. Sg. brig *Haitraas*, from Point Palmyras; *Hooghly*, from Chusan, Macao, and Singapore.—3. *Fyzel Currim*, from Bombay and Cananore; *Patriot*, from Penang; *Adele*, from Bombay and Cochin; *Ernaad*, from Macao and Penang.—*Moulmein*, from China and Penang.—7. *Berman*, from Adelaide; *Jane*, from Rangoon. 8. *Herschell*, from Mauritius; *Compt de Chazelles*, from Bourbon.—11. C. ship *Amherst*, from Moulmein.—10. *Gyne*, from Moulmein.—11. *Howard*, from Boston; *Angyra*, from Liverpool, Cape, and Mauritius.—12. *Sorceress*, from Glasgow; *Helena*, from Bombay and Colombo; *Christopher Rawson*, from Mauritius and Rangoon.—14. *Elizabeth*, from Kyonk Phyo.—15. *Jane Thompson*, from Sunderland.—16. *Egerie*, from Pondicherry; *Elphinstone*, (put back leaky).—18. *Viscount Melbourne*, from London.

Sailed from Saugor.

FEB. 14. *Diane*, for Singapore; *Marmion*, for Liverpool.—15. *Flora Macdonald*, for Rangoon; *Seppings*, for London; *Mai'land*, for London.—16. *Judda Rahoman*, for Bombay; *Carthage*, for Boston.—17. *Clown*, for Singapore; *Orator*, for London; *La Cid*, for Bourbon.—18. *Ania*, for Mu-cat; *John King*, for Mauritius; *William Wilson*, for Mauritius; *Colombo*, for Suez; *Sarrut Jamaul*, for Rangoon.—19. *Kandiana*, for Newcastle; *Earl of Dalhousie*, for Liverpool; *Clarissa*, for Bombay.—20. *William*, for Penang and Singapore; *Didon*, for Singapore; *Amherst*, H. C. S.—21. *Salazar*, for Bourbon.—23. *Buccaneer*, for Moulmein; *Hope*, for Mauritius; *Tennasserim*, for Mauritius.—24. *Scotia*, for London; *Telegraph*, for Havre; *Amelia*, for China; *Clifton*, for London.—25. *Caroline*, for London; *Ayrshire*, for Madras.—27. *Imaum of Muscat*, for London; *Elizabeth Ainslie*, for Arracan; *Windsor*, for London; *Earl Gray*, for Liverpool; *Cowanjee Family*, for China; *Duke of Argyll*, for London.—28. *Fermouth*, for Mauritius; *Princess Victoria*, for London; *Caledonia*, for Bombay.—MARCH 2. *Regina*, for Colombo and Cochin; *Rosalind*, for Mauritius.—3. *Spencer*, for Liverpool.—4. *Thetis*, for London; *Ripley*, for Liverpool.—5. *Washington*, for Philadelphia; *Quren Mah*, for Liverpool; *Mars*, for Liverpool; *Walmer Castle*, for London; *Ungall*, for —.—7. *Amelia*, for Mauritius; *Rachel*, for London; *Tartar*, for Batavia; *Syed Khan*, for China; *Samuel Baker*, for Mauritius.—8. *Petite Suzanne*, for Havre de Grace; *Hindoo*, for Liverpool; *Janet Boyd*, for Mauritius; *Mayborough*, for Bristol; *Edinburgh*, for London.—9. *Faisrobany*, for Mauritius.—10. *Elphinstone*, for London.—13. *Juvena*, for Mauritius.—14. *Aria*, for China.—15. *Bland*, for London; *Adams*, for Mauritius; *Maingy*; *Regina*.—16. *Buteshire*; *Bramar*.

Departures from Calcutta.

MARCH 13. *Graham*, for Mauritius; *Mary Charlotte Weber*, for Mauritius.—15. *Damericotta*, for Boston; *Sir Wm Wallace*, for Singapore.—16. *Eugene*, for Boston.

Freights to London and Liverpool (March 20).—Saltpetre, £5 to £5 5s. per ton; Sugar, £5 6s. to £5 10s.; Rice, £5 10s. to £5 12s. 6d.; Oil Seeds, £5 12s. 6d. to

£5 15s.; Jute, £3 10s. to £3 15s.; Hides, £5 to £5 5s.; Shell Lac and Lac Dye, £6 to £4 4s.; Rum, £5 5s. to £5 10s.; Indigo, £5 10s.; Silk Piece Goods, £5 10s. to £5 15s.; Raw Silk, £6.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- Jan. 31. At Dilowry Factory, Purneah, the lady of R. Cruise, Esq., of a son.
 Feb. 1. In the Kojah Pann, the lady of Surg. W. Jacob, 68th N. I., of a daughter.
 — 4. At Puttehgurh, the wife of Mr. G. Coleman, of a daughter.
 — 6. At Banda, Mrs. E. H. Mills, of a son.
 — At Meerut, the lady of the late H. St. G. Tucker, Esq., of a son.
 — 8. At Chinnurah, the wife of the Rev. J. G. Lincke, of a son.
 — 10. At Cawnpore, Mrs. Thomas Greenway, of a son.
 — 11. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. T. B. Ryley, of a son.
 — 12. At Ghazee-pore, the lady of Lieut. H. Mackenzie, 2d Europ. Regt., of a son.
 — 13. At Katchukatta, the lady of James Hills, Jr. Esq., of a son.
 — 15. At Nussereabad, the lady of Lieut. Moseley, 10th L. C., of a son.
 — 17. At Calcutta, Mrs. M. Wittenbaker, of a daughter.
 — 18. At Bhagulpore, the lady of C. Braddon, Esq., of a son.
 — At Dacca, the lady of Capt. J. F. Middleton, 32d N. I., of a son.
 — At Dulsing Serai Factory, Tirhoot, the lady of J. Thomson, Esq., of a daughter.
 — At Agra, Mrs. Lewis Teyne, of a daughter.
 — At Howrah, the lady of the Rev. C. E. Driberg, of a son.
 — 19. At Calcutta, Mrs. H. G. Madge, of a daughter.
 — At Kishnaghur, the lady of J. C. Brown, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.
 — 21. At Delhi, the lady of Lieut. Cornish, 10th N. I., of a son.
 — 23. At Alipore, the lady of George Fwbank, Esq., of a daughter.
 — 26. At Meerut, the lady of Capt. C. F. Farmer, 1st L. I. Bat., of a daughter.
 March 1. At Calcutta, Mrs. A. Marroot, of a son.
 — At Bishop's College, the lady of the Rev. G. U. Withers of twin boys, still-born.
 — At Barrackpore, the lady of Capt. C. Burlton, 47th N. I., of a son.
 — 2. At Calcutta, the wife of the late Mr. W. Hamilton, of a daughter.
 — 3. At Putty Ghur, the lady of Lieut. Toulmin, 63d N. I., of a son.
 — At Saugor, the lady of Lieut. W. Hore, 19th N. I., of a daughter.
 — 5. At the Free School, Mrs. W. W. Kiernander, of a son.
 — At Kurnaul the lady of Lieut. Bridge, H. M. 3d Foot, of a daughter.
 — At Fort William, Mrs. J. Burgess, of a son.
 — At Kurnaul, the lady of Arthur W. C. Plowden, Esq., of a daughter.
 — 6. At Calcutta, Mrs. H. Burkingyoung, of a daughter.
 — 7. At Dum-Dum, the lady of G. W. S. Scott, Esq., Art., of a daughter.
 — At Poomah, the lady of Capt. Apperley, of a son.
 — 9. At Dinapore, Mrs. R. Myers, of a son.
 — At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. G. A. Swaris, of a son.
 — At Etawah, the lady of Capt. Cumberland, 11th N. I., of a son.
 — 11. At Calcutta the lady of H. Clerke, Esq., of a son.
 — 13. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. W. W. Swinden, of a daughter.
 — 15. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Nash, of a daughter.
 — 18. At Calcutta, Mrs. F. A. Madge, of a son.
 — At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. R. Wright, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- Feb. 15. At Agra, Mr. T. W. Knight, to Catherine, relict of the late Mr. C. J. Fox.
 18. At Calcutta, G. J. Simmons, Esq., Commander of the *Lord Elphinstone*, to Anne Elizabeth, daughter of W. Balston, Esq.
 — At Calcutta, John Aruott, Esq., M.D., B. M. Estab., to Miss Mary Anne Richardson.
 — At Kurnaul, Capt. W. B. Thompson, 67th N. I., to Miss Christopher.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. S. P. Hall, to Miss C. Shelly.
 19. At Chittagong, Mr. W. L. Owen to Miss Hannah Wilhelmina Flink.
 — At Monghyr, Mr. H. Dear, to Miss Eliza Dwyer.
 20. At Calcutta, Mr. W. White, to Miss Alexander.
 — At Calcutta, J. Hughesdon, Esq., to Mary Caroline, daughter of the late L'Escant Beguinot, Esq.
 22. At Benares, A. Shavner, Esq., to Julia, daughter of the late W. Rawstorne, Esq.

- At Calcutta, W. Lewis, Esq., to Mrs. Eliza Nesbitt.
- 23. At Calcutta, Capt. W. Poole, to Jane, widow of the late J. H. Brandt, Esq.
- 25. At Calcutta, Mr. G. F. Clark, to Miss Harriet Sophia Fabian.
- 27. At Kurnaul, J. R. Gwatkin, Esq., son of Major E. Gwatkin, to Miss Emma Amelia Salmon, youngest daughter of Col. Salmon, Bengal Service.
- At Calcutta, H. S. Rose, Esq., to Miss Matilda Jane Ellison.
- March 1. At Calcutta, Mr. Andrew Boyle, to Mrs. Susanna Thomson.
- 4. At Cawnpore, Capt. G. H. Swinley, artillery, to Sarah Jane, daughter of Lieut. Col. W. H. L. Frith.
- 15. At Midnapore, H. Mackenzie, Esq., to Jane, daughter of the late Capt. S. Harding.
- 17. At Garden Reach, J. C. C. Gray, Esq., Captain 18th N.I., to Jessie, youngest daughter of the late W. Smith, Esq.
- Laterly. At Turcolean Factory, Tirhoot, Joseph Hill, Esq., of Barrah Tirhoot, to Mary Agnes Aitkin, youngest daughter of the late Robert Dunlop, Esq.
- At Mirzapore, W. S. Donnithorne, Esq., of the C.S., to Mrs. E. Smith, relict of the late H. N. Smith, Esq., of Tirhoot.

DEATHS.

- Jan. 31. At Buxar, Ensign J. B. Eaton, 9th N.I.
- Feb. 17. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. M. T. Henriques, aged 15.
- 18. In Fort William, W. C. Pender, Esq., lieut. H.M. 55th regt., aged 25.
- 19. At Calcutta, St. Ann Maria, lady of W. Smith, Esq., late Ensign 56th N.I., aged 19.
- 21. At Dum-Dum, Annie, daughter of Capt. F. B. Boileau, H.A.
- At Calcutta, Mr. E. Harris, aged 61.
- 22. At Barrackpore, M. Dunsford, Esq., Ensign 51st N.I., aged 21.
- 23. At Calcutta, Mr. G. F. Clarke, aged 20.
- 26. At Dinapore, Robert Craige Halkett, Esq. magistrate and collector.
- 27. At Calcutta, Mr. G. Buckland, Purneah, aged 55.
- At Calcutta, John Jackson, Esq., aged 48.
- 28. At Calcutta, Jane Anne, lady of Major De Bude, aged 38.
- March 1. At Midnapore, Mrs. A. D. M. Sinaen, aged 62.
- 6. At Chowringhee, Major Gavin Young, 70th regt. N.I., and judge advocate general of the Bengal army.
- At Akyab, E. W. Clarributt, Esq., civil assistant surgeon of Akyab, aged 30.
- 9. At Calcutta, the wife of A. G. Glass, Esq., aged 25.
- At Allahabad, the wife of W. McD. Husband, aged 34.
- 13. At Calcutta, Maria, lady of Capt. Richard Lloyd, I.N., officiating marine surveyor general, aged 28.
- 18. At Calcutta, the lady of W. Kirkpatrick, Esq.
- At Calcutta, Mr. John Thompson.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS, &c.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES TO OFFICERS RETURNING TO BENGAL AND MADRAS VIA BOMBAY.

Fort St. George, March 2, 1841.—The following extract of a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors to the Government of Bombay, dated 2nd Dec., 1840, is published for the information of the army of this presidency:—

[Reporting that several instances have occurred of officers of the Bengal and Madras presidencies arriving at Bombay, by the steamers having, owing to defective arrangements on their part, being detained in Bombay until the arrival of the baggage from England, and suggesting the adoption of certain regulations to guard against similar inconvenience.]

Para. 7th.—“When we permitted officers returning to Bengal and Madras, via Bombay, to draw pay and allowances from the date of their arrival at Bombay, provided the regiment to which they belonged was stationed within certain limits, it was our intention that they should have no greater advantage with respect to leave of absence after their arrival, than would be granted to them if arriving direct from England at the capitals of their respective presidencies. That advantage is limited

to one month on private affairs, and we desire that in no case may pay and allowances be granted for a longer period, under these circumstances, at your presidency."

PROMOTED OFFICERS TO CONTINUE WITH THEIR REGIMENTS.

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, March 10th, 1841.—All officers promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel or colonel, and assistant surgeons promoted to surgeons, are in future to continue with the regiments to which they may belong at the time, until the Commander-in-Chief's orders regarding them may be received.

Paragraphs 57 and 58, Section XXIII., as also Para. 3, of Section XXIV., of Circular Memorandum of instructions for regimental returns, to be altered in accordance with the above.

SECOND FURLOUGH TO EUROPE.

Fort St. George, March 16th, 1841.—The following extract from a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors in the military department, dated the 1st of Jan., 1841, No. 1, is published for the information of the army.—

[6 and 7. Forward a memorial from Major J. D. Stokes, 4th N. I., soliciting that a 2nd furlough to Europe may be allowed to officers after 20 years service in India.]

Para. 20. "There is no regulation which precludes our several governments from granting the privilege of a second furlough on private affairs when the public service will permit of the indulgence. But the rule which precludes an officer receiving pay when absent in Europe on private affairs, for a longer period than three years, must be fully maintained."

21. The following is a copy of the regulation as published in the Bengal Code, and which is applicable to the other presidencies also, viz.,—"No officer who has drawn three years furlough pay is allowed pay during any future furlough, except in cases of certified sickness; but if he has not received pay for the full term, he may, during a second furlough on private affairs, be allowed the same for such space of time as will complete the three years."

GENERAL COURTS-MARTIAL.

ENSIGN J. GORDON.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Jan. 30., 1841.—At a European general court-martial held at Bangalore, on the 13th Jan. 1841, Ensign James Gordon, of the 4th regt. N.I., was tried on the following charge:—

Charge.—For scandalous and infamous behaviour, such as is unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:

1st Instance.—In having, at Bellary, on or about the night of the 12th Sept. 1840, clandestinely taken to the house of Lieut. Frederick Studdy, of the 5th regt. L. C., and left alone with that officer, Miss Mary Dobson, a person whom he, Ens. Gordon, was engaged to marry; he, the said Ens. Gordon, knowing that an undue intimacy subsisted between the said Lieut. Studdy and the said Miss Dobson, thereby making himself subservient to such intimacy.

2nd Instance.—In having, at the same place, some time between the 8th and 13th of the same month, knowing that an undue intimacy subsisted between the said Miss Dobson and the said Lieut. Studdy, and after having received a promise from Lieut. Studdy that he would have no improper connexion with her after her marriage with Ens. Gordon, written a letter without date, of a disgraceful nature, to the said Miss Dobson, wherein he declares to the effect, that the promise so made by Lieut. Studdy is, in his opinion, null and void, and to be considered as if never made; and further declares to the effect, that happen what may, he, Ens. Gordon, will never refer to the said promise, or reproach him (meaning the said Lieut. Studdy) or her (meaning the said Miss Dobson) regarding it, thereby anticipating the infraction of the promise so made by Lieut. Studdy, as aforesaid, and proffering connivance thereat.

3rd Instance.—In having, at the same place, on the 28rd of the same month, written a letter without date, of a disgraceful nature, to the said Miss Dobson, in which, with reference to her connexion with the aforesaid Lieut. Studdy, he declares to the effect, that he will, beyond the period of the one or two days after marriage, make every allowance, and not press her very hard, and further declares to the effect that he would not willingly discover any thing to cause them (meaning himself, Ens. Gordon, and the said Miss Dobson) to quarrel, thereby insinuating, that he would connive at the existence of an improper connexion between the said Lieut. Studdy and the said Miss Dobson, after her marriage with him, Ens. Gordon.

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision :

Finding on the first instance of the charge,—that the prisoner, Ens. J. Gordon, 4th regt. N.I., is guilty, with the exception of the words scandalous and infamous. On the second instance of the charge,—that the prisoner is guilty. On the third instance of the charge,—that the prisoner is not guilty.

Sentence.—The Court having found the prisoner guilty to the extent above stated, doth sentence him, the said Ens. James Gordon, of the 4th regt. N.I., to be discharged from the service.

Confirmed.

(Signed) J. ALLAN, Major-General, Commanding the Army in Chief.

Recommendation of the Court.—Taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case, and referring to the youth and inexperience of the prisoner, the Court earnestly recommend him to the favourable consideration of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief.

(Signed) G. CORRIE, Lieut.-Col., President.

The proceedings of this court-martial betray on the part of Ens. Gordon so great a want of that sense of propriety and gentlemanly feeling which should exist in the character of a British officer, that, with a conviction of the nature of the present against him, I am unable to attend to the recommendation of the Court in his favour.

(Signed) J. ALLAN, Major-General, Commanding the Army in Chief.

Mr. James Gordon is to be struck off the strength of the army from the date of the publication of this order at Bangalore, which is to be reported to the adjutant-general.

LIEUT. H. J. A. TAYLOR.

Head-Quarters, Chundry Plain, Feb. 9, 1841.—At a general court-martial held at Kamptee, on the 20th Jan. 1841, Lieut. H. J. A. Taylor, of the 49th regt. N.I., was tried on the following charges :—

1st Charge.—For conduct unbecoming an officer, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in the following instances :

1st Instance.—In having, at Kamptee, on the 17th Oct. 1840, been unfit, from the effects of intoxication the preceding night, to take the duty of orderly officer of the day, for which duty he had been duly warned.

2nd Instance.—In having, at the same place, on the 30th of the same month, when paraded for exercise with his regiment under arms, been drunk on duty.

2nd Charge.—For having, at Kamptee, on the 13th of Dec. 1840, when in command of the main guard, been found drunk on his guard.

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision :

Finding on the first instance of the charge,—that the prisoner, Lieut. H. J. A. Taylor, 49th regt. N.I., is guilty. On the second instance of the first charge,—that the prisoner is guilty. On the second charge,—that the prisoner is guilty.

Sentence.—The Court having found the prisoner guilty, as above stated, doth sentence him, the said Lieut. H. J. A. Taylor, of the 49th regt. N.I., to be cashiered.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) J. ALLAN, Major-General, Commanding the Army in Chief.

Asiat. Journ. N. S. Vol. 25. No. 187.

(G)

Mr H J A Taylor is to be struck off the strength of the army from the date of the publication of this order at Kamptee, the date to be reported to the adjutant-general

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c

Feb 2 J Bishop and T B Roupell Esqrs reported their return to this presidency from England on 27th Jan

19 T H Davidson Esq senior deputy register of Court of Sudder and Foujda ree Udalt resumed his duties on 12th Feb

22 J J Franklin Esq to be Secretary to the Marine Board, from date of Mr Maclean's embarkation for Europe

J L Johnson Esq to act as Secretary of Marine Board, during employment of Mr Franklin on other duty or until further orders

23 R R Cotton, Esq to act as head assistant to collector and magistrate of Trichinopoly during absence of Mr Woodgate on sick cert, or until further orders.

W C Oswill, Esq to act as register to Zillah Court of Cuddapah, during absence of Mr R R Cotton or until further orders

W E Cochrane, Esq, to be assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Nellore

R G Clarke Esq to be assistant to collector and magistrate of Chingleput

26 Arthur J Maclean Esq permitted to resign office of Secretary to Marine Board, from 26th Feb

March 2 C Whittingham, Esq to act as sub-collector and joint magistrate of Tinnevely during absence of Mr C J Bird or until further orders

B Cunliffe Esq to act as head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Southern Division of Arcot during employment of Mr Whittingham on other duty or until further orders

C W Beade, Esq to act as head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Canara during employment of Mr Lustington on other duty or until further orders

Obtained leave of Absence Furlough, &c—Jan 29 M P Daniell Esq in extension to 1st June, 1841 to remain on Neilgherries on sick cert—J H Goldie, Esq, until 30th Sept 1841 to proceed to Neilgherries on sick cert—Feb 12 W Elliot, Esq, for two months, to proceed to sea—19 G P Monckton for three months to Neilgherries on private affairs—23 C J Bird, Esq for one month, to presidency, for purpose of obtaining a med cert to enable him to return to England on furlough—March 2 Mr West, postmaster at Cannanore, for six months, on private affairs—16 Capt A Douglas resident at Bangalore, for one year to Neilgherries, on med cert

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c

Fort St George Feb 5, 1841—Lieut Col J Morgan CB to be a member of General Prize Committee from 3rd Feb in suc to Lieut Col Walpole

Feb 12—Lieut Col James Kitson 26th N I permitted to return to Europe, and to retire from service of I I Company on pension of a colonel

Feb 19—Lieut 1 S Gabb, 52nd N I to be station staff officer at Sholapore so long as his regt may continue to form part of force composing that cantonment

Horse Brigade Lieut and Brvc Capt J C McNair to be adj and qu master 32d N I Lieut H J Manly to be qu master and interpreter

Asst. Surg W R Gingell and E J Barker permitted to enter on general duties of army

Lieut W E P Wellton, 46th N I, permitted to resign the service

Asst. Surg John Cadcnhead to be zillah surgeon of Tinnevely

Feb 23—46th N I, 1st Lt Alfred Cooper to be Lieut v Wellton, resigned, date of com. 19th Feb, 1841

Asst. Surg J Peterkin permitted to enter on general duties of Army.

Capt B W Cumberland 7th L C, permitted to resign appointment of cantonment adj at Arcot for purpose of rejoining his reg

Feb 26 Capt J H Macbraire, 9th N I, to act as deputy paymaster in Malabar and Canara, during absence, and on responsibility of Lieut Charters

March 2—With reference to G O G, dated 23rd Feb, 1840, and G O G, 12th Feb, 1841, the following alterations of rank and promotions made

26th N. I, Maj. W Watkins (from) to be Lieut Col., from 4th Aug., 1840, v.

Spry, dec.; Capt. G. C. Whitlock to be Major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) R. H. Robertson to be Capt., and Lieut. A. L. Tweedie, to take rank from 4th Aug., in succession to Watkins, prom.; Ens. W. J. Doveton to be Lieut., from 3rd Oct., 1840, to complete establishment.

9th N.I. Major John Laurie, (from) to be lieut. col., from 31st Oct. 1840, v. Hanson retired; Capt. T. M. Cameron to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. G. Losh to be capt., and Ens. T. H. Thomas to be lieut., from 31st Oct. 1840, in suc. to Laurie prom.

1st N.I. Major J. E. Williams (from) to be lieut. col., from 25th Feb. 1841, v. Kitson retired; Capt. J. D. Awdry to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. C. Fortescue to be capt., and Ens. H. B. T. St. John, to be lieut., from 25th Feb. 1841, in suc. to Williams prom.

The services of Major J. D. Awdry, 1st N.I. placed at disposal of the Major General commanding the forces for regimental duty, from date on which he may be relieved from his duties as assistant com. general.

49th N.I. Ens. J. H. Butler to be lieut. vice Taylor cashiered; date of com. 16th Feb. 1841.

Assist. Surg. John Richmond to be surgeon, v. Woods retired; date of com. 28th Feb. 1844.

Lieut. A. J. Curtis, 7th L. C., to be cantonment adj. of Arcot, so long as his regiment may continue to form part of force composing that cantonment.

March 5.—Lieut. Ferdinand Whittingham, H. M. 67th Foot, to act as private secretary to Right Hon. the Governor, during absence of Walter Elliot, Esq., on leave.

Lieut. H. Bates, H. M. 82d Foot, to be aide-de-camp to Right Hon. the Governor.

March 9.—27th N. I. Lieut. W. H. Boswell to be adjutant.

Cadet of Cavalry David Hay admitted on estab., and prom. to cornet.

Cadets of Infantry John Elphinstone, W. Murray, C. P. Y. Triacott, H. P. Thompson, and J. C. L. Crowdy, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Assist. Surg. G. F. H. Eastall permitted to enter on general duties of army.

March 12.—Capt. James Brown, H. M. 57th regt., to be aide-de-camp to the Major General Commanding the Forces.

Assist. Surg. J. A. Reynolds to be civil surgeon of Masulipatam.

March 16.—Capt. G. B. Arbutnot, 3d L. C., to command Right Hon. the Governor's Body Guard.

Capt. James Robertson, 9th N. I., and deputy assistant com. general, to be an assistant com. general, v. Awdry prom.

Capt. H. C. Gosling, 7th N. I., and sub assist. com. general, to be a deputy assist. com. general, v. Robertson.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) John Campbell, 38th N. I., supernumerary sub assist. com. general, to be brought on fixed establishment of commissariat department.

Cadet of Infantry G. T. Dick admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Assist. Surg. John Welsh, M.D., permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Lieut. P. M. Francis, corps of engineers, to be 1st assistant to civil engineer in 7th division.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Feb. 16, 1841.—Ens. J. Daniel, 16th regt., to act as quartermaster and interp. to 47th regt.

Feb. 20.—Assist. Surg. W. Lloyd, m.n., to do duty with H. M. 57th regt.

Feb. 24.—Assist. Surg. A. H. Ashley appointed to medical charge of details on board the *Apolline*, until arrival at Penang.

Feb. 25.—Capt. T. K. Whistler (having been reported qualified for Departmental duty) to proceed to Trichinopoly and assume charge of Deputy Judge Advocate General's Office VIII. District.

Feb. 27.—The undermentioned Cornets of Cavalry and Ensigns of Infantry posted to corps:—Cornets David Hay to 6th L. C.; Henry Acton, 4th do.—Ensigns Hugh Rigg to 21st N. I.; F. H. Chitty, 40th do.; G. S. Peschell, 47th do.; J. F. Gordon, 4th do.; Henry Bell, 50th do.; A. W. Watson, 21st do.; W. R. Broome, 49th do.; Mostyn Owen, 52d do.; W. E. Pascoe, 5th do.

March 2.—Ensign W. E. Pascoe removed, at his own request, from 5th to 18th N. I.

March 3.—The following removals and postings ordered:—Lieut. Colonels P. Whannell, from 1st to 16th regt.; H. Dowker from 9th to 28th do.; W. Watkins (late prom.) to 27th do.; J. Laurie (do.) to 9th do.; J. E. Williams (do.) to 1st do.

March 5.—Surg. John Richmond (late prom.) posted to 45th regt.

Ens. Mostyn Owen removed, at his own request, from 52d to 28th N. I.

March 6.—Veterinary Surg. Charles Jackson posted to 8th L. C.

March 9.—Capt. J. Brown, H. M. 57th regt., to act as military secretary to officer commanding the army in chief, from date of Capt. Fyfe's departure until further orders.

March 10th.—Major J. Thomas, 2nd N. V. Bat. removed from Nellore to Cuddalore.

Major J. Ward removed from 1st to 2nd N. V. Bat. and to join the detachment of that corps at Nellore.

March 11.—Capt. A. C. Wight, 8th N.I., to proceed to Vellore and take charge of recruits belonging to that corps until its return from Foreign service.

March 15.—Assist. Surg. W. Lloyd, M.D., to afford medical aid to detachment of 39th N. I., proceeding to Singapore in *Resolution*, and to return with relieved detachment of 8th N.I.

March 16.—The undermentioned young officers (recently admitted to service), to do duty with regts. specified.—Ensigns John Elphinstone, Wm. Murray, C. P. Y. Triscutt, and H. P. Thomas, with 12th N.I.; J. C. L. Crowdy, with 2d do.

March 17.—Ensign G. T. Dick to do duty with 12th N.I., until further orders.

March 18.—Lieut. J. Robertson, 15th N.I., lately returned from Europe, permitted to proceed via Vellore to join his regiment.

Examinations.—The undermentioned officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee language; viz. Lieut. G. Aitken, 20th regt., Amcegurh, creditable progress (and to receive moonshee allowance); Assist. Surg. D. D. Foulis, M.D., 17th regt., Russellcondah, creditable progress (ditto); Cornet J. M. McGregor, 6th L.C., Kamptee, creditable progress (ditto); Lieut. H. J. Manley, 32nd regt. Bangalore, qualified as interpreter; Ens. F. Stratton, 10th regt., College, highly creditable progress; Lieut. F. Young, 24th regt., Penang, creditable progress; Moon-shee allowance to be issued to both of the above officers.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—March 9. Lieut. John Robertson, 15th N. I.,—12. Assist. Surg. M. F. Anderson.

FURLOUNDS, &c.

To Europe.—Feb. 8. Lieut. T. Austen, inv. estab., for health.—Assist. Surg. J. Kellie (to embark from western coast).—19. Lieut. C. W. Gordon, 7th L.C., for health.—Veterinary Surg. J. F. Jennings, 8th L.C., for health.—Capt. R. H. C. Mowbray, 1st L.C., for health.—Capt. C. Hoil, 38th N.I., for one year.—23. Assist. Surg. T. D. Harrison, for health.—26. Ens. W. Johnstone, 51st N. I., for health.—Capt. J. Sherwood, 2nd N. V. B., for health (to embark from western coast).—March 2. Lieut. Col. Wm. Borthwick, 12th N. I., for three years (to embark from Bombay).—Lieut. D. K. H. Bradle, 12th N. I., for health.—9. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) P. A. S. Powis, 4th N. I.—12. Maj. T. A. A. Munsey, 1st L. C., (to embark from Bombay).—Lieut. G. M. Martin, 42nd N.I., for health (to embark ditto).—16. Lieut. V. C. Taylor, 3rd L. Inf., for health.—19. Ens. J. B. Mortimer, 34th L. Inf., for health.

To Sea.—March 2. Capt. N. Geoghegan, 25th N.I., until 31st Dec. 1841, on med. cert.

To Presidency.—Jan. 29. Garrison Surg. John Smith, of Bellary, from 21st Jan. to 5th April 1841.—Feb. 8. Capt. R. S. Gledstanee, 16th N.I., from 4th Feb. to 4th Aug. 1841 (also to the Neilgherries).—11. Brev. Capt. B. Heyne, 16th N.I., from 10th Feb. to 10th June, 1841.—16. Capt. W. P. Macdonald, paymaster at Trichinopoly, for two months.—Capt. T. Ryves, for three months.—17. Capt. B. W. Cumberland, cautionment adj. Arcot, from 22nd Feb. to 1st May.

To Bangalore.—Feb. 11. Lieut. G. Carr, 16th N.I., from 28th Feb. to 30th June, 1841.

To Neilgherries.—Feb. 1. Maj. J. Macdonald, 45th N.I., from 15th Jan. to 15th April, 1841, on sick cert.—Feb. 8. Capt. J. Woodward, 32nd N.I., from 10th Feb. to 10th Aug. 1841.—15. Lieut. Col. A. McPherson, 2nd E. L. I., from 15th Feb. to 31st Oct. 1841.—Lieut. W. H. Wapshare.—20. Maj. C. O. Pothergill, 2nd N.V. B. from 12th Feb. 1841 to 1st March 1842, on sick cert.—Lieut. W. L. Boulderson, 20th N.I., from 2nd Feb. 1841 to 15th Feb. 1842, on sick cert. (via Bombay).—26. Lieut. J. Charteris, deputy paym. in Malabar and Canara, for two months, on private affairs.—25. Capt. G. M. Arthur, 20th N.I., from 1st Dec. 1840 to 30th Nov. 1842, on sick cert.—March 2. Capt. H. R. Kirby, 4th N.I., until 15th Feb. 1842, on med. cert. (his furl. to Europe cancelled).—5. Capt. H. Mackenzie, 34th L. C., from 1st March to 31st Aug. 1841, on sick cert.—9. Surg. Lawder, for six months, on private affairs.—Assist. Surg. T. C. Jordon, 2nd L. C., in continuation till 1st

Dec. 1841, on sick cert.—16. Capt. W. Russell, 18th N.I., from 30th March 1841 to 30th Sept. 1842, on sick cert.—18. Lieut. M. Wood, 9th N.I., from 1st April to 31st May 1841 (also to Bangalore).—Lieut. the Hon. P. T. Fellow, 7th L. C., from 15th April to 15th Aug. 1841 (also to ditto).

To Visit Cuddalore and Southern Division.—March 17. Maj. Gen. Geo. Jackson, 7th N.I., for four months.

To Bombay.—Feb. 19. Lieut. A. Salmon, 47th N.I., from 15th March to 15th Sept. 1841, on private affairs. Lieut. C. H. Windfield, 18th N.I., from 1st March to 15th May 1841, on ditto.—26. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) G. B. Groube, qu. mast. and interp. 5th L. C., from 20th March to 20th May 1841, on private affairs.—Assist. Surg. J. J. Purvis, from 15th March to 15th June 1841, on ditto.—March 2.

To Cape of Good Hope.—March 2. Capt. J. K. Macdonald, 8th L. C., until 1st March 1842, on med. cert. (also to Australia).

To Masulipatam.—Feb. 1. Lieut. G. T. Haly, 41st N.I., from 12th Jan. to 30th April, 1841, on med. cert. (also to sea coast).

To Western Coast.—Feb. 15. Lieut. A. C. Silver, 4th N.I., from 1st March to 1st Sept. 1841.

To Hinder Anantapoor.—Feb. 1. Cornet O. Pelly, 7th L. C., from 5th Feb. to 5th June, 1841.

To Penang.—Feb. 12. Lieut. and Adj. C. R. Mackenzie, 46th N.I., on private affairs, until 16th Aug. 1841.

Cancelled.—March 16. The furl. to Europe granted on 22nd Dec. last to Capt. F. C. Scott, 24th N.I.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

FEB. 18. *Resolution*, from Bombay and Colombo.—19. *Hopkinson*, from Bombay and Quilon; *Jerome*, from Coringa.—21. *Sarah*, from Vizagapatam and Masulipatam.—25. *Apollon*, from Mauritius and Pondicherry.—27. *Indian Queen*, from Colombo.—28. *Colombo*, from Calcutta.—MARCH 3. *Union*, from Pondicherry.—4. *Ceylon*, from Mauritius.—6. *Viscount Melbourne*, from London; *Clarissa*, from Calcutta.—9. H. M. S. *Larne*, from China.—10. *Catherine*, from Vizagapatam; *Nurbudda*, from Tellicherry; *Ayrshire*, from Calcutta.—12. *Britannia*, from the Mauritius.—17. *Ocean Queen*, from Van Diemen's Land.—18. *Washington*, from Calcutta.

Departures.

FEB. 22. *Jerome*, for Pondicherry.—*Hopkinson*, for Calcutta.—26. *Lady Flora*, for London.—28. *John Line*, for London.—*Malay*, for Penang.—*Apolline*, for Penang, Singapore, and China.—MARCH 4. *Sarah*, for Malabar Coast and China.—5. *Colombo*, for Malabar Coast and Suez.—7. *Indian Queen*, for the Northern Pepper Ports and Calcutta.—11. *Apollon*, for Pondicherry and Mauritius; *Clarissa*, for Bombay.—12. *George Armstrong*, for China; *Viscount Melbourne*, for Calcutta.—16. H. M. S. *Larne*, for Trincomalee.—19. *Prince Albert*, for Allepey; *Ceylon*, for Calcutta.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- FEB. 1. At St. Thomé, the lady of J. F. McKennie, Esq., of a son.
 5. At Chittore, the lady of Lieut. G. Jackson, 2nd L.H., of a son.
 8. At Salem, the lady of W. A. Neave, Esq., C.S., of a son.
 10. At Jaulnah, the lady of Capt. W. E. A. Elliott, 20th N.I., of a daughter.
 13. At Alloor, the lady of Lieut. R. W. Money, 41st M.N.I., of a son.
 14. At Tinnevely, the lady of W. C. Ogilvie, Esq., of a son.
 15. At Deyrah Dhoon, the wife of Lieut. Van Homrigh, 48th N.I., of a son.
 — At Bangalore, the lady of Major J. C. Coffin, 12th M.N.I., of a daughter.
 16. At Palamcottah, the lady of Capt. Cox, 5th M.N.I., of a son.
 — At Secunderabad, the lady of Capt. P. Hamond, Art., of a daughter.
 18. At Secunderabad, the lady of Lieut. S. Renaud, 1st M.E. regt., of a son.
 24. At Madras, the lady of the Rev. W. T. Blenkinsop, of a daughter.
 25. At Madras, the wife of Mr. John Cardis of a son.
 26. At Bishopstoke, Kotagherry, the lady of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Madras, of a daughter.
 MARCH 1. At Calicut, the lady of Capt. Hayne, 36th N.I., of a son.
 3. At Bangalore, the lady of Major Aug. Clarke, 87th N.I., of a son.
 5. At Cannanore, the lady of Brev. Capt. Wilton, 38th regt., of a son.

12. At Mercara, the lady of Capt. F. Willis, 28th N.I., of a son.
 15. At Madras, the lady of J. H. Bell, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.
 17. At Madras, the lady of Capt. Barlow, 57th Foot, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- Feb.* 14. At Calicut, Mr. J. Biber to Miss Moreira.
 17. At Madras, Mr. Samuel Richardson to Miss Mary Elizabeth Wells.
 20. At Madras, Capt. C. M. Maclean, 43d N.I., to Elvira, daughter of the late Rev. R. S. Hutchings, A.M.
 22. At Calicut, H. V. Conolly, Esq., C.S., to Anne, only daughter of C. Birch, Esq.
 23. At Madras, Mr. I. M. Wilson to Mary Ann Joyes.
 24. At Madras, Mr. G. E. Klyne to Miss L. Monk.
 25. At Madras, Charles A. E. Searle, Esq., 39th N. I., to Elizabeth, daughter of the late J. Madigan, H. M. 46th regt.
 27. At Palamcottah, the Rev. C. E. Macleod to Georgiana Elizabeth, daughter of the late C. P. Gordon, Esq.
Mar. 4. At Quilon, E. P. West, Esq., to Miss Amelia Mudge.
 13. H. J. Nicholls, Esq., 25th N.I., to Jessie Isabella, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Prendergast.
 16. Mr. Samuel Borthwick to Miss Fanny Bonjour.

DEATHS.

- Jan.* 23. At Pondicherry, Mous. A. D. Senneville, Puisne Judge of the Royal Court.
Feb. 17. At Madras, P. F. Lerride, late captain H. H. the Nizam's Service.
 25. At Madras, Mr. J. L. Dighton.
 25. At Madras, the Rev. C. Calthorp, B.A., missionary of the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, aged 31.
 26. At Vepery, Mr. Thomas Oliver.
Mar. 5. At Madras, Mr. Robert Taylor, aged 30
 6. At Black Town, Mr. John Hall, aged 40.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS, &c.

ALLOWANCES TO COMMODORES.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 30, 1841.—The Hon. the Governor in council is pleased to fix the following as the scale of allowances to be drawn by a Commodore when absent from his station on sick certificate, a captain or commander when acting as commodore, and a lieutenant when in command during the absence of the captain or commander on sick certificate.

For the first three months, commodore absent, Rs. 1,000; acting commodore, command allowance, 800; extra as acting commodore, 200; lieutenant, pay, 175; extra for command of ship, 100; after three months, absent commodore, Rs. 800; acting commodore, 1,100; lieutenant in command of vessel, 375 per mensem.

PAYMASTER OF THE MARINE BATTALION.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 18, 1841.—In consideration of the extra duty devolving on the paymaster of the Marine Battalion, in charge of the families of the native troops on service in Scinde, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to permit that officer to draw an allowance of Rs. 40 a month, to enable him to defray the expense of office establishment and stationery. The allowance in question is to be drawn in arrears, and continued for such time as there may have been, and shall be not less than 100 family payments to be made monthly.

SERVICES OF DR. HENDERSON.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 26, 1841.—Alexander Henderson, Esq., 3rd Member of the Medical Board, is permitted to retire from the service of the Hon. Company, on the

pension of his rank agreeably to Article 57, section VII of the 2nd Supplement to the Code of Military Regulations from the 1st proximo

The Hon the Governor in Council will have great pleasure in bringing to the notice of the Hon the Court of Directors the long and valuable services of Dr Henderson and the zeal and assiduity which he has evinced wherever employed whether in the immediate line of his profession, or in other departments of the public service

BRIGADING OF THE SCINDE FORCE

Bombay Castle March 26 1841 — The Hon the Governor in Council is pleased, with the sanction of the Government of India to confirm the following field orders issued by Maj Gen Brooks commanding the troops in Scinde on the 5th Dec. last and to direct that the arrangement therein made for brigading the Infantry of the force be considered to have effect from that date in supercession of the detail which was published in Government General Order of the 20th Oct last

Capt Stamford is appointed Field Commissary of ordnance and will proceed to Dadur by the first opportunity to assume charge of the dépôt forming at that station under such orders as he will receive from Major Lloyd commanding Artillery Capt Stamford will also take command of the Artillery at Dadur until further orders. Lieut Blake will proceed to Sukkur as soon as relieved

The Infantry of the Scinde Force to be brigaded as follows — 1st Brigade — H M 40th Regt 2nd Grenadier Regt 21st Regt N I — Brigadier Valliant K H — Brigade Major Capt Lewis Brown

2nd Brigade — Wing II M 11st Regt 20th Regt N I 23rd Regt N I, 25th Regt N I — Brigadier Inglund K H — Brigade Major Brevet Major Wyllie

Sukkur Brigade — 1st Grenadier Regt, Wing 5th Regt N I 6th Regt N I, Wing 8th Regt N I — Senior officer, commanding Capt Down Staff officer

The officers commanding Her Majesty's 40th and 41st regiments will be pleased to send the names of two steady active men as line sergeants for the 1st and 2nd brigades

THE DEFENCE OF KAHUN

Bombay Castle, March 29, 1841 — The Hon the Governor in Council having recently had under his consideration a narrative of the proceedings of a detachment of the strength named in the margin* under the command of Capt Lewis Brown, of the 5th Regt N I in retaining possession for a period of nearly five months of the Fort of Kahun in defiance of repeated attempts of the enemy to dislodge them, has the highest gratification in publicly recording the high sense he entertains of the distinguished services of Capt Brown and the detachment under his command — In maintaining this post Capt Brown has reported to Government that he was most ably seconded by Lieut D Erskine of the artillery, and by Mr Assist Surgeon Glasoe, who was in medical charge of the garrison

Notwithstanding the critical position in which the garrison was placed, and the privations to which they were exposed Capt. Brown nobly refused to surrender the fort until the last extremity and then only after he had secured for himself and brave comrades a safe retreat, with all the honours of war The Governor in Council believes that there are few instances on record where, under circumstances of such great discouragement, a dangerous and harassing service, attended by severe privations, has been performed with greater cheerfulness, or with a more zealous devotion to the public service

In order to testify his admiration of the gallantry, prudence, and perseverance, which distinguished the conduct of Capt Brown in the defence of Kahun, and the fidelity and bravery of the officers and men under his command, the Governor in Council, with the sanction of the Right Hon the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to direct —

* Rank and File of the 5th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, and one 18-pounder Howitzer in charge of Lieut. D. Erskine of the Artillery

First. That in consideration of the honour conferred on the 5th Regt. N.I., by the conduct of the detachment of that corps, in the defence of Kahun, this regiment shall be permitted to have "Kahun" inscribed on their colours, and borne on their appointments.

Second. That in consideration of the losses of the detachment, arising from want of carriage and other causes, a donation of six months' batta shall be granted to the survivors of the garrison of Kahun, and the heirs of those who fell in its defence.

Third. That this order be read at the head of every regiment of the army of this presidency, at a special parade to be held for this purpose.

The Hon. the Governor in Council will likewise have great satisfaction in bringing the distinguished services of Capt. Brown and the officers and men who composed the garrison of Kahun to the favourable notice of the Hon. the Court of Directors.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Feb. 22. Mr. J. W. Langford to act as collector of continental customs and excise, but to continue in charge of his present appointment until relieved by Mr. Jackson.

26. Mr. C. E. F. Tytler to act as third assistant to collector and magistrate of Ahmednuggur.

Richard Spooner, Esq., granted one of furlough allowances of £500 for period of three years, to commence in April.

M. Larken, Esq., returned to his duty in civil estab. of this presidency.

27. Mr. W. Capon to be uncovered assistant to collector of customs at presidency, in suc. to Manackjee Cursetjee.

March. 1. Mr. P. Scott confirmed in appointment of first assistant to collector of Poona, from 2nd March.

Mr. J. A. Shaw, judge and session judge of Dharwar, resumed charge of his office.

3. Mr. J. H. Jackson, collector and magistrate of Tanna, resumed charge of his duties.

5. Mr. J. S. D. De Vitre has been examined in printed regulations, and found competent to enter on transaction of public business.

6. Mr. A. W. Jones to be an assistant to collector of continental customs and excise.

8. Mr. E. L. Jenkins to act as senior assistant judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur, for detached station of Dhoolia.

10. L. C. C. Rivett, Esq., to be superintendent of government printing establishment, in suc. to Mr. C. Mr Leod dec.

Mr. W. Blowers to be deputy post master general at Bombay, in suc. to Mr. C. Mr Leod dec.

Ens. W. S. Furneaux, 1st Europ. Reg., to be assistant to superintendent of roads and tanks, in suc. to Lieut. Curtis proceeded on field service.

Lieut. A. Price, 4th N.I., and Lieut. D. O. T. Compton, 18th do., to act as assistants to superintendent of roads and tanks.

Asist. Surg. P. W. Hockin to be civil surgeon at Ahmednuggur, in supercession of notification of 13th Jan. last.

13. Mr. H. E. Goldsmid to act as first assistant to collector and magistrate of Dharwar, during Mr. Escombe's absence.

Lieut. D. Davidson to be superintendent of Revenue Survey in Nassick districts, during Mr. Goldsmid's absence at Dharwar.

15. Mr. C. J. Erskine was examined in printed regulations on 1st instant, and was found competent to enter on transaction of public business.

16. Mr. Alex. Elphinstone resumed charge of the office of collector and magistrate of Rutnagere, on the 10th inst.

John de Faria, Esq., appointed by Government of Goa to be Consular Agent on part of the Portuguese Government in Bombay.

18. Capt. L. Brown, 5th N.I., to be an assistant magistrate in Ahmedabad and Kaira collectorates, and commandant of Guzerat kooly police corps.

23. Surg. J. Doig, deputy medical storekeeper at Belgaum, to resume his duties as civil surgeon at that station, from 22nd Jan. last.

R. D. Luard, Esq., returned to his duty on civil estab. of this presidency.

Mr. A. Malet received charge, on 9th inst., from Major A. T. Reid, of office of political agent in Cutch.

24. Capt. A. F. Bartlet, assistant magistrate in Poonah collectorate, acting commandant of Poonah police corps, and superintendent of city police, resumed charge of his office on 8th March.

Obtained leave of Absence, &c.—Feb. 22. Mr. J. H. Pelly, for two years, to Neilgherry Hills, for health.—March 15. Mr. C. Price, leave to presidency, for two months, on private affairs.—18. Mr. G. Grant, leave for two months, for health.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 6, 1841.—The following Cadets of Infantry (already posted) admitted on establishment:—Messrs. C. C. Hodgson, T. B. Webster, H. Weston, W. M. Brodie, H. Shewell, R. J. Madden, A. R. Boyce, J. Brown, F. J. Groube, M. J. Battye, G. R. Grimes, and C. E. Brasnell.

Mr. James Hoey admitted on estab. as a veterinary surgeon.

Cadets of Infantry W. H. Palin, G. Skottowe, R. N. Laurie, and H. P. Tyacke admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

The app. of Mr. R. Gurney to be an acting assist. surg. on estab. cancelled.

Feb. 26. —Alex. Henderson, Esq., 3rd member of Medical Board, permitted to retire from service of Hon. Company on pension of his rank.

Lieut. A. M. Hazlewood, acting adj. to Nat. Vet. Bat., to take charge of treasure chest, and perform duties of staff officer at Dapolee, v. Scriver, proceeding to Europe.

March 2.—Lieut. Preedy, sub-assist. com. general, resumed charge of the commissariat and bazar departments at Kurrachee, from Lieut. Cristall, on 1st Feb.

March 4.—Lieut. Addison to act as adj. to H. M. 2nd Foot, during absence of Lieut. and Adj. Simmons, about to proceed to England.

Lieut. Prendergast to act as adj. to 10th N.I.

Lieut. Hunt to act as qu. master and paymaster to 1st Bombay Europ. Regt., during absence of Lieut. Woodward.

Assist. Surg. G. J. Shaw, M.D., placed at disposal of Superintendent of the Indian Navy, for the purpose of relieving Assist. Surg. H. D. Davidson.

March 5.—Capt. Hart, 2nd Gr. N.I., to act as staff-officer and to have charge of treasure tumbrel at Dadur, from 1st Feb., during absence of Capt. White.

Cadet of Cavalry G. F. Loch (not arrived) posted to 2nd L.C., to fill a vacancy.

Cadets of Infantry (not arrived) J. P. Wingfield posted to 2nd Europ. Lt. Inf.; E. D. Halswell posted to 6th N.I.; Geo. Scriven posted to 1st Europ. regt.; and H. E. G. Close posted to 2nd Europ. Lt. Inf., to fill vacancies.

Capt. R. J. Littlewood, 9th N.I., to conduct duties of Major of brigade at Deesa, during absence of Capt. Penney on leave.

Brev. Capt. G. N. Prior, 21st N.I., to act as interp. to 3rd L.C., until further orders; date 6th Feb.

Brev. Capt. and Lieut. Stevens, 21st N.I., to be commissariat agent with government horses and tattoos proceeding from Kurrachee to Sukkur.

The following officers, cadets of season 1825, promoted to brevet rank of captain, from dates specified:—Lieuts. R. Lewis, 22nd N.I., 18th Jan. 1841; J. Ash, Artillery, C. G. G. Munro, 16th N.I., C. F. Jackson, 2nd Lt. C. C. Lucas, 4th N.I., and H. Ash, 20th N.I., 17th Feb. 1841; C. Treahie, 10th N.I., J. R. F. Willoughby, 23th N.I., W. B. Salmon, 19th N.I., J. Ramsay, 9th N.I., and J. W. Auld, 26th N.I., 20th Feb. 1841.

March 6.—The following promotions and appointments are made, consequent on retirement of A. Henderson, Esq., 3rd member of Medical Board, from the service: Superintending Surg. Francis Sheppee, to be 3rd member of Medical Board.

Surg. Christopher Kane to be a superintending surgeon on estab.

Assist. Surg. C. F. Collier to be surgeon, v. Henderson retired.

The following appointments made consequent on promotion of Surg. Kane to be a superintending surgeon on the establishment.

Surg. J. McLennan to be medical storekeeper at Presidency.

Surg. B. Brown, M.D., to be surgeon to European General Hospital.

Surg. J. Scott to act as surgeon to European General Hospital until Dr. Brown assume charge, or until further orders.

Capt. Wenn, 13th N.I., to receive charge of office of Assist. Superintending Engineer of Northern Provinces, on departure of Lieut. Munbee.

Cadets of Infantry Lewis Pelly and Edw. Younghusband admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

March 8.—Assist. Surg. Carnegie allowed to resign medical charge of Scinde Irregular Horse.

The following acting staff-appointments to detachment of H. M. 18th Foot under command of Major Tomlinson, confirmed:—Lieut. Bernard to act as adj.; Lieut. Martin as qu. master.

March 10.—Captain A. P. Le Messurier, acting pay-master, received charge of Presidency pay-office, on 1st instant.

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Regt. of Artillery. 2nd Lieut. J. Pottinger to be adj. and qu. master to 1st Bat. v. Lieut. H. Creed, proceeded to Europe; Lieut. J. S. Unwin to be acting adj. and qu. master to 2nd bat. vice Pottinger.

Lieut. Mackenzie to act as quarter master to H. M. 41st F., on departure of Qu. master Burns, and Brev. Capt. and Adj. Vaughan to officiate in that capacity until arrival of Lieut. Mackenzie.

March 12.—Capt. G. Moore, 24th N. I., to command detachment doing duty over Subsidiary Jail Guard at Sion from 15th Feb.

March 13.—13th N. I. Ens. A. A. Adams to be Lieut. in suc. to Diggle dec.

March 15.—26th N. I. Ens. G. Mackenzie to be lieut., vice Bowen dec.; date 3rd March.

March 18.—Lieut. Marriott, Engineer Corps, placed, temporarily, under superintendent of roads and tanks, without prejudice to his present appointment of adj. to corps of sappers and miners.

March 20.—Lieut. Col. Soppitt, 20th N. I., to assume command of 2nd brigade in Scinde, until arrival of Brigadier England; date 26th December.

The undermentioned cadets for the artillery and infantry (ranked as 2nd lieuts and ensigns), posted to regiments, to fill vacancies:—Artillery, W. D. Aitken, regt. of art.; C. B. Fuller, do.; John Worgan, do. Infantry, J. W. Schneider, 2nd Gr. N. I.; J. W. Hope, 26th N. I.; G. E. Horne, 1st Tur. regt.; Robert Bainbrigg, 23rd N. I.; H. P. Tyacke, 2nd Fr. L. I.; W. B. Hewitt, 11th N. I.; E. Younghusband, 9th N. I.; Daniel Bourchier, 25th N. I.; William Pirie, 1st Gr. N. I., J. A. Spry Faulkner, 6th N. I.

March 25th.—*Regt. of Artillery.* Lieut. J. S. Unwin, to be adj. and qu. master to 2nd batt., vice R. Creed, killed in action. Lieut. D. Erskine to be 1st lieut., vice R. Creed, killed in action; date 20th Feb. 1841.

2nd Gr. N. I. Ens. J. S. Oliphant to be lieut., vice Falconer, killed in action; date 20th Feb. 1841.

March 27.—Assist. Surgs. F. W. Watkins and C. Thatcher passed examination in Hindoostanee language.

March 26.—Lieut. Gore B. Munbee to be executive engineer in Lower Scinde, and to proceed to Kurrachee.

March 29.—Maj. Gen. B. Kennett permitted to reside on Neilgherry Hill. Colonel J. G. Baumgardt, H. M. 2nd royal regt., appointed to command garrison of Bombay until further orders.

Lieut. J. D. Stewart, 14th N. I., to act as interp. in Hindoostanee language, and qu. mast. to that regt.

Lieut. A. B. Rathborne, 24th N. I., to act as adj. to detachment of that regt. stationed at Sion.

Assist. Surg. W. S. Moore, who has been appointed to proceed to China, with a detail of H. M's. 18th Royal High regt., directed on his arrival there to assume medical charge of H. M. steamer *Atalanta*, in order that Assist. Surg. D. Costelloe may be relieved from naval branch of service.

Head-Quarters, Feb. 2, 1841.—Surg. T. Robson removed from 6th N. I. to 2d bat. artillery at presidency.

Feb. 3.—Lieut. R. S. Cole, H. M. 6th Foot, to take charge of invalids of Hon. Compan's service proceeding to England by ship *Lady Clarke*.

Feb. 6.—Ens. H. P. Tyacke to join and do duty with 15th N. I.

Feb. 16.—Assist. Surg. H. Hosken to proceed to Ahmedabad, for purpose of doing duty under superintending surg. of Guzerat division.

Feb. 25.—Ensigns Leeson, Jamewon, and Alexander, lately admitted to service, to do duty with 24th N. I. at Poona.

Veterinary Surgs. J. S. Stockley removed from 2d L. C. to horse brigade, and H. Freake from latter to former.

Assist. Surg. Seaward to be attached to 2d Europ. L. Infantry.

March 8.—The following posting of Superintending Surgeons ordered:—Superintending Surg. Pinhey to Northern division of Deccan; Superintending Surg. Bird to Southern division of Deccan; Superintending Surg. Glen to Presidency division; Superintending Surg. Cane (late prom.) to Scinde Force, vice Sheppe prom.

March 10.—The undermentioned officers (lately admitted to service) to do duty with Regts. specified and directed to join:—Ensigns H. H. Green, 19th N. I.; L. Pelly, 8th do.; E. Younghusband, 5th do.

March 12.—The following arrangements in medical department of Army ordered:—Surg. C. F. Collier (late prom.) posted to 5th N. I., but to do duty with 24th N. I., until arrival of head-quarters of former corps at Poona.—Assist. Surg. A. Durham now doing duty with 2d Gr. Regt., attached to that regt. Assist. Surg. J.

Deas, with 6th N.I., to be attached to that regt. Assist. Surg. A. Wright to be attached to 8th N.I., v. Atkinson, posted to 3d troop horse brigade.—Assist. Surg. S. McMorris to be attached to wing of 1st Europ. Regt. at Karrack.

March 18.—Surg. Patch to assume charge of appointment of staff surgeon, and details at Sukkur.

Assist. Surg. S. McMorris to continue doing duty in Europ. General Hospital until an opportunity offers for his proceeding to Karrack.

March 26.—Surg. C. D. Straker, 1st Europ. Regt., placed in medical charge of Staff and details at Aden from date of his arrival at that station, and Assist. Surg. Malcolmson to assume medical charge of wing of 10th N. I., at Aden, from same date.

March 30.—Assist. Surg. F. Lodwick to proceed in medical charge of Europ. and native details about to embark for Seinde, and on delivering over charge at Karrachee will return to presidency.

The undermentioned officers (late admitted to service) to do duty with Regts. specified, and directed to join —Ensigns J. Laing, 7th N.I.; R. M. Westropp, 15th do.; G. Mayor, 19th do.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Feb. 24. Lieut. Col. N. Wallace, 2nd Bengal N.I., for health.—26. Lieut. H. Creed, artillery, for one year, on private affairs.—March 4. Maj. E. M. Willoughby, 18th N.I., for health.—20. Lieut. A. E. Saunders, 2nd Europ. I. Inf., for health.—Lieut. F. Jackson, 24th N.I., for health.—29. Assist. Surg. J. B. Macdonald, Bengal estab., for three years, for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—March 6. Lieut. J. G. Caulfield, Bengal estab., for two years, for health.

To Bangalore and Neilgherries.—March 5. Lieut. C. D. Delamotte, 1st Gr. N.I., for six months, for health.

To Neilgherries.—March 6. Assist. Surg. J. B. Macdonald, Bengal estab., for one year, for health.—18. Capt. Arthur, 20th M.N.I., for two years, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

MARCH 2. *Josephine*, from Bordeaux.—4. *Jehangeer*, from Singapore.—7. *Novo Viante*, from Lisbon; *Shaw Allum*, from Calcutta.—8. *Carnatic*, from Greenock.—11. H. C. Steamer *Medusa*, from Kurrachie.—14. H. C. Steamer *Berenice*, from Suez and Aden.—15. *John*, from Manilla; *Futtl Barry*, from Bussorah; *Brigand*, from China; *Victoria*, from Surat.—16. E. I. C. steam frigate *Sesostris*, from Persian Gulph; *Kuromie*, from Siam and Singapore.—19. *Dadooly*, from Siam.—20. *Coringa Packet*, from Madras.—21. *Olive Branch*, from Bushire.—23. E. I. C. steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, from Kurrachie.—25. Steamer *Medusa*, from Kurrachie; H. C. cutter *Margaret*, from Surat.—27. *Solomon Shaw*, from Calcutta.—28. H. C. steamer *Medusa*, from Bancoot; H. C. brig *Tigris*, from Muscat.—29. *Memon*, from Tutacora.—30. *John William Dare*, from Siam; *Romanna*, from Newcastle; H. C. steamer *Enterprise*, from Calcutta; *L'Deux Clementine*, from Bordeaux.

Departures.

MARCH 3. *Bombay Castle*, for China.—4. *Hindustan*, for Liverpool.—9. *Urania*, for Liverpool; *Thomas Coult*, for London; H. C. steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, for Kurrachie; H. C. steamer *Sutcliffe*, for do.—11. H. C. steamer *Zenobia*, for Malabar coast.—16. H. C. steamer *Medusa*, for River Indus; *Sir Edward Paget*, for London.—17. Imaum of Muscat's brig *Nassree*, for sea.—20. *Agnes*, for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta.—21. *Mary Gordin*, for Singapore and China.—22. *Simon Taylor*, for China.—23. *Sada Koopanlay*, for Colombo; *Josephine*, for Malabar coast and Mahi; *Hugh Walker*, for Clyde; *Arab*, for London.—24. *Atit Rahimon*, for China; *Ferrabany Hajee*, for Muscat; *Julia*, for Singapore and China.—25. *Marquis of Hastings*, for Singapore and China; *Harsingar*, for Malay coast and Calcutta.—27. H. C. steamer *Medusa*, for Bancoot.—APRIL 1. H. C. steamer *Cleopatra*, for Red Sea, (with overland mail for England.)

Passengers Arrived.

For H. C. steamer *Berenice*, from Suez and Aden:—Lieut. Gen. Sir Colin Campbell; Mr. Campbell; two Misses Campbell; two Misses Roberts; Miss Lynn; Col. and Mrs. Hunter; Col. and Mrs. Baumgardt; Prince Soly-Koff; Hon. F. Villiers, Baron de Viemars; Bishop of Cochin; Mr. Somerset; Mr. Buller; Mr. Brett; Miss Theomayer; Messrs. Lovard, Lodwick, Fletcher, Henderson, Caldecott; Mayor, Skubrick, Westropp, Wood, Pittar, Hudson, Laing, Hardy, Barnwell,

Smith, and Macauley; Capt. McLean; one Armenian and two ladies; one servant and three children; one Jew and son; nine Europeans and two native servants.

Freight to Great Britain (April 1)—£4 10s. to £5 per ton.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- Feb. 3.* At Dapoollee, the lady of Brev. Capt. Prior, 21st N.I., of a daughter.
16. At Aden, the lady of Capt. Rawlinson, 1st Europ. Regt., of a son.
March 4. At Ahmednuggur, the lady of Lieut. Wormold, artillery, of a daughter.
5. At Surat, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Clarkson, of a son.
6. At Breach, Candy, the lady of F. Martin, Esq., of a son.
 — At Poonah, the lady of Capt. R. Wynter, 2nd Eur. L.I., of a daughter, still-born.
9. The lady of P. W. Le Geyt, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.
12. At Kaira, the lady of R. Keays, Esq., C.S., of a son.
15. At Poonah, the lady of Capt. Goodenough, 26th N.I., of a daughter.
 — At Poonah, the lady of Capt. Griffiths, 6th Royal Regt., of a daughter.
21. At Poonah, the lady of W. Parsons, Esq., med. estab., of a daughter.
23. At Mazagon, the lady of Lieut. Col. Soppitt, 20th N.I., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- March 9.* At Mahabulushwer, A. Morris, Esq., 4th N.I., to Jane, daughter of Capt. Renwick, R.N.
17. Mr. Charles Jones to Mr. Ricard.
29. At Bombay, Mr. J. A. Cumins to Miss A. C. Tanner.
30. At Bombay, Lieut. W. Simpson, adjutant marine batt., to Anne Harriet, daughter of W. C. Bruce, Esq.

DEATHS.

- Feb. 26.* Mr. Apothecary T. Ross, aged 53.
March 4. Crawford McLeod, Esq., deputy postmaster-general of Bombay.
25. At Girgaum, Mr. C. D. Viegas, aged 35.
26. At Bombay, Henry William, son of Mr. W. H. Boulton.
27. In the fort, Mrs. W. Parkinson.

Ceylon.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Feb. 4. P. E. Woodhouse, Esq., to be acting government agent for Western Provinces, during absence of C. R. Buller, Esq., proceeding to England on leave of absence for eighteen months.

Robert Langalaw, Esq., to be district judge of District Court of Colombo, No. 1. South.

J. Jumeaux, Esq., to be fiscal for Western Province.

13. The Hon. G. Turnour, Esq., to be treasurer and commissioner of stamps.

The Hon. H. Wright, Esq., to be auditor and accountant-general and comptroller of revenue.

J. N. Moonyart, Esq., to be gov. agent and fiscal for Central Province.

A. Stewart, Esq., to be district judge of District Court of Galle.

J. Caulfield, Esq., to be assist. to the gov. agent of the W. Province and district judge of Chilaw and Putlam.

C. P. Walker, Esq., to be assist. to the gov. agent of the S. Province, and district judge of District Court of Hambantotte.

T. Lavalliere, Esq., to be district judge of District Court of Colombo, No. 4 (Caltura).

The Hon. G. C. Talbot to be assist. at Trincomalie to the gov. agent for E. Provinces. He will, however, continue to act as assist. to the gov. agent for N. Provinces and district judge of District Court of Manar.

H. O'Grady, Esq., to be assist. judge to the gov. agent for the Northern Provinces.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Colombo.—Jan. 20. Alexander Robertson, from Bombay.—*21.* Rebecca Jane, from Liverpool.—*29.* Isabella, from N.S. Wales (for London); Helms, from

Bombay and Cannanore.—30. *Colombo*, from Tutacurin.—31. *Ida*, from Calcutta.—Feb. 1. *India* steamer, from Plymouth, &c. (for Madras and Calcutta).—7. *Ongs*, from Bombay.—13. *Woolington*, from London.

Departures from ditto.—Jan. 26. *Sumatra*, for Galle and London (sailed from Galle 27th).—Feb. 6. *Ida*, for London.

DEATH.

Jan. 23. At Munwal, of fever, Henry Augustus Marshall, Esq., auditor-general, aged 64. He was father of the civil service by many years, having arrived in Ceylon more than 42 years ago, since when he never returned to Europe.

Penang, Singapore, &c.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Singapore.—Previous to Jan. 30. *Laidmans*, and *Houghton*, both from London; *Isabella*, from Glasgow; *Julius Cæsar*, and *Harriett Scott*, both from Bombay; *Lord Western*, from Port Phillip; H.M.S. *Cruizer*, and *Samuel Horrocks*, both from Penang; *Flora Kerr*, from Manilla (for Cork); *Charlotte*, from Mauritius; *Nerva*, from Batavia.

Departures from ditto.—Previous to Jan. 27. *Malcolm*, *Bolton*, *Lascar*, *Spartan*, and *Jupiter*, all for London; *Picciola*, for Hamburg; *Julius Cæsar*, *Anne Laing*, H.M.S. *Cruizer*, and *Rose*, all for China; *Itana*, for Swan River; *Lord Western*, for Penang.

China.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Macao.—Previous to Jan. 23. *St. George*, and *Herald*, both from Downs; *Orwell*, H.M.S. *Sulphur*, *Bengal Packet*, *Bella Marina*, *Westmoreland*, *Briand*, and *Union*, all from Singapore; *Jean*, and *Melish*, both from Sydney; H.M.S. *Starling*, from Manilla; *Dartmouth*, and *Kington*, both from Bombay.

Departures from ditto.—Previous to Jan. 21. *Tomatin*, *John o' Gaunt*, and *Charles Kerr*, all for London; *Prima Donna*, for Liverpool.

DEATH.

Oct. 27. At Tinghae, Chusan, aged 25, Lieut. J. M. Daniell, 26th Regt., youngest son of Henry Daniell, Esq., New Forest, County Westmeath.

Mauritius.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Previous to Jan. 21. *W. and M. Brown*, from London; *John Marsh*, from Newcastle and Tenerife; *Fanny*, and *Lawsons*, both from Marseilles.

Departures.—Previous to Jan. 23. *Willmot*, and *Glen Huntley*, both for Calcutta; *Larch*, for Cochin; *Clayton*, for Madras and Calcutta; *Cecilia*, for Bombay.

Cape of Good Hope.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in Table Bay.—Previous to Feb. 23. *Margaret*, *Fatima*, *Argyle*, *George*, *Ansell*, *James Matheson*, and *Amelia*, all from Liverpool; *Elizabeth Stewart*, *Ocean Queen*, *Courier*, *Fortitude*, *Norval*, *Fleetwood*, *Gratitude*, *Galatea*, *Susan Crisp*, *Jupiter*, *Henry*, and *Mary Gray*, all from London; *Ross* steamer, from Plymouth; *Prince Albert* steamer, from Plymouth and Madeira; *John Bull*, *Harlequin*, and *Margaret Hardie*, all from Glasgow; *Grafton*, and *Lion*, both from Newcastle; *Hilda*, and *Martina*, both from Gottenburgh; *Mary Ann*, from Dublin; *Speedy*, and *New Thomas*, both from St. Helena; *Duncan*, from Sheerness, in Simon's Bay.

Departures from Table Bay.—Previous to Feb. 20. *Margaret*, *Ross* steamer, *Chilmark*, *London*, *Elizabeth Stewart*, *Harlequin*, *George*, *Regia*, *Byker*, and *James Matheson*, all for Sydney; *John Bull*, *Grafton*, *Ocean Queen*, and *Fleetwood*, all for Calcutta; *Fatima*, for China; *Argyle*, and *Fortitude*, both for Port Phillip; *Mary Ann*, for Houtt Town; *Routhcock*, for Bourbon; *Prince Albert* steamer, *Thomas*

Snook, Reflector, and Packet, all for Mauritius; *Helen*, for Swan River; *Lion*, for Bombay; *Martina*, for Batavia; *Transit*, for Algon Bay.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 14. At Wynberg, the lady of Major Wm. Jacob, Bombay artillery, of a son.

29. At Bloembhof, district of Graaff-Reinet, Mrs. George Southey, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 12. At Cape Town, J. G. Rawstorne, Esq., captain H.M. 62nd Foot, to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late M. Nielen, Esq., M.D.

Feb. 3. At Graham's Town, R. J. Eaton, Esq., clerk of the peace for the division of Albany, to Mary Anne, only daughter of George C. Sandford, Esq., assist. com. gen. to H.M. forces at the Cape.

12. At Cape Town, Mr. H. K. Cross to Miss L. L. S. Owen.

Lately. At Cape Town, Lieut. C. M. Creagh, 9th Regt., to Georgina Mary Anne Carey, youngest daughter of Col. W. B. Spry, Madras army.

DEATHS.

Dec. 23. At sea, on the passage to Bombay, Capt. David Smith, of the ship *Lion*.

Jan. 15. At Rondebosch, Mary Ann Rosa, wife of Mr. G. J. Pike.

23. At sea, Capt. Robert Spence, of the ship *David Scott*.

30. At Cape Town, after a residence in the colony of upwards of 40 years, Henry Murphy, Esq., of Waterford, in Ireland, aged 65.

Feb. 18. At Protea, near Cape Town, Capt. Thomas Baylis, of the Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat., and formerly of the Madras Artillery, aged 35.

— At Cape Town, Benjamin Ricardo, Esq., late of the Stock Exchange, London, in his 54th year.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

An ordinary meeting of this Society was held on the 3rd of April, at which Professor H. H. Wilson, the director of the Society, took the chair. Various presents of books were laid upon the table.

Sir George Staunton read a letter, recently received by him from the representatives of the late Thomas Manning, Esq., presenting to the Society the whole of the collection of Chinese books made by that gentleman. Sir George prefaced the reading of the letter by remarking that, as the value of the collection would depend principally upon the knowledge of the collector, he would beg leave to say a few words in testimony of the extraordinary acquirements which Mr. Manning had made in the Chinese language and literature. He had known him intimately for upwards of thirty years; and, as Mr. Manning accompanied the embassy of Lord Amherst to Peking, he had had many opportunities of witnessing the facility with which he conversed with the natives; and their gratification and astonishment at hearing a European illustrating his arguments by quotations from the works of Confucius and others of their classic authors. It was greatly to be regretted, Sir George said, that a fastidious delicacy had led Mr. Manning to underrate his acquirements, and to set up a higher standard of perfection in reference to them than it was, perhaps, possible for an European to reach; which had consequently deterred him from giving the results of his learning to the world. Hence, all that remained of his genius was the collection of books which, by the kindness of his representatives, the Society would now possess. He thought that a donation of so much value, and one which the Society must so highly appreciate, demanded from it an especial notice. He should, therefore, move a resolution of special thanks to the representatives of the late Mr. Manning for their liberal present; and that, in order to testify the Society's respect for the memory of the learned collector, the books be deposited in a cabinet set apart from the rest of the Chinese library, and called "The Manning Collection."

Samuel Ball, Esq., in seconding the resolutions (which were carried unanimously), stated that the collection was at present in his house; and that, previous to its being removed to Grafton Street, he would have the pleasure of making a catalogue of it, for the use of the Society.

Previous to proposing the above resolutions, Sir George Staunton read to the meeting a short memoir of the life of Mr. Manning, written by the brother of the deceased, from which are extracted the following particulars:

Mr. Thomas Manning was the second son of the late Rev. W. Manning, Rector of Brome, in Norfolk. In consequence of delicate health, he received his education, until eighteen, under his father's roof, during which period he evinced many indications of a mind of no ordinary cast. On his health becoming stronger, he was admitted a student of Caius College, Cambridge; where, from his great proficiency in mathematics, it was thought he would make a distinguished figure. Certain scruples, however, which he entertained respecting the required subscription to articles of belief, induced him to decline proceeding to his degree, and determined him to pursue a favourite project he had long cherished, of making a voyage to China, for the purpose of studying the language and habits of that people, with a view, as he himself expressed it, of forming an accurate notion of that country; of its manners; the degree of happiness which the people enjoyed; their moral sentiments; their literature; their history; the causes of their stability, and vast population; in short, to discover what there might be in China worthy of imitation, or what might serve as a beacon to avoid. Led by this spirit of inquiry, he proceeded to Paris, at the peace of Amiens, in order to consult the various Chinese works open to students in the libraries of that capital. On the war again breaking out, he was one of the many English detained in France by the order of Napoleon; but some influential friends obtained his liberation; and after a short visit to England, he embarked for Canton, where he took up his residence, under the protection of the East-India Company. Finding, however, after several years, during which he had made many ineffectual attempts, that he had no chance of penetrating from that place into the interior of China, he removed to Calcutta; and was eventually enabled to reach as far as Lhasa, in Tibet, where he was admitted to the society of the priests, and had several interviews with the Grand Lama. Finding, to his great disappointment, no nearer access to China by this route, he returned to Canton; and on the arrival of Lord Amherst, was appointed by his lordship one of the interpreters in the suite of the embassy to the Court of Peking. After that mission, Mr. Manning returned to England; and, with the exception of an excursion on the continent of Europe, he passed the remainder of his life in studious retirement. He died on the 3rd May, 1840, at Bath, whither he had been recommended to go for the benefit of his health, which had suffered much from paralytic affection.

A paper by the Rev. Dr. Stevenson, of Bombay, on the modern deities worshipped by the Hindus in the Dekkan, was then read. In this paper the reverend gentleman stated, that the religion of the Hindus of the Dekkan might be said to consist of four kinds:—1. pure Brahmanism, founded on the *Védas* and *Puránas*; 2. Ante-Brahmanism, or a sort of demon-worship; 3. Buddhism, as followed by the Jains; 4. a local superstition, based on Brahmanism, and consisting in the worship of remarkable persons; and to these latter the doctor called the attention of the Society.

The first in order of the modern deities is Khandoba, whose Sanserit name is Malhar, ordinarily corrupted into Malhar. The legend of this god says that, at the town of Jejuri, about thirty miles east from Poonah, the Brahmans were much disturbed in their devotions by a daiitya (or demon), named Malla, who beat and plundered them, trod down their gardens, and killed their cows. This same Malla, Dr. Stevenson surmises, may have been of the tribe of Bhils, who derive their origin from Toran Mall, of whom there is an interesting account, by Sir John Malcolm, in the first volume of the Society's *Transactions*. The Brahmans call upon Siva; the army of the daiitya is destroyed by Khandoba; and Malla, before his death, is converted to the worship of Mahadeva, and absorbed into the daiity. The principal tem-

ple erected to Khandoba formerly stood on a hill at Jejari; but was rebuilt, nearer the base of the mountain, by the Maratha chief Malhár Ráo Holkar, whose family god Khandoba was. It is singular enough, that Malhár Rao should also have built another temple near the spot, in which he placed the image of himself and wife, intimating, the doctor supposes, that his family had as good a claim to divine honours as that of the deified hero Khandoba. The revenues of these temples, derived from endowments, and from the gifts of devotees, probably amount to Rs. 30,000 per annum. On this money a large establishment is kept up of image-dressers, *Vira*, *Murali*, &c. One of the *Vira* is required at the annual festival to run a sword through the thigh, and afterwards to walk through the town as if nothing had happened to him. The power to do this is considered miraculous; and it is contended that the wound never pains him; but one of the doctor's informants candidly confessed, that he kept his bed for six weeks after it had been inflicted. The *Murali* are unmarried females consecrated to the god; but this insult to morality is by no means approved of by the respectable part of the population. The male *attachés* of the temple are accused of unnatural crimes; and altogether the fame of the place is so bad as to fill the heart of the Christian and philanthropist with sorrow.

A few years ago, another extraordinary proof of Hindu credulity was exhibited in the universal belief in the Dekkan that Vishnu had again become incarnate in the person of a boy in the Sattara territories. Various accounts of this pretended incarnation were published in the Indian periodicals of the day, and particularly in the *Oriental Christian Spectator*. This boy, named Naráyana Powár, from his skill in serpent-catching, became, all on a sudden, an object of notoriety; and crowds of people, from all quarters, flocked to see him. It was given out that he was an incarnate god, and that he was able to cure diseases. A long list of the cures effected by him was published throughout the country; poems were written in his praise; and his principal work was said to be the expulsion of the English from Hindustan, after which he himself was to sit on the throne of Delhi. Before six months, however, were passed, he perished by the bite of a snake, which a rival snake-catcher had brought to test his divinity. But the excitement did not subside at the death of the boy. It was given out, in various places, that he had risen again; or that his divine spirit had gone to animate another body; and when this delusion was dispelled, a tomb was erected to his memory, and offerings made to it by his followers.

Dr. Stevenson concludes by stating, that there are many other modern deities worshipped by the Marathas, proving the truth of the proverb, "the richest soil produces the rankest weeds." He considered, however, that the eager desire manifested by the native youth of the present day to become acquainted with the Hindu language and literature, might encourage a hope that a new race of Hindu philosophers and divines would be seen directing their mental energy and enthusiasm to the service of that God who requires to be worshipped "in spirit and in truth."

Another meeting took place on the 17th April; Professor Wilson in the chair.

The paper read was entitled "An Account of the *Wáralis* and *Kátodis*, two of the forest tribes of the Northern Konkan;" and was written by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, President of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. It opened by stating the writer's concurrence in the opinion now entertained by the majority of Orientalists, that India Proper was not the cradle of Brahmanism; and that it was brought thither by a religious fraternity who came from the countries beyond the Indus, or from those exterior to the Himalaya mountains. It is certain that in its progress towards dominancy it was never able to become universal in its sway. Many tribes inhabiting the forests and mountains of the country have either not succumbed, or have refrained from receiving its doctrines and rites without great concessions being made to their own original superstitions and observances. Among these are the *Wáralis* and *Kátodis*, inhabiting the jungles of the Northern Konkan. The first-mentioned have hitherto remained undescribed; and of the second only a brief, though interesting, notice has been given by Major A. Mackintosh. Dr. Wilson

came in contact, for the first time, with the *Wáralis* in December, 1834; when he met three or four of the tribe, who had come down from the jungles, with a view of selling bamboo and purchasing necessities they wanted from their more civilised brethren. Their hair was black and lank; their bodies oiled; and, altogether, they had a very wild appearance. They spoke Marathi, and seemed much pleased at having a European to converse with them. On questioning them, they were found to have no connexion with the Brahmins or Brahmanism; they had priests of their own; and a few religious rites, referring principally to marriages and deaths. They led a wandering life; moving about in the jungles according to their wants. From this time, Dr. Wilson became exceedingly desirous of visiting them in their native forests; and, in January, 1839, he and the Rev. J. Mitchell, of Poona, set out from Bombay for the express purpose of particularly inquiring into their circumstances, and proclaiming to them the glorious tidings of salvation through the Son of God. He describes them as being the most ignorant people he had ever met with; they did not know what sin was; and answered all inquiries with the exclamation: "How is it possible for us to know such matters?" Upon being asked if they expected to go to God after death, they said: "How can we get to God after death? Men even banish us from their abodes; how then will God allow us to approach him?" This answer, Dr. Wilson remarks, shows that they thought God to be greater than man, but only greater in pride and wickedness; and their idea that they were not responsible to him. When asked what God they worshipped, they replied "Waghia, the lord of tigers." This Waghia was a shapeless stone, sometimes in the form of a tiger, covered with red-lead and butter; and to which they made offerings of chickens, goats, and coco-nuts. When interrogated as to what good Waghia did for them, they said he preserved them from tigers, gave them good crops, and kept them from disease. "But how can a stone do all this for you?"—"There is something besides the stone." "What is it?"—"We do not know: we do as our forefathers showed us." "Who inflicts pain upon you?"—"Waghia, when we neglect to worship him." "Do you ever scold Waghia?"—"To be sure we do; we say, 'You fellow! we have given you a chicken, a goat, and yet you strike us!—what more do you want?'" "Do you burn or bury your dead?"—"We burn them." "When a man dies in sin, whither does he go?"—"How can we answer that question?" Dr. Wilson questioned them on various other topics relating to their moral and social condition. He observes that the abusive treatment which Waghia sometimes receives is not peculiar to himself; for even Hinduism sometimes sanctions the resort to *virōdha-bakhti*, or the worship of opposition. Dr. Wilson and his friend pursued their way through the dense and gloomy forests in which the *Wáralis* resided; preached to them whenever they could get a party together; and sowed the seeds of eternal truth in their untutored minds. The boundary of the country of the *Wáralis* may be marked by a line running east of Daman to Jawar; and south-east, from Jawar to the Dánu creek. Their total number has been estimated at ten thousand. Their form is more slender, and their complexions darker than the common agriculturists of the Marathi country. They seldom cut the hair of either head or beard; and are but slightly clad. Their huts are of bamboo and bramble, and impervious to heat and rain. They rear great numbers of fowls, but few cattle. They cultivate tur, or pigeon-pea, *sáragi*, *wál*, and, to a small extent, rice. They are immoderately fond of tobacco, and are also addicted to the use of ardent spirits, which they procure through the Parsis, who have many shops in the wilderness, placed under Hindu servants, for their accommodation. The scarcity of money is no obstacle to their indulgence, as liquor can be procured for grain, grass, wood, or any other article which may be at their disposal. They are divided into numerous clans, which leads to the inference that they must at one time have been a powerful people. At present, their population appears to be nearly stationary. On account of the unhealthiness of the jungles, many of the children are cut off at a very early age. No person marries in his own clan.

The tribe called *Kátodis* principally dwell in that part of the Northern Konkan which lies along the base of the *Sahyádrí* range, intermediate between the *Násk* and

Poona roads. They lead a barbarous, nomadic life; and are the most degraded body of natives Dr. Wilson had ever become acquainted with. They are considered as outcasts by the rest of the community; and are held in particular abhorrence by the Brahmans. Though they receive considerable sums from the merchants by the sale of catechu, which they prepare in the cold season, they are very improvident in their habits, and are often compelled by want to feed on the most loathsome garbage. They have the credit of being great robbers; but such is the dread of their magical powers, that few of the natives have sufficient courage to give information to the authorities respecting their misdeeds. Dr. Wilson describes these people as disavowing all connexion with Brahmanical institutes; and having, like the Wáralis, names entirely different from the Hindus. They expressed their notions of the divine spirituality by saying: "God comes like the wind, and goes like the wind;" but they appeared scarcely at all conscious of their responsibility; and manifested no anxiety about their final destiny. They had little notion of a future state; and could scarcely understand the doctor's question, as to whether their souls underwent transmigration or not. "We give the crows something to eat," they said, "when our relations die. On a particular day of the year, we cry out *káva, káva* ' to the memory of our fathers. We do not know, however, the reason: we do as others do."

The doctor concluded by remarking, that the moral geography of India was a vast subject; and that as every tribe, and caste, and sect in the land was surrounded by social and religious barriers, intercommunion was rendered everywhere difficult; and obstacles were raised to the mission of the Christian teacher which could only be surmounted by the greatest ingenuity and energy.

The eighteenth anniversary meeting of the Society was announced for the 8th of May.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following is the rank of the students at the East-India College, after the Easter examination, April 1841:—

Fourth Term.—1. Highly distinguished.—Bayley, (Prize), Wedderburn, Robertson, Wauchope, Farish.

2. Great credit.—Lind.

3. Lushington, Shepherd, Ogilvie.

Not classed. Compton, G. Grant.

Third Term.—1. Highly distinguished.—Williams (Prize), St. G. Tucker, Schalch, Arbuthnot, Sim, Bird, Jenkins, Bramly, Strachey, A. A. Swinton, Dyke, Robinson, Hutchinson.

2. Great credit.—Ford.

3. G. P. Money, Drummond, Key, P. Grant, Fane, Boldero, Hay.

Not classed. Power.

Second Term.—1. Highly distinguished.—E. Jackson (Prize), Seton-Karr, Cust, Campbell, Dalrymple, Egerton, A. Swinton.

2. Great credit.—Richardson, Brandreth.

3. Bellasis, Pearson, J. Forbes, Fowle, Tweedie, Magniac, Warden, Beaufort, Sandys, Le Bas, Alexander, Ellise, Anson, Thornhill, Muspratt, Pigou, P. Tucker, A. Money, Combe, Guthrie, Montresor, Moore.

Not classed. F. Tucker, Sandham.

First Term.—1. Highly distinguished.—Gray (Prize), Maples, A. K. Forbes.

2. Great credit.—Marriott, Walhouse, L. S. Jackson, Saunders, Mactier.

3. Davidson, Horne, Senison, Haggard, Septa, Coxon, Galloway, Gillon, Taylor, Brereton, Lance, Hardy, Fullerton.

On the 14th of April, a general Court of Proprietors was held at the East-India House, for the election, by ballot, of six directors, in lieu of five going out by rotation and of one director deceased. At the close of the day, the following numbers were announced:—Mr. John Loch, 2,025; Mr. H. St. George Tucker, 2,002; Mr. John

Cotton, 1,908; Mr. H. Shank, 1,903; Mr. H. Mills, 1,949; Mr. W. H. C. Plowden, 1,136. The first five names are those of the house-list; the sixth is the new director. The unsuccessful candidates were—Maj. General Robertson, 884; Major Oliphant, 277.

On the same day, a Court of Directors was held, when the thanks of the Court were voted unanimously to Mr. William Butterworth Bayley, chairman, and Mr. George Lyall, deputy chairman, for their great application and attention to the affairs of the East-India Company during the past year.

On the following day, a Court of Directors was held, when the new directors took the oaths and their seats. Mr. G. Lyall was chosen chairman, and Maj. Gen. Sir J. L. Lushington, G.C.B., deputy chairman for the year ensuing.

The Marseilles journals state that the minister of Marine was about to despatch some ships to China, in order to open commercial negotiations with that Empire.

A very animated scene was presented at Gravesend on the 27th April, on the departure of the *Whitby* and *Will Watch*, with a body of civil engineers and surveyors, together with a complement of labourers, destined for New Zealand. This expedition is under the command of Captain Wakefield, R. N., and is intended as a preliminary measure, for selecting and preparing the seat of a new settlement in that country, resembling the expedition commenced by Col. Wakefield, which sailed in May, 1839, and which resulted in the establishment of Port Nicholson, the first colony of the New Zealand Company. The civil engineers and surveyors are 18 in number. Capt. Lizardet, R. N., is also a passenger, having been appointed the company's principal agent at their settlement of New Plymouth. There are several volunteers in the expedition, intended to be settlers at the new colony, to be called "Nelson," the first settlement having been named "Wellington."

The Paris papers state that the committee on the bill for establishing lines of steam-packets between Marseilles and Alexandria, and Marseilles and Corfu, have come to a unanimous opinion in favour of it. They approve of boats of 220-horse power for Alexandria, but consider those of 80-horse power for Corfu too weak for the seas they may at times have to encounter; and, therefore, recommend that these be of 120-horse power, which will cause an increase in the estimates of 507,000*fr.* The committee propose that the boats shall be allowed to carry small packets of merchandise of value, and impose certain regulations as to the transport of passengers and freight; that these boats shall be put on the same footing as the navy, and that the time passed by sailors in service on board them shall be reckoned as if they had been in ships of the fleet.

From a Correspondent.—Died at Edinburgh, on the 5th April, Major T. Eastment, late 26th Regt. Madras army. He served during the whole of the Mahratta war, in 1817 and 1818, with the rifle corps (consisting of four companies), and at the battle of Mahidpoor, in the celebrated charge of the corps on that day, almost at the cost of its own extermination, he fell, severely wounded, whilst cheering his company to the assault. He was also present at the capture and storm of Tainar, although suffering from his former wound. In 1824, he embarked with his regiment, as adjutant, to Rangoon, and was present at every important action during the Ava war, to its termination in 1826. At Kemmedine, his regiment nobly distinguished itself in defending this important position against the furious and incessant attacks of the Burmese army, both by sea and land. On the first day of the siege, every sepoy entrained, and voluntarily left the hospital to share with their comrades in its defence, and at the conclusion, after a severe struggle for seven days and eight nights (they being under arms the whole of the period), in gallantly defending and repelling, against unprecedented numbers and privations, every attack of the enemy, and obliging them to make a precipitate retreat, one hundred and forty of those brave men entered hospital;

thus shewing an example of courage and devotion that has seldom been equalled, but never surpassed by any regiment, in the Indian army. His gallant conduct throughout this long and arduous contest, obtained for him from his commanding officer, in public orders, the highest praise and encomiums. For the gallant defence of this post, the regiment was immediately granted the honorary distinction of "Kemmedine" on their colours, and their distinguished Commander, Sir Archibald Campbell, G. C. B., in his public despatch, made honourable mention of them, viz.—"They for six successive days, tried in vain every effort that hope and success and dread of failure could call forth, to drive the brave 26th regiment, and the handful of Europeans from the post;—but the unyielding spirit of Major Yates and his steady troops, although exhausted with fatigue and want of rest, baffled every attempt." Few officers have been more deeply and sincerely regretted, and this humble tribute to his memory will be shared in by a large portion of the Madras army.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES.

3rd L. Drags. (in Bengal). Roger Casement to be cornet by purch., v. Orme appointed to 16th L. Drags. (16 April, 41).

14th L. Drags. (ordered to Bombay). Maj. Wm. Havlock, from 4th L. Drags., to be lieutenant-col. without purch.; and Capt. Edw. Harvey to be major without do. (both 30th April, 41).—*To be Captains*—Capts. Wm. Wainman, from h. p. of the regt.; John Caulfield, from h. p. of 6th Dr. Gu.; Charles Steuart, from 80th F., by purch., v. Wainman who retires; G. G. Shaw, from 5th L. Drags.; A. E. Bromwich, from 4th L. Drags., v. Harvey; Lieut. J. H. Tonge, by purch., v. Caulfield who retires (all 30 do.).—*To be Lieutenants*—Lieuts. John Blakeway, from h. p. of Cape Corps; Andrew Browne, from h. p. of 52nd F.; James Chabre, from 96th F.; Charles Peterson, from h. p. 11th L. Drags.; Fred. Holder, from 13th F.; Lieut. the Hon. G. A. F. C. Graves, from 31st F.; Arthur Scudamore, from 4th L. Drags.; R. H. Gull, from 3rd F., by purch., v. Blakeway who retires; J. F. Fitzgerald, from 4th L. Drags.; J. A. Todd, from 4th L. Drags.; R. B. Prettejohn, from 4th L. Drags.; H. F. Hodson, from 4th L. Drags.; C. W. Thompson, from 81st F., by purch., v. Browne who retires; T. W. Smith, from 22nd F.; Cornet W. W. Allen, by purch., v. Tonge (all 30 do.).—*To be Cornets without purchase*:—Cornets J. T. Brooks, from h. p. of the regt.; W. E. Buller, from 2nd Dr. Gu. (both 30 do.).—*To be Cornets by purchase*—Lt. P. Aphorp, v. Allen (30 do.); James Coster, v. Brooks, who retires (1 May, 41).—Assist. Surg. E. W. Stone, M.D., from 48th F., to be assist. surgeon (30 April).

16th L. Drags. (in Bengal). Lieut. C. W. Reynolds to be captain by purch., v. Robinson who retires; Cornet T. F. Powell to be lieutenant by purch., v. Reynolds; and Cornet W. K. Orme, from 3rd L. Drags., to be cornet, v. Powell (all 16 April, 41).

3rd Foot (in Bengal). Ens. C. A. Thompson to be lieutenant by purch., v. Gall app. to 14th L. Drags.; and Cadet A. H. H. Mercer to be ens. by purch., v. Thompson (both 30 April, 41).

4th Foot (at Madras). Ens. G. L. Thomson, from 27th F., to be lieutenant without purch., v. Curtayne prom. in 82nd F. (9 April, 41).

13th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. F. Van Straubensee to be lieutenant without purch., v. Holder app. to 14th L. Drags.; F. W. Stebelin to be ens., v. Straubensee (both 30 April, 41).

18th Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. J. P. Mitford to be captain without purch., v. Moore who retires on full pay (9 April, 41).—Ens. Chas. Rogers, from 95th F., to be lieutenant without purch., v. Mitford prom. (23 do.).

22nd Foot (on voyage to Bombay). Ens. John Brennan to be lieutenant without purch., v. Smith app. to 14th L. Drags.; H. Bowden to be ens., v. Brennan (both 30 April, 41).

23th Foot (in N. S. Wales). Lieut. R. J. Baumgartner to be captain by purch., v. Smith who retires; and Ens. J. G. R. Aplin to be lieutenant by purch., v. Baumgartner (both 23 April, 41).—Andrew Browne to be ens. by purch., v. Aplin prom. (30 April).

26th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. Alex. Miller to be lieutenant without purch., v. Daniell dec. (28 Nov. 40); Ens. R. C. Jones to be lieutenant without purch., v. Miller whose

prom. on 8th Feb. 1841, has been cancelled (8 Feb. 41); Ens. H. De Quincey, from 92nd F., to be ens., v. Jones (30 April).

39th Foot (at Madras). Lieut. Giles Eyre, from 63rd F., to be capt. without purch., v. Sleeman dec. (1 Dec. 40).

44th Foot (in Bengal). Maj. P. F. Thorne, from h. p. unattached, to be major, v. John Crawford who exch. rec. dit.; Capt. W. B. Scott to be major by purch., v. Thorne who retires; Lieut. A. H. Ferryman to be capt. by purch., v. Scott; and Ens. John Harvey, from 65th F., to be lieut. by purch., v. Ferryman (all 16 April, 41).

62nd Foot (in Bengal). Assist. Surg. S. M^cV. Lloyd, from staff, to be assist. surg., v. M^cCaskill dec. (9 April, 41); Lieut. Col. N. Wilson, from h. p. unattached, to be lieut.-col., repaying the dif. v. Hillier dec.; Maj. the Hon. G. F. Upton to be lieut.-col. by purch., v. Wilson who retires; Capt. W. T. Shortt to be major without purch., v. Upton; Lieut. G. E. Olpherts to be capt. by purch., v. Shortt; Ens. G. E. Hillier to be lieut. by purch., v. Olpherts; and Thos. Pedder to be ens. by purch., v. Hillier (all 16 April, 41).

63rd Foot (at Madras). Ens. W. J. Hutchins to be lieut. without purch., v. Eyre prom. in 39th F. (1 Dec. 40); Ens. W. F. Carter to be lieut. without purch., v. Hutchins whose prom. on 2nd April, 1841, has been cancelled (2 April, 41); T. B. Masterton to be ens., v. Carter (16 do.).

80th Foot (in N. S. Wales). Lieut. F. Whittingham, from 87th F., to be capt. by purch., v. Stuart app. to 14th L. Drags. (30 April, 41).

95th Foot (in Ceylon). Anselm Taylor to be ens. without purch., v. Rogers prom. in 18th F. (23 April, 41).

Hrevel. Lieut.-Col. N. Wilson, 62nd F., to be colonel in army (10 Jan. 37); Maj. P. F. Thorne, 44th F., to be lieut.-col. in army (10 do.); Capt. Wm. Wainman, of 14th L. Drags., to be major in army (22 July, 30); Capt. John Caulfield, of 14th L. Drags., to be major in army (10 Jan. 37).

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

APRIL 10. *Malabar*, Pollock, from Bombay 2nd Jan., and Cape 10th Feb.; off Dartmouth.—*Tartar*, Young, from Manilla 12th Nov., Mauritius, and Cape; off Hastings.—*Lady Kennaway*, Davison, from Bengal 9th Nov.; *Greenlaw*, Brewer, from Bengal 5th Dec.; and *John Blake*, Churchward, from Singapore 10th Nov.; all at Deal.—*Constellation*, Service, from Bengal 9th Nov.; off Portland.—*Jane*, Stevens, from N. S. Wales 12th Nov.; off Portsmouth.—*Duan*, Lovett, from Manilla 9th Oct.; at Cowes.—*Eleanora*, Jackson, from Bengal 7th Dec.; off Portsmouth.—*George Canning*, Harvey, from Mauritius; off Liverpool.—*Mandarin*, Muddle, from Batavia and Cape; off Dover.—12. *Agrippina*, Rodgers, from Ceylon and Cape; and *Thirteen*, M^cKie, from Batavia; both off Dover.—*Francess*, Corkhill, from Bombay 19th Dec.; at Liverpool.—*Salacea*, Maw, from Mauritius; off Cork.—13. *Glenbervie*, Black, from Batavia 16th Dec.; off New Romney.—*Blorange*, Banks, from Bengal 17th Dec. off Liverpool.—*Holland*, Dekkers, from Batavia; off St. Mawes.—14. H. M. S. *Acorn*, Adams, from Cape, Ascension, &c.; at Plymouth.—*Formosa*, Reinheron, from Batavia; off Dungeness.—15. *Lord Goodrich*, Kay, from Manilla and Cape; off the Wight.—*Bucephalus*, Fulcher, from Bengal 4th Jan., and Cape; off Falmouth.—*Washington*, Walker, from Bengal 10th Nov.; off Brighton.—*Stag*, Burnham, from Batavia; at Cowes.—16. *Louisa*, Pallott, from Sourabaya, 9th Nov.; at Deal.—*Malabar*, Dunlop, from Mauritius 7th Jan.; in the Clyde.—17. *Ester*, Heron, from Bengal; at Liverpool.—19. *Emu*, Howard, from V. D. Land and Rio.; at Deal.—*Carnatic*, Voas, from Bengal 1st Jan.; off Portsmouth.—*Lady Bute*, M^cKinlay, from Singapore; at Liverpool.—*Cordelia*, Cockett, from Bengal and Mauritius; at ditto.—*Ida*, Passmore, from Madras and Cape; off Plymouth.—*Union*, Allan, from Mauritius and Cape; at Bristol.—20. *Madagascar*, Walker, from Bengal 7th Jan.; off Portsmouth.—*Milford*, Rees, from Mauritius; at Deal.—*William Pitt*, Robinson, from Mauritius; off Eastbourne.—*Richard Mount*, Longridge, from Mauritius; off Margate.—*Reform*, Bauman, from Mauritius and Cape; off Swanage.—*Spencer*, Loah, from Mauritius; off Cork.—21. *North Briton*, Goodwin, from Bengal 19th Dec.; off Hastings.—*Child Harold*, Willis, from Bombay 6th Jan. and Cape; off Dartmouth.—*Louisa Baillie*, Scanlan, from China 8th Dec., and Cape; off Kingsbridge.—22. *Cambyssa*, Hutchinson, from Bengal 6th Dec.; at Liverpool.—23. *Marquis of Lansdown*, Plant, from South Seas; off Dart-

mouth.—26. *Charles Carter*, Broad, from Cape 2nd Feb.; *Seringapatam*, Hopkins, from Bengal 5th Jan., and Cape 26th Feb.; *Tropic*, King, from Java, Cape, &c.; and *Fortress*, Baddely, from Bengal 8th Oct., and Cape; all at Deal.—27. *Monteflores*, Paul, from Bengal 9th Nov., and Cape; and *Burnhopeide*, Pratt, from Mauritius; both at Deal.—*Lady Howden*, M'Eachan, from Batavia and Cape; in St. Katherine's Dock.—28. *Indian*, English, from Bombay 26th Dec.; at Liverpool.—*Esperance*, M'Kie, from Mauritius 2nd Jan.; off Portsmouth.—*I. O.*, Perry, from Cape; off Cork.—29. *Fortitude*, Purchase, from Singapore and Cape; off Portland.—30. *Vernon*, Treherne, from Madeira.—*Mona*, Milligan, from V. D. Land; at Cowes.—MAY 4. *Esmer*, McLeod, from Bengal 22nd Dec., and Cape 23rd Feb.; off Plymouth.—*Hertsfordshire*, Moore, from Bombay and Tellicherry; off Portland.—5. *Diamond*, from Bengal 19th Dec.; off Dartmouth.

Departures.

APRIL 5. *Gem*, Rolih, for Ceylon; from Greenock.—6. *Shepherdess*, Poole, for Hobart Town, from Gravesend.—*Herald*, Cowbro, for N.S.Wales; from Clyde.—7. *Isabella Blyth*, Lane, for Mauritius; from Cowes.—8. *Science*, Rowlands, for Mauritius; from Deal.—9. *Tyne*, Robertson, for New Zealand; *Dowthorpe*, Lofly, for Cape and Singapore; *St. George*, Wilson, for Launceston; *Laurence*, Foster, for Bengal; all from Deal.—*Chusan*, Laird, for Bengal; from Greenock.—10. *Layton*, Bell, for Hobart Town (with convicts); from Deal.—*Chanticleer*, Wilson, for Mauritius; from Shields.—11. *Arabian*, Gardner, for Launceston, from Bristol.—*City of Adelaide*, Foster, for South Australia; from Plymouth.—*Juliana*, Elwood, for Mauritius; from Deal.—*Victor*, Ridley, for Mauritius via Marseilles; from Marseilles.—12. *Lucy Sharp*, McFie, for New Zealand; from Deal.—*Bangalore*, Smith, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—*Duchess of Argyll*, Livingstone, for Bombay, from Greenock.—*Llangothland*, Rodgers, for N.S.Wales; from Clyde. *Cheshire*, Henricker, for Mauritius; from Marseilles.—14. *Regina*, Browse, for New Zealand; from Plymouth.—*Marinus*, Roddam, for Mauritius; from Shields.—15. *Westminster*, Michie, for Port Phillip and N.S.Wales; from Plymouth.—16. *Pearl*, Burrows, for N.S.Wales and New Zealand; from Plymouth.—*Asia*, Davison, for Hobart Town (with convicts); from Portsmouth.—17. *Eleanor*, Holderness, for N.S.Wales; from Cork.—*Coburg*, Fox, for Bengal; from Shields.—*Cyprus*, Farmer, for Bengal; from Marseilles.—18. *Advocate*, Wilkinson, for Swan River; from Deal.—*Burkhamptooter*, Brown, for N.S.Wales and Port Phillip; from Plymouth.—*Mary Ray*, Ellwood, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—*Maria*, Palmer, for Mauritius; from Marseilles.—19. *Indus*, Brown, for Ceylon; cleared from Llanelly.—*Elizabeth*, Weighill, for N.S.Wales; from Portsmouth.—*John Brown*, Ruglass, for Mauritius; from Deal.—*Eleanor Lancaster*, Cowley, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—20. *John Campbell*, Whyte, for Port Phillip and N.S.Wales; from Liverpool.—*William Lee*, Shepherd, for Bengal; from Hull.—21. *John Bibby*, Snipe, for China; *Delhi*, Crockett, for Manila and China; *Zenobia*, Pitman, for China; and *Hercules*, Grindall, for Bombay; all from Liverpool.—*Ellen*, Rodger, for Singapore; from Clyde.—*Curraghmore*, Ball, for Mauritius; from Bordeaux.—22. *Lady Leigh*, King, for New Zealand; from Deal.—*Borneo*, Hogg, for Mauritius; from Shields.—*George*, Fenwick, for N.S.Wales; from Leith.—23. *Herculean*, Creighton, for Bombay; from Hull.—24. *Copeland*, Syme, for Bombay; *Nine*, Denny, for Mauritius; both from Deal.—*Otterspool*, Scales, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—25. *Albatross*, Bowie, for Ceylon, Madras, and Bengal; from Liverpool.—26. *Maria* (steamer), Lonsdale, for Bengal (with troops); from Deal.—*Isabella*, Hardie, for Bombay (with troops); from do.—27. *Union*, Webster, for Mauritius and Moulmein; *Justina*, Loader, for Bengal; and *Supply*, Quinton, for Grand Canary and N.S.Wales; all from Portsmouth.—*Globe*, Stuart, for N.S.Wales; from Deal.—*Carlston*, Colepepper, for Singapore; from Deal.—28. *Pomona*, Smith, for Bengal; *Whitty*, Lacey, for New Zealand; and *Kilblain*, Shaw, for Bengal; all from Deal.—*Glensira*, Newby, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—*Alexander Johnstone*, Petrie, for Madras and Penang; from Rothessay.—29. *Harriet*, Kreeft, for Hobart Town; and *Will Watch*, Walker, for New Zealand; both from Deal.—*Calcutta*, Lingard, for Bombay; and *Ambassador*, Tate, for Madras; both from Liverpool.—30. *La Belle Alliance*, Pryce, for China; from Plymouth.—*Hamlet*, Wilson, for N.S.Wales; from Deal.—*Elizabeth*, Moffat, for N.S.Wales; from Liverpool.—30. *John MacKell*, Cabell, for Bengal; from Clyde.—MAY 2. *Robert Henderson*, MacFarlane, for Batavia and Singapore; and *Isabel*, Griffiths, for Singapore; both from Liverpool.—3. *Andromeda*, Coltish, for Launceston and Port Phillip; *Larkins*, Hibbert, for Madras and Bengal; *Margaretha*, Barchan, for Batavia; and *Samarang*, Robertson, for Madras; all from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST.

Per Reliance, from Bengal and Madras: (See *As. Journ.* for Feb. last, p. 166).—From the Cape: Lieut. and Mrs. George, H. M. 75th regt.; Master Somerset.—(Capt. Hopper, Lieut. Watt, and Brigadier Reid, died at sea).

Per Madagascar, from Bengal: Mrs. Glyn and family; Mrs. King; Mrs. Mudie; Mrs. Sage; Mrs. Chatterton and family; Mrs. Brownlow and family; R. C. Glyn, Esq., C. S., Col. King; Baron de Souza; Capt. Mudie, 16th Foot; Capt. Young; Dr. Christopher, med. service; Lieut. Fitzgerald, 16th Foot; children; 52 invalids H. M. S.

Per Carnatic, from Bengal. Mrs. Campbell; Mrs. Thompson; Mrs. Foley; Mrs. Bruce; Mrs. Gascoyne; Col. Campbell; Capt. Thompson, Steele, and Gascoyne; Lieuts. Bruce, Andain, O'Malony, and Henderson; Ena. De Winton; 6 children; 170 men, 16 women, and 30 children 16th Regt. of Foot.

Per Seringapatam, from Bengal. (See *As. Journ.* for last month, p. 359).—Additional two Masters Dobbs.—(Mr. Bruce, M. C. S., and Lieut. Cameron, H. M. 3rd Regt., were landed at the Cape).

Per Bucephalus, from Bengal. (See *As. Journ.* for last month, p. 360).—From the Cape: Mrs. Welchman; Mr. Fane; Miss Stamford, &c.

Per Owen Glendower, from Bengal, &c.: (See *As. Journ.* for Feb. p. 166).

Per Esmeralda, from Bengal: Mrs. Hearsey and 4 children; Mrs. M'Donald and child; Mrs. Greenaway and 3 children; Mrs. F. Pittar and child; Mrs. Luxmore and 2 children; Mrs. G. Ward and 2 ditto; Mr. F. C. Brown and child; Colonel M'Donald, 16th Foot; Lieut. Col. B. Hearsey, 6th L. C.; Major R. Brown, H. M. 16th Foot; Capt. R. Luxmore, 16th Foot; Lieut. Beaumont; Lieut. Roberts, 36th N. I.; Mr. J. W. Logan and child; Mr. Phillips; Mr. Perry; 7 servants; 3 non-commissioned officers, 3 women, and 6 children H. M. 16th Foot.

Per Majestic, from Bengal. Mr. Woodward; Mr. Guest.

Per Overlaw, from Bengal. Mr. Witham.

Per Child Harold, from Bombay: Mrs. E. H. Townsend; Mrs. Watts; Mrs. Goode; Mrs. Wells; Mrs. Cotter; Mrs. James; Mr. Townsend; Mrs. Ramsay; Mrs. Kelly; Misses Townsend and How; Capt. Watts, Aston, Johnstone, and Cotter; Lieut. Kelly; Messrs. E. H. Townsend, Wallis, and Townsend; Master Shuldham; children; invalids, &c.

Per Friends, from Singapore: Wm. Dyer, Esq., R. N.

Per Tartar, from Manila: Messrs. Franklin, Kerr, Johnstone, Aber Zoussa, and Pixley.—(Mr. Ramos was left at the Cape).

Per Heart of Oak, from Mauritius: Mr. and Mrs. Arbuthnot and child; Dr. Gardiner.

Per Masappa, from Cape: Captain Slater; Mr. Ellis; Mrs. Kilpatrick; Miss Abernethy.

Per Oriental steamer, from Alexandria, &c. (arrived at Falmouth 12th April): Mr. and Lady Sarah Campbell; Mr., Mrs. and Miss Farish; Mr. and Mrs. Parry; Mrs. S. B. Brown; Col. Foster; Capt. Foster; Capt. Houston; Dr. Baddeley; Lieuts. Holdsworth, Ponsonby, Salkeld, and Simmons; Messrs. Cowan, Manasse Cursetjee, Dallas, Oliver, and Steerman; Commodore Sir Charles Napier and family.

Per H. C. steamer Cleopatra, from Bombay, 1st April, for Aden and Red Sea (arrived at Suez): Mrs. Steward and child; Major and Mrs. Whynates; H. C. Ludlow, Esq., surgeon Madras service; Lieut. Col. Borthwick, Madras estab.; Lieut. Col. C. A. G. Wallington, Bengal army; N. A. Wood, Esq. and three children; Capt. and Mrs. Higgins; Mr. and Mrs. Spooner, and two children; Lieut. Gen. Sir John Wilson, K. C. B.; Mrs. Croker and child; Mrs. Dix; C. Gobbins, Esq., Bengal civil service; Capt. H. Dodgin; Capt. Vaux; C. A. Newnham, Esq.; J. P. Grant, Esq., Bengal civil service; Capt. J. R. Hall, H. M. 3rd Dragoons; Lieut. W. S. Innis Moore, H. M. 16th Lancers; R. H. Browne, Esq.; Mr. and Mrs. Timmins; J. L. B. Scott, Esq.; Capt. and Mrs. Powys; Dr. Hadley, H. M. 40th Regt.; Capt. H. Roberts, 9th Regt. M. Native Infantry; Lieut. M. McKenzie, B. Horse Artillery; A. Keir, Esq.; Lieut. Smith; Capt. E. Skepper, 7th N. I.; J. Curmin, Esq.; Capt. R. Moresby, I. N.; Maj. Gen. Sir W. Cotton; Capt. Cotton; Dr. C. Barclay; Miss Strafford; Lieut. J. D. Moffat, Hengal Cavalry; Lieut. Cooks; and Joseph Howden, Esq.

Expected.

Per Sumatra, from Ceylon: Masters R. and G. Brooke; Master E. Tynan.

Per Windsor, from Bengal: Mrs. Henderson and family; Mrs. Pemberton and family; Mr. and Mrs. Cragg and family; Mr. and Mrs. Tucker and family; Mrs. Hilton and family; Mrs. Blundell and family; Mrs. Davidson and family; Miss Lycester; Col. McLeod and Capt. Marshall.

Per Walmer Castle, from Bengal: Mr. and Mrs. Lambert and two children; Mrs. McFarlan and one child; Mr. and Mrs. N. Alexander, and two children; Mr. and Mrs. H. Alexander and two children; Major and Mrs. Croxton; Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Colquhoun and one child; Mrs. Ellis and two children; Major Beete; Lieut. Domville and Mortimer; Arthur Hogue and J. A. Rathbun, Esqrs.; and Master Stewart.

Per Edinburgh, from Bengal: D. J. Money, Esq., C. S.; Mrs. Money and one child; Mrs. Col. Cox and two children; Mrs. Urquhart and two children; Mrs. Carleton and three children; Col. Perse, 16th Lancers; Capt. Miles, artillery; Capt. Staff, 26th Cameronians; Lieut. Rodley, R. N.; Lieut. Magrath, H. M. 55th foot; Lieut. Ross, H. M. 16th foot; Lieut. Morgan H. M. 9th foot; and Lieut. Lysaght, H. M. 63d foot.

Per Lady Flora, from Madras: Mesdames Mc Taggart, Webb, Maclean, Calthrop, Mayers and Brady; Baroness D'Kutleben; Misses Maclean and Ellis; W. Mc Taggart, Esq.; Lieut. Col. Kitson, Retired Service, Major Kitson, H. M. 62d Reg.; Vet. Surg. J. Jennings and Arthur; J. Maclean, Esq., Capt. R. H. Mowbray, 1st Cavalry; Mr. G. R. Mayers; Assist. Surg. Harrison; Lieuts. C. W. Gordon, 7th Cavalry, T. Dundas, late Aide-de-Camp, and S. W. Hennes, 4th Cavalry. Children: 2 Misses Mayers, 2 Masters Mayers, and 2 Masters Maclean—Servants: Mary Anderson, Sarah Kettle, and Chowremootoo, 85 Invalids of H. M. and H. C. Service, 13 women, and 39 children.

Per John Line, from Madras.—The Hon. J. Sullivan, Esq., late Member of Council; Misses Cecilia, Amelia, Agnes and Mina and Master Henry Sullivan; Mademoiselle Raunville, governess; R. Brunton, Esq. and Catherine Brunton; Mesdames Rogers and Mary Anne Reid; Masters William, Ralph, James, and Misses Jane and Mary Anne Reid; the Rev. Messrs. John Hands and F. Rogers; Capt. C. Holl, 38th N. I.; Lieut. H. Houghton 1st Madras Eur. Regt.; T. Bissett, Esq., M. D.; Assist. Surg. H. M. 15th Hussars; Ens. W. Johnstone, 51st N. I.; W. H. Strombom, Esq.; Messrs. Herbert Richardson, H. Snaith, J. B. Pharoah and Nailor, jun.; Masters Charles Palmer and H. M. Crowther; Mrs. Cuthberle, A. Cumberlege and Mrs. Sturt; Patrick Malone and Anne Baker, servants.

Per Thomas Coutts, from Bombay.—Capt. Hall, Mrs. Hall, and 1 child; Capt. & Mrs. Faher and 2 children; Capt. Young; Mrs. Leckie; Lieut. Campion; 2 Masters Grimes; Mr. J. G. Caulfield; Major Willoughby; Lieut. Hopper; Master Smith; Mrs. Barnes and 2 children.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Maria, for Bengal. Capt. Frazer, 7th B. L. C.; Lieut. Cloae, 65th N. I.; Mr. Blgrave; Mr. Lonsdale; Miss Lonsdale; 108 recruits H. C. service.

Per Justina, for Bengal: Mr. and Mrs. Barlow; Dr. Nugent; Messrs. Chambers, Bartlett, Woollaston, Thelleyson, Richardson, Swayne, Gordon, and Fulton; Lieut. Inverarity, in charge of detachment of troops.

Per Larkins, for Madras and Bengal: Mr. and Mrs. Beagin; Capt. Allardyce, M. N. I., in charge of troops; Messrs. Blyth, Forester, Banon, Franklin, Crowther, Mortimer, Cumming, and Montgomery; detachment of troops.

Per Samarang, for Madras: Mrs. Robertson; Mrs. Strachan; Mrs. Larkins; Mrs. Wade; Mrs. Perreau; Miss Campbell; Capt. Wade; Capt. Robertson; Messrs. Ferrers, Nightingale, Orr, Lloyd and friend, Mingay, Gladstone, Dalrymple, Hitchins, Redden, and Drury.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The *Australia*, Yule, from Leith to South Australia, was destroyed by fire at sea on or about the 1st Jan., 600 miles west of the Cape of Good Hope: crew and passengers (except two) saved, and landed at Oliphant's River, after being at sea nine days in the boats.

The *Hector*, Johnson, from Calcutta to Liverpool, sunk off Praya on the 19th Feb.; crew (except the master, mate, and one man) landed at Praya.

The *Isabella* (of Hull), Dickenson, from Calcutta and Adelaide to Sydney, was wrecked 20th Dec. last, at King's Island.

The *Pilot*, from London (whaling brig), was taken possession of by the natives, in one of the Nicobar Islands, and the crew (excepting the mate and a boat's crew), murdered. She has since been re-captured by H.M.S. *Cruizer*, and taken to Singapore in a damaged state.

The *Cordelia*, Cockett, from Calcutta to London, put into the Mauritius, 7th Jan., leaky, having experienced a severe gale in lat. 25° S., long. 64° E., and is discharging to repair. The *Robuste*, from Sumatra to Nantes, put into the same place, 8th Jan., with loss of top-gallant masts and spars; and the *Abbotsford*, Chambers, has also put in, with part of her cargo thrown overboard; both vessels having experienced the same gale as the *Cordelia*.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

April 8. At Hastings, the wife of Capt. Poole, 1st Bonhill T. C., of a son.

9. At Osnaburgh-street, Regent's Park, the lady of John Johnson, Esq., late of Calcutta, of a son.

21. At Tenby, County Pembroke, the lady of Capt. Wells, Indian Navy, of a daughter.

25. In Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, the lady of J. A. Hankey, Esq., of a daughter.

30. At Bath, the lady of Henry Gardiner, Esq., late of the Madras Civil Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 20. At St. Helena, H. R. Solomon, Esq., Surgeon and Health officer at that island, to Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Bennett, of the St. Helena Infantry.

March 31. At St. Mary's Church, Shrewsbury, Charles Phillips, Esq., New Hall, Abbey Foregate, son of the late Gen. Phillips, of the Hon. East India Company's service, to Henrietta Augusta, eldest daughter; and at the same time, Edwin Foulkes, Esq., Surgeon, to Jane Anne, youngest daughter of Wm. Rider, Esq., Benbow House, Shrewsbury, grand-daughter of the late G. Brutton, Esq., Ivy Bridge, Devon, and neices of Mrs. Major Williams, Mount Radford, Exeter.

April 15. At St. Pancras Church, William, youngest son of the late Thomas Thornton, Esq., of Constantinople, to Elizabeth Evelyn, eldest daughter of Charles Danvers, Esq., late of Bexley, Kent.

— At St. Luke's, Chelsea, James Bainbridge, Esq., of Tunbridge Wells, to Lady Colebrooke, relict of the late Sir James Edward Colebrooke, Bart., of Colebrooke Park, Kent.

21. At Buchinstoke, Capt. Thoms, H. C. S., of Clepington, Forfarshire, to Anne, youngest daughter of Joseph Gilbert, Esq., of Puckshiption, Wilts.

27. At St. George's Hanover-square, Viscount Jocelyn, eldest son of the Earl of Roden, to Lady Frances Elizabeth Cowper, youngest daughter of the late Earl Cowper and Viscountess Palmerston.

— At Kennington, H. J. M. Meyers, Esq., of Calcutta, to Miss A. W. Samuda.

28. At St. Mary's, Bryanston square, Capt. W. M. Gunthorpe, Madras army, to Isabella Augusta, second daughter of J. P. Ross, Esq.

29. At St. Mary's, Islington, the Rev. Robert Hawes, Church Missionary to Calcutta, to Anne, eldest surviving daughter of J. B. Sharpe, Esq., of Islington.

DEATHS.

Nov. 13. On board the *Louisa Campbell*, on the passage from Manilla to Sydney, William Ramsay, Esq., aged 26, second son of Sir Alex. Ramsay, Bart., of Ralivain, county of Kincardine, North Britain.

15. At sea, shortly after leaving Manilla, Capt. William Carr, of the ship *Mangles*.

Dec. 23. At sea, Capt. George Wilcox, of the bark *Jupiter*.

Jan. 17. At sea, on his passage to India, Lieut. H. W. Diggle, of the Hon. E. I. Company's military service, son of the late H. W. Diggle, Esq., of the Bombay C. S. Lieut. Diggle, intelligence of whose melancholy death on board the *Samuel Taylor* reached London by the last overland mail, had been suffering from severe fever, and, for three days previous to his demise, laboured under the most harassing attacks of delirium, occasioned by that malady. That the circumstances attending the sad event have been misrepresented in various quarters is much to be lamented, as these unfounded rumours have led to surmises unflavourable to the memory of the deceased.

25. On his passage to England, on board the *Malabar*, Lieut. G. Davis, of the 18th Royal Irish, son of Col. W. B. Davis, of Upper Harley-street, aged 27.

March 10. At sea, on board the *Reliance*, on the passage from India, Brigadier Gen. S. Reid, 10th Regt. Bengal L. C., lately commanding the station of Barrackpore.

April 5. At Edinburgh, Major T. Eastment, late of the 26th regt. Madras army.

6. At Jersey, Sarah, wife of R. J. Colley, Esq., late of H. M. 45th regt., and daughter of the late Gen. Cavendish Lester

10. At Dublin, Brevet-major B. M. Bell, late of the 22nd regt., and formerly of the 40th do.

— In Bolton Row, Gen. Sir R. C. Ferguson, G. C. B., M. P. for Nottingham.

11. In Fitzroy-square, the Rev. Cosmo Charles Orme, youngest son of the late Major Alex. Orme, aged 25.

15. At the residence of her daughter, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, Mrs. Susanah West, in her 80th year, relict of Mr. Edward West, late of Bombay, beloved and lamented by her surviving children and numerous relatives.

16. In the 70th year of his age, John Pearson, Esq., of Tottenhall, late advocate-general of Bengal.

18. At 22, Cambridge-street, Connaught-square, Ann, relict of the late Major Alex. Watkins, of the Bengal artillery, aged 54.

19. At Cheltenham, aged 62, Maj. Gen. William Munro, of the East India Company's service.

22. At Plymouth, at an advanced age, after a glorious career of upwards of sixty years in the service of his country, Admiral Sir Laurence William Halsted, G.C.B. The deceased admiral was the son of the late Capt. Halsted, R.M., had a numerous family, ten of whom are living, seven daughters and three sons; the sons are in the service of the East India Company.

27. At his residence, Assaye, Toxteth-park, near Liverpool, in the 60th year of his age, deeply regretted by his relatives and friends, Major Edward Hindley, late of the Hon. East India Company's 5th regt. of Madras native cavalry.

29. At Leamington, Capt. Francis Hunt, late commander of the *Atlas* East Indiaman, aged 45.

May 1. At Southampton, Gen. Sir Rufane Shaw Donkin, K.C.B., Master General of the Ordnance.

4. At Portland-place, Neil Benjamin Edmonstone, Esq., member of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, in the 76th year of his age.

Lately. At Shaerbick, aged 49, Capt. John Prissick, formerly admiral of the Egyptian fleet of Mehemet Ali.

— At Downham, Norfolk, Wm Say, Esq., colonel late 99th regt.

Committees.		A	
Years to serve.	Finance and Home	List of the Directors	
	Political and Military.	OF THE	
	Revenue, Judicial, and Legislative.	HON. EAST-INDIA COMPANY,	
		FOR THE YEAR 1841.	
3	Chairman	GEORGE LYALL, Esq. 17, Park Crescent.	[Square.
3	Dep. Chair	MAJOR-GEN. SIR JAMES LAW LUSHINGTON, G.C.B., 26, Dorset	
3	FM	William Wigram, Esq. 56, Upper Harley Street.	
2	HM	Hon. Hugh Lindsay, 22, Berkeley Square.	
1	HM	William Stanley Clarke, Esq. Elm Bank, Leatherhead.	
2	FM	Sir Robert Campbell, Bart. 5, Argyll Place, Argyll Street.	
2	FM	Neil Benjamin Edmonstone, Esq. 49, Portland Place.	
4	FM	John Loch, Esq. Park.	
4	FM	Charles Mills, Esq. Camelford House, Oxford Street.	
3	FM	John Petty Muspratt, Esq. 21, Russell Square.	
1	FM	Henry Alexander, Esq. 5, Clarendon Place, Hyde Park Gardens.	
1	FM	Henry St. George Tucker, Esq. 9, Upper Portland Place.	
4	RJL	Sir William Young, Bart. 24, Upper Wimpole Street.	
4	RJL	Henry Shank, Esq. 62, Gloucester Place.	
3	FM	John Cotton, Esq., 30, Upper Harley Street.	[Street.
1	RJL	Lieut.-Col. Patrick Vans Agnew, Esq., C.B., 32, Lower Brook	
1	RJL	John Shepherd, Esq. Holly Lodge, Walton-on-Thames.	
2	RJL	Francis Warden, Esq. 28, Bryanstone Square.	
2	FM	Sir Henry Willock, K. L.S., Little Campden House, Kennington.	
3	RJL	James Weir Hugg, Esq. M.P., 40, Upper Grosvenor Street.	
2	FM	Martin Tucker Smith, Esq. 34, Eaton Place, Belgrave Square.	
1	FM	Lieut.-Col. Wm. Henry Sykes, 47, Albion Street, Hyde Park.	
4	RJL	Colonel Sir Jeremiah Bryant, C.B., Richmond.	
		Wm. Henry Chicheley Plowden, Esq., 8, Devonshire Place.	
THE FOLLOWING GENTLEMEN ARE OUT BY ROTATION :			
William Astell, Esq. Everton.		Col. Archibald Galloway, C.B., 25, Upper	
William Butterworth Bayley, Esq. Hook-		Harley Street.	
wood, Iympsfeld.		[Mansfield Street	
Russell Ellice, Esq. 5, Portman Square.		Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B., M.P. 7,	
		John Masterman, Esq. Nicholas Lane,	
		Lombard Street.	

LONDON MARKETS, May 4.

SUGAR.—The market for British Plantation Sugar has been in a dull state, and although the merchants have submitted to a reduction in former rates of 3s. per cwt., still both exporters and refiners have purchased with much caution. The Chancellor of the Exchequer having stated his intention to reduce the duty on all kinds of Foreign Sugar to 3s., with 5 per cent., and to make no alteration in the duties on West-India, Mauritius, or Bengal produce, of extreme heaviness in the British Plantation Sugar market to-day, both grocers and refiners in the present state of affairs refraining from purchasing.

The stock of British Plantation Sugar is now 7,176 hhds. and tierces, which is 6 more than last year at the same period. The stock of Mauritius is 91,364 bags, being 43,464 more than last year. The stock of Bengal is 117,093 bags, which is 89,920 more than last year. The Importers of Mauritius during the past week having supplied the market freely, and both grocers and refiners have

operated with caution, prices declined 2s. to 4s. per cwt. The demand has been extremely limited and all descriptions of Bengal, and prices have further given way 2s. per cwt. Java has been sold in the morning but the demand has been limited. Java has sustained the former demand but the transactions have been confined to a limited extent. Blam is held for the former value, but few sales have been made. This afternoon, in Bengal there was nothing done; prices cannot be quoted. Holders of Foreign East-India sorts will not sell, in consequence of the contemplated reduction in the duty.

Coffee.—There has been less demand for clean descriptions of British Plantation Coffee, and unclean kinds have met with a slow sale, but the rates previously established are fully supported for all sorts. The market has been firm for most sorts of East-India and Cape descriptions, but there has been less demand from both the home trade and shippers: Ceylon has however been in fair request.

by private treaty, and full rates have been paid. Java has sustained the former value, but the demand has been limited. Padang and Sumatra are rather cheaper, and but few sales have been made; of Mysore 150 bags have been taken in at 5s. for good ord colour. This afternoon the home consumption market presented a quiet aspect, the uncertainty as to which alterations will be made in the duties, and the secrecy pursued by the Government upon the subject, cause the trade to operate with caution, and the demand was limited for all descriptions. The stock of West India is 1,925 casks, 748 barrel- and bags, of Mocha 783 bales, of Ceylon 15,914 bags, and of other East-India and Cape sort- 124,627 bags larger than last year at this time.

Tea.—There has not been much activity in the market for Free Trade Tea since Tuesday last, holders however displayed firmness, and the rates previously established have been fully supported. The stock of Free Trade Tea at this port is now 137,301 packages; the total stock in the kingdom is 37,000,000 lbs. To-day there was more activity in the Free Trade market, and a good demand prevailed for both black and green descriptions; the public sales attracted a good attendance of the trade, and there was a fair competition in the bid-dings—of 7,000 packages offered, 6,300 were actually disposed of at full former rates, and fine sorts of Congou brought even a small advance.

Sago.—Prices have given way a little for Sago

Flour.—**Rice.**—Prices continue on the decline for Bengal, and the demand has been extremely limited by private treaty.

Indigo.—The following is Messrs. Patry and Pas-teur's report of the result of the April public sales of Indigo, which commenced on the 13th, and

closed on the 20th:—"The quantity declared for sale was 5,482 chests. There was from the begin-ning of the sale, an animated demand for all the qualities fit for shipping, especially those suitable for the Russian market; and although proprietors have generally shewn a desire to realize, the fol-lowing advance on prices, as compared with the last sale, established the first day, has been fully supported to the last, viz. 4d. to 6d. per lb. on good and fine qualities, and 3d. on middling. The de-mand for home consumption, however, has been very slack, chiefly owing to the unfavourable ac-counts from the United States, and prices of ordi-nary and low consuming qualities, Oudes, and de-fective sorts, are 4d. to 4d. under those of the January sale. The proprietors have bought in a large proportion of these sorts. Although the quantity of Madras in the sale was very small, there has been little demand for them at about last sale's prices. Bombay was chiefly bought in at 7d. to 9d. Of the whole quantity, 217 chests were withdrawn, 1,165 bought in, having about 4,000 actually sold, of which 1,500 are supposed to be for home consumption, and 2,500 for export." Since the sale, there has been a good demand from the shippers for middling, good, and fine descriptions; the home trade have been buyers to a fair extent, and the rates established at the quarterly sale have been fully supported; indeed, for superior qualities of Bengal, not Oude, of which the supply is small, buyers have been compelled to pay 3d. advance; but for ordinary and low sorts there are few buy-ers, and since the quarterly sale but little business has been transacted in such: there are, however, not sellers, excepting at the rates established thereat, and but few parcels are offering for sale. Of the total quantity bought in at the last quar-terly sale, nearly one half has been disposed of.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from April 3 to May 4, 1841, inclusive.

April.	Bank stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	New 3½ Pr. Ct.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Consols. for actt.	India Honds.	Exch. Bills.
3	Shut.	Shut.	89½89½	Shut.	98½98½	Shut.	Shut.	89½90	par	9 11p
5	—	—	89½89½	—	98½98½	—	—	89½90½	par	2p 9 11p
6	—	—	89½89½	97½97½	98½98½	12½12½	—	89½89½	1d	2p 9 11p
7	169½	88½89½	89½89½	97½97½	98½98½	12½12½	—	89½90	par	2p 9 11p
8	169½170½	88½89½	89½90	97½97½	98½98½	12½12½	—	90	par	2p 10 12p
10	170½172½	88½89½	89½90	97½97½	98½98½	12½12½	—	89½90	par	3p 10 13p
12	171½	88½89½	89½90	97½97½	98½98½	12½12½	—	89½90	par	2p 11 13p
13	171½172½	88½89½	89½90	97½97½	98½98½	12½12½	—	90	2p	11 13p
14	172½172½	89½89½	90½90½	97½98½	99½99½	12½12½	—	90	2p	11 13p
15	173	89½89½	90½90½	98½98½	99½99½	12½12½	254½5½	90½90½	par	2p 12 15p
16	172½172½	89½89½	90½90½	98½98½	99½99½	12½12½	254½5½	90½90½	par	2p 13 15p
17	—	89½89½	90½90½	98½98½	99½99½	12½12½	255	90½	par	2p 13 15p
19	172½172½	89½89½	90½90½	98½98½	99½99½	12½12½	255½5½	90½	par	2p 13½ 15p
20	172½173	89½89½	90½90½	98½98½	99½99½	12½12½	255½6	90½90½	par	2p 13½ 15p
21	173	89½89½	90½90½	98½98½	99½99½	12½12½	—	90½	par	2p 13½ 15p
22	172½173½	89½89½	90½90½	98½98½	99½99½	12½12½	—	90½90½	1	3p 14 16p
23	172½173½	89½89½	90½90½	97½98½	99½99½	12½12½	255½6	90½90½	par	3p 14 16p
24	172½173½	89½89½	90½90½	97½97½	99½99½	12½12½	255½6	90½90½	3p	14 16p
26	—	89½89½	90½90½	97½97½	98½98½	12½12½	—	90½90½	2	4p 14 16p
27	—	89½89½	90½90½	97½97½	98½98½	12½12½	254½5½	90½	2	4p 13 15p
28	170½171½	88½89½	89½90½	97½97½	98½98½	12½12½	254½	90½90½	2	4p 13 15p
29	169½	88½89½	89½90½	97½97½	98½98½	12½12½	254½	90½90½	2	4p 12 15p
30	168½169	88½89½	89½90½	97½97½	98½98½	12½12½	253½4	90½90½	2	4p 12 14p
May										
1	—	88½89½	89½90½	97½98½	98½98½	12½12½	254	90½90½	2	4p 12 14p
3	166½167	88½88½	89½90½	97½97½	98½98½	12½12½	251½2½	89½90½	2	4p 10 13p
4	165½166	88½88½	89½89½	97½97½	98½98½	12½12½	252	89½90½	2	4p 8 11p

FREDERICK BARRY, Stock and Share Broker,

7, Birch Lane, Cornhill.

N.B. The letters P.C. denote *prime cost*, or *manufacturers' prices*; A. *advance* (per cent.) on the same; D. *discount* (per cent.) on the same; N.D. *no demand*.—The *bazar maund* is equal to 82 lb. 3 oz. 2 drs., and 100 *bazar maunds* equal to 110 *factory maunds*. Goods sold by *Sa. Rupees B. mda.* produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by *£. Rupees F. mda.*—The *Madras Candy* is equal to 500 lb. The *Surat Candy* is equal to 746½ lb. The *Peru* is equal to 133½ lb. The *Corge* is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, February 13, 1841.

	Ra.	A.	Ra.	A.		Ra.	A.	Ra.	A.
Anchors	Co's Rs.	cwt.	15 0	@ 22 0	Iron, Swedish, sq. Co's Rs.	F.md.	5 0	@ 5 4	
Bottles	do.	100 0	10 0	10 0	do. Bat.	do.	5 8	5 10	
Copper	do.	B. md.	0 8	0 11	do. English, sq.	do.	2 14	3 0	
Copper Sheet, 16-32 Sa. Rs.	F. md.	36 0	36 4		do. Bat.	do.	2 13	2 15	
do. B. mda.	do.	36 12	37 0		do. Sheet	do.	4 10	5 0	
Ingot	do.	36 8			do. Nails	cwt.	14 0	18 0	
Old Gross	do.	36 12	37 0		do. Hoops	F. md.	5 0		
Bolt	do.	36 12	38 0		do. Kentledge	cwt.	1 1	1 3	
Tile	do.	35 4	35 12		Lead, Pig	Sa. Rs. F. md.	6 10	6 12	
Nails, assort.	do.	40 0	44 0		do. unstamped	do.	6 4	6 6	
Peru Slab	£. Rs.	do.			Millinery	do.	5 D.	25 D.	
Russia	Sa. Rs.	do.			do. Shot	bag	3 9	3 6	
Copperas	do.	1 10	1 12		do. Spelter	£. Rs. F. md.	11 0	11 1	
Cottons, chints	Co. Rs.	pec.	3 0	6 8	do. Stationery	do.	10 to 15 A.	D.	
do. Muslins	do.	1 2	1 8		do. Steel, English	Sa. Rs. F. md.	6 0	6 6	
do. Yarn 20 to 140	mos.	0 3	0 6.5		do. Swedish	do.	7 18	8 4	
Cutlery, fine	do.	30 D.			do. Tin Plates	Co. Rs. box	21 0	22 0	
Glass Ware	do.	10 D.			do. Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	yd.	4 8	9 0	
Ironmongery	do.	35 D.	45 D.		do. coarse and muddling	do.	1 2	4 4	
Hosiery, cotton	do.	10 D.	20 D.		do. Flannel, fine	do.	0 8	1 6	
do. silk	do.	5 D.	10 D.						

MADRAS, February 17, 1841.

	Ra.	A.	Ra.	A.		Ra.	A.	Ra.	A.
Bottles	do.	100 11	@ 12		Iron Hoops	candy	28	@ 30	
Copper Sheet	candy	275	280		do. Nails	do.	82	70	
Tile and Slab	do.	240	245		do. Lead, Pig	do.	82	84	
Old	do.	265	270		do. Sheet	do.	70	77	
Nails, assort.	do.	280	290		do. Spelter	do.	60	62	
Cottons, Chinty	pec.	3	10		do. Stationery	do.	10 A.	15 A.	
Ginghams	do.	3	7		do. Steel, English	candy	38	43	
Longcloth, fine	do.	8	12		do. Swedish	do.	50	60	
Iron, Swedish	candy	none.			do. Tin Plates	box	20	21	
English bar, flat, &c.	do.	22	24		do. Woollens, Broad-cloth	yard	3	10	
Bolt	do.	25	28		do. Flannel, fine	do.	10 to 12 Ans.		

BOMBAY, February 27, 1841.

	Ra.	A.	Ra.	A.		Ra.	A.	Ra.	A.
Anchors	cwt.	15	@ 0.18		Iron Hoops	cwt.	6.8	@	
Bottles, quart.	do.	0.14	0.18		do. Nails	do.	12		
Copper	do.	15	61.8		do. Sheet	do.	7		
Copper Sheathing, 16-32	cwt.	61	61.8		do. Rod for bolts	St. candy	39		
Thick sheets or Branses	do.	61	61.8		do. do. for nails	do.	40.4		
Plate bottoms	do.	62			Lead, Pig	cwt.	10.10		
Tile	do.	54.4			do. Sheet	do.	11.8		
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 20 to 60	lb.	0.63	0.124		Millinery	do.	35 D.		
ditto, Nos. 70 to 100	do.	0.16			do. Shot, patent	cwt.	11	18	
Cutlery, table	P.C.				do. Spelter	do.	19.8		
Earthenware	do.	60 A.			do. Stationery	do.	30 D.		
Glass Ware	do.	40 D.			do. Steel, Swedish	tub	18		
Ironmongery	P.C.				do. Tin Plates	box	17		
Hosiery, half hose	P.C.				do. Woollens, Broad cloth, fine	yd.	6.10		
Iron, Swedish	St. candy	59.4			do. Long Ells	do.	18		
English	do.	35			do. Flannel, fine	do.	1.8		

SINGAPORE, January 28, 1841.

	Dra.	Dra.		Dra.	Dra.
Anchors	pecul	61 @ 61	Cotton Hkfs. imkt. Battick, dble.	corge	31 @ 4
Bottles	do.	100 4	do. do Pullicat	do.	1 3
Copper Sheathing and Nails	pecul	34 35	do. Twist, Grey mule, 20 to 50	pecul	30 40
Cottons, Madapolams, 54 yds.	33-36 pec.	18 23	do. Ditto, ditto, higher numbers	do.	40 44
do. Ditto	34 40-44 do.	2 23	do. Ditto, Turkey red, No. 38 to 50	do.	100 115
Longcloths 32 to 40	35-38 do.	28 3	do. Cutlery	do.	25 D.
do. do.	40-43 do.	4 44	Iron, Swedish	pecul	44 48
do. do.	50-60 do.	54 7	do. English	do.	34 44
Grey Shirting do.	do.	23 5	do. Nail, rod	do.	34 4
Prints, 7-8 & 9-8	single colours	do. 12 3	Lead, Pig	do.	64 66
do. two colours	do.	12 34	Sheet	do.	7 74
Turkey reds	do.	5 6	Spelter	pecul	74 8
do. fancies	do.	3 4	Steel	tub	8 64
Cambric, 15 yds. by 48 to 44	pec.	14 3	Woollens, Long Ells	pec.	7 8
Jaconet, 20	48 45 do.	14 5	Cambrics	do.	30 26
Lappets, 10	40 42 do.	1 14	Bombazette	do.	44 44

MARKETS IN INDIA, &c.

Calcutta, March 20, 1841.—Several parcels of mule Twist have changed hands during the past week, at about former prices.—A sale of 4 bales No. 40 a 80 Orange Yarn is the only transaction reported under this head, at improved price.—The Market for Chinties is quite dull, and the few transactions reported are upon speculation.—A few sales of Turkey Red Twills and Imitation Ginghams are reported, at rather low prices.—Notwithstanding the intervention of two native holidays, transactions to a fair extent are reported in Long-cloths, Cambrics, medium quality Jaconets, Books and Lappets, at about the prices obtained in the preceding weeks.—We have not heard of any transaction in Woollens during the past week.—Copper, within the last three or four days, has engaged some inquiry, and sales of Sheathing, Brammers and Tile have been made at about our last quotations.—A sale of 6,000 maunds Swedish flat Iron is the only transaction reported last week at our quotation; prices have undergone no change since our last.—Steel is without sale. Swedish may be quoted at a shade of reduction.—Sheet Lead has slightly improved in price, Pig remains as last quoted.—Spelter, Tin Plates, and Quicksilver, without transaction, and remain at last week's prices.—Bottles, London Quarts and Pints, have

been sold last week at Co's Rs. 10 8 per hundred.—*Pr. Cur.*

Madras, March 17, 1841.—The heavy stock of Europe Articles continue to effect the demand and prices, and we have not heard of any operations worth notice since our last issue. The sales of metals during the last fortnight have been on a very limited scale at about former rates.—*Pr. Cur.*

Bombay, April 1st, 1841.—Throughout the month the demand for British and Foreign Metals has been languid but without producing any effect on prices, with the exception of English Bar Iron which has fallen to Rs. 31 per Candy, and on reference to the large quantity on the way out, a further reduction in prices must be looked for. Very few inquiries are now made for cotton yarn, and the sales that are made barely cover the invoice cost. All numbers above 40 are totally rejected. Nine and a half annas per lb may be taken as a fair quotation.—The supplies of cotton goods continue to be so heavy, that there is but faint prospect of any revival in the present low prices, which fully average 10 per cent under invoice cost.—Beer, Hans' and Allcop's Brand, is fetching Rs. 65 per hh.—*Pr. Cur.*

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, March 19, 1841.

Government securities.

	Sell.	Buy.
Stock Paper { Transfer Loan of } Sa. Rs.		
1835-36 interest payable in England } prem. 10 8 11 0		
Second { From Nos 1,151 } Co's Rs.		
8 p'ct. { a 15,000 according to Number } prem. 3 8 4 8		
Third of Bombay, 5 per cent. 4 per cent.	disc. 5 0 4 1	disc. 3 0 3 8

Bank Shares.

Bank of Bengal (Co. Rs. 4,000) Prem. ..	2,400 a 2,500
Union Bank, Pm (Co Rs. 1,000)	390 a 395
Agra Bank, Pm. (Co's Rs. 500)	140 a 160

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bill, 3 months	7 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills	5 do.
Interest on loans on govt. paper	6 do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London—Private Bills, with and without documents, at 6 months' sight and 10 months' date, 2s. 0½d. per Co's Rupee.

Madras, March 17, 1841.

Non Remittable Loan of 8th Aug. 1825, five per cent.—1 to 6 prem.
Ditto ditto last five per cent.—5½ to 5¾ prem.
Ditto ditto Old four per cent.—8½ disc.
Ditto New four per cent.—2½ disc.
Five per cent. Book Debt Loan—12 to 13 prem.

Exchange.
On London, at 6 months sight—1s. 10½d. per Madras Rupee.

Bombay, April 1, 1841.

Exchanges.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0½d. per Rupee
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 98.8 to 99 Bombay Rs. per 100 Co's Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 98.8 to 99 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. Loan of 1825-26, 108 to 111.5 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
Ditto of 1824-30, 111.8 to 112 per ditto.
4 per cent. Loan of 1823-33, 101.8 to 102 per do.
5 per cent. Loan of 1825-35, (Co's Rs.) 98.8 to 99 per do.
5 per cent. Transfer Loan of 1834-35, 114 to 114.8 Bom. Rs.

Singapore, Jan. 28, 1841.

Exchanges.

On London—Navy and Treasury Bills, 3 to 30 days' sight, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 6½d. per 100 l. wanted; Private Bills, with shipping documents, 6 mo. sight, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 6½d. per do., wanted.

Macao, Jan. 21, 1841.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 7d. for navy bills, and 4s. 7½d. to 4s. 8d. for private do., per 100 l. Dollar, and may be expected to advance.

LONDON PRICE CURRENT, May 4, 1841

EAST INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE						Mother o Pearl Shells (China)						
		£	s	d	@	£	s	d	@	£	s	d
Coffee Batavia	cwt	2	8	0		3	8	0				
— Samarat g		2	0	0		2	6	0				
— Mysore		2	10	0		2	16	0				
— Sumatra		1	10	0		2	0	0				
— Ceylon		2	5	0		4	0	0				
— Mocha		4	2	0		6	10	0				
Cotton Surat	lb	0	0	46		0	0	51				
— Madras		0	0	41		0	0	51				
— Bengal		0	0	41		0	0	51				
— Bourbon												
Drugs & for Dyeing												
— Aloe Esat ca	cwt	4	0	0		11	0	0				
— Anniseeds Star		5	10	0		5	18	0				
— Borax Refined		2	1	0		2	14	0				
— Indurad		2	0	0		2	0	0				
— Carphre Indurad	lb	10	0	0		12	0	0				
— Cardam m Malabar	lb	0	1	0		0	2	8				
— Ceylon		0	1	0		0	1	3				
— Cassia Buda	cwt	7	0	0		7	0	0				
— Ignia		4	11	0		5	0	0				
— Castor Oil	lb	0	0	0		1	0	0				
— China Root	cwt	2	1	0		2	10	0				
— Cubebs		3	10	0		4	0	0				
— Dragon's Bl ad		2	10	0		21	0	0				
— Gun Ammos ac	drop	1	10	0		11	1	0				
— Arab		1	5	0		3	1	0				
— Asafetida		1	1	0		1	0	0				
— Berjan in		4	0	0		4	0	0				
— Ar m		3	10	0		8	10	0				
— Camphor um		7	0	0		1	10	0				
— Myrrh		3	15	0		14	0	0				
— Oilbanun		1	1	0		2	18	0				
— Kino		1	10	0		10	0	0				
— Lac Lake	lb	0	0	1		0	0	1				
— Dye		0	1	0		0	2	4				
— Shell	cwt	2	0	0		3	0	0				
— Stick		1	0	0		1	10	0				
— Musk China	oz	0	13	0		3	5	0				
— Nux Vomica	cwt	0	7	0		0	8	6				
— Oil Cassia	lb	0	9	6		0	10	0				
— Cinnamon	oz	0	2	4		0	6	1				
— Colos nut	cwt	1	15	0		1	18	0				
— Castajuta	oz	0	0	2		0	0	3				
— Mace		0	0	2		0	0	3				
— Nutmegs		0	0	10		0	1	0				
— Rhubarb		0	7	0		1	7	0				
— Sal Ammoniac	cwt	2	8	0		2	10	0				
— Senna	lb	0	0	3		0	1	6				
— Turmeric Java	cwt	0	18	0		1	15	0				
— Bengal		1	4	0		1	13	0				
— China												
Galls in Sorts	lb	0	0	5		0	0	6				
— Hide Buffalo		0	0	5		0	0	11				
— Ox and Cow		0	0	5		0	0	11				
Indigo Bengal Fine Blue		0	8	6		0	8	9				
— Fine Purple		0	8	9		0	8	6				
— Fine Red Violet		0	8	0		0	8	3				
— Fine Violet		0	7	6		0	8	0				
— Mid to good Violet		0	6	9		0	7	6				
— Good Red Violet		0	7	9		0	8	0				
— Good Violet and Copper		0	6	3		0	7	0				
— Mid d and ord do		0	4	3		0	6	0				
— Low consuming do		0	0	9		0	4	3				
— Trash and low dust		0	1	0		0	3	6				
— Madras		0	2	8		0	6	1				
— Oude		0	1	6		0	5	3				
April Sale's Prices												
Australasian Produce												
Cedar Wood	foot	0	0	4		0	0	5				
Oil Fish	ton	25	0	0		25	0	0				
Whalebone	ton	125	0	0		125	0	0				
Wool N b Wales viz												
— Combing	lb	0	1	2		0	2	4				
— Clothing		0	1	3		0	2	4				
— V D Land viz												
— Combing		0	1	2		0	2	4				
— Clothing		0	1	3		0	2	4				
SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE												
Alces	cwt	3	0	0		3	10	0				
Ostrich Feathers und	lb	—	—	—		—	—	—				
Gum Arabic	cwt	1	8	0		2	10	0				
Hides Dry	lb	0	0	3		0	0	8				
— Salted		0	0	4		0	0	6				
Oil Palm	cwt	1	13	0		1	13	6				
Raisins												
— Wax		6	10	0		7	0	0				
— Wine Cape Mad best	pipe	18	0	0		17	0	0				
— Do 3d & 3d quality		12	0	0		14	0	0				
— Wood Tank	load	9	5	0		10	10	0				
— Wool	lb	0	0	8		0	0	8				

PRICES OF SHARES, May 6, 1841

		Price	Dividends	Capital	Shares of	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
DOCKS							
East and West-India	(Stock)	£84	5 p cent.	2,045,867	£100	—	June Dec.
London	(Stock)	£84	5 p cent.	3,256,000	—	—	June Dec.
St Katherine's	—	£85	5 p cent.	1,582,782	100	—	June Dec.
Ditto Debarment	—	Per	44 p cent.	—	—	—	5 April 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto	—	1 discount	4 p cent.	—	—	—	5 April 5 Oct.
MISCELLANEOUS							
Australian (Agricultural)	—	40	1 10 0	10,000	100	27 1/2	Nov
South Australian	—	—	6 p cent.	14,000	20	17 1/2	Jan July
Bank (Australasian)	—	50	8 p cent.	5,000	40	—	Jan July
Bank (Union of Australia)	—	£4 pm.	1 16 0	20,000	25	25	—
Van Diemen's Land Company	—	£4	—	20,000	100	17 1/2	March

SHIPS DESTINED FOR INDIA, AND THEIR PROBABLE TIME OF SAILING

FOR BENGAL			
<i>Thomas Metcalfe</i>	400	Brodie	May 10
<i>Sea Gull</i>	300	Moyce	May 15
<i>Palmyra</i>	465	Brown	May 15
<i>Augusta Jane</i>	500	Sparke	May 14
<i>Frankland</i>	316 tons	Platce	May 21
<i>Sarah Scott</i>	400	Macdonald	May 25
<i>Passenger</i>	300	Watson	May 31
<i>Elanora</i>	400	Jackson	June 1
<i>Carnatic</i>	700	Voss	July 1
<i>Madagascar</i>	1000	Wellcr	July 15

FOR MADRAS AND BENGA			
<i>Northumberland</i>	900	Guthrie	May 20
<i>Thames</i>	1425	Marquis	May 29
<i>Pekin</i>	600	Laing	June 8
<i>Owen Glendower</i>	1000	Foller	June 10
<i>Bucephalus</i>	1000	Fulcher	June 25

FOR MADRAS AND HANK			
<i>Eucles</i>	410	Iaul	May 20

FOR BOMBAY			
<i>John MacLellan</i>	710	MacDonald	May 12
<i>Repulse</i>	1424	Read	May 16
<i>Sarah</i>	500	Hendrich	May 20
<i>Tanjore</i>	422	Macleod	May 25
<i>Tartar</i>	600	Youg	June 20
<i>Malabar</i>	700	Pollock	July 20

FOR CYLON			
<i>Achilles</i>	350	Trivett	May 15
<i>Agrippina</i>	300	Ridger	May 30
<i>Royal Wilham</i>	300	Smith	June 12

FOR MAURITIUS AND CYLON			
<i>Euphrates</i>	650	Buckham	May 10

FOR CHINA			
<i>Elephanta</i>	310	Ross	May 10
<i>Emerald Isle</i>	500	St Croix	May 20
<i>Sappho</i>	446	Dunlop	May 25
<i>Foam</i>	310	Greig	May 30

FOR SINGAPORE AND HANK			
<i>Alligator</i>	200	Cook	May 12

OVERLAND MAILS for INDIA, 1840

Date of leaving London.	Arrived at Bombay (via bucs Aden &c)	Days to Bombay	Arrived at Madras	Arrived at Calcutta. (in divisions)
(via Marseilles)				
Jan. 4 1840	Feb 14	(per Zenobia) 41	pr Feb. 26	Feb 24 March 1 &c.
Feb. 4	March 15	(per Benetico) 38	March 22	March 26 &c
March 4	April 9	(per Atalanta) 36	April 17	April 19 &c
April 4	May 6	(per Victoria) 32	May 16	May 17 &c.
May 4	June 17	(per Chresalion) 44	June 27	July 1 4 &c
June 4	July 8	(per Benetico) 34	July 17	July 21 &c
July 4	Aug 21	(per Palmyras) 48	pr Sept 2	Sept 3 &c
Aug 4	Sept. 11	(per Zenobia) 38	Sept. 21	Sept. 26 &c
Sept. 4	Oct. 10	(per Victoria) 36	Oct. 19	Oct. 20 &c.
Oct. 4	Dec 14	(per Victoria) 70	Dec. 22	Dec 24 &c.
Nov 4	Dec 14	(per Victoria) 40	Dec 22	Dec 24 &c.
Dec. 4	Jan 12	(per Cleopatra) 39	Jan. 19	Jan 21 &c
Jan 4, 1841	Feb 13	(per Victoria) 40	Feb 20	Feb 21 &c
Feb. 4	March 14	(per Benetico) 38		

A Mail will be made up in London, for India, via Falmouth, on the 31st May, and via Marseilles on the 4th June

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW LOAN.

An official notification was issued, on the 31st March, of the opening of a new Five per Cent. Loan; the promissory notes not to be renewed or sub-divided except at Fort William, and to be advertised for discharge relatively to the Five per Cent. Loans of 1825 and 1830, in the order of their date.

The Four per Cent. Loan, opened on the 16th September, 1835, was to be closed on the 15th May.

The *Bombay Times*, April 21, remarks upon this measure: "As was naturally to be expected, the effect of the new Five per Cent. Loan has already proved most injurious to the value of Government Securities. In Bombay, the second Five per Cent. Loan, which was previously selling at Rs. 108 to Rs. 111, is now down to par—the Five per Cent. Transfer Loan, which sold at Rs. 114 to Rs. 115, at Rs. 108 to Rs. 108—and the Four per Cent. reduced to Rs. 80, its relative value to the new loan. From an article in the *Calcutta Englishman* will be seen the feelings with which it is regarded in the capital. By private letters, we learn that little more than two lakhs have as yet been taken in Calcutta, and that the public display no eagerness to subscribe. Probably they are waiting for the Six or Eight per Cent. Loan with which they may next expect to be surprised, since the present proceedings have demonstrated to them pretty clearly what consideration Government have for the public creditors when money is wanted. In the mean time, the Bank of Bengal appears to be profiting—as we presume will her sister of Bombay—by the demand for money thus occasioned. Instead of five per cent.—the former rate of interest on loans on Government Securities—she now charges seven per cent.; and in order to evince her confidence in the value of such securities, now requires a margin of fifteen per cent. in making her advances on them—for instance, on the Book Debt Loan, which is in siccas, and was lately selling currently at 11½ per cent. premium, she will only advance 100 Co.'s Rs. per 100 siccas of stock. Exchange on England has also risen materially in Calcutta, and were the Company to close their advances at 2s., would, it is expected, immediately go to 2s. 2d., for bills at ten months' date. As it is, large sums were being drawn under first rate credits at 2s. 1d."

The article in the *Englishman*, referred to, observes:—"Had some provision been made to prevent the ruinous loss to the 4 per cent. holders which must now take place we have no doubt that the money required would have been obtained much easier, because the monied holders of 4 per cent. paper would have been driven into the new loan for their own sakes, and public confidence would have been preserved, and this without any expense to the Government. For instance, had a loan of 4 crore been advertised, 25 per cent. of which might be paid in 4 per cent. paper at par, and the remainder in cash, the Government giving a note of Co.'s Rs. 100, for every 105 so paid, there is no doubt the whole sum would have been readily paid up, and the value of the old stocks, both 5 and 4 per cents., completely maintained. At the same time, the difference of interest payable by Government would be a mere trifle. As it is, the Government, by depriving their 4 per cent. paper of all marketable value, have actually lamed the hands that would have fed them, and have rendered it impossible for many of the largest dealers in public securities to advance any more money."

THE CHOLERA.

The most distressing accounts have reached town of the prevalence of cholera throughout the country between Bancoora and Burdwan. The dawk road side is
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literally covered with the dead bodies of the victims, the chief part of whom are devotees from Gyal, who have been much exposed to the sun during long marches of fifteen coss per diem, seeking little sustenance beyond copious draughts of cold water from dirty nullahs. An acquaintance of ours saw not fewer than two hundred dead bodies near a small stream, and he writes that upwards of a thousand corpses were thrown into the jungles during the previous week. The whole dawk line is completely deranged by the numerous deaths, and we are recommended to dissuade travellers from attempting to proceed by that route for the present.—*Englishman*, April 2.

Extract of a letter, dated Pubna, 19th March —“ The 32nd Regiment left Dacca in progress to Dinapore by water on 8th March. The cholera made its appearance the same day, taking the sergeant-major of the regiment as its first victim. In the wing many sepoys were reported sick, and the next day the disease spread with all its most virulent power—in the short space of eighteen hours thirteen men died—physic appeared of no avail—on the 10th cholera still violently raging, many deaths occurred; it is now become appalling—despondency and despair seized the men, who would no longer render assistance to their dying comrades, as many of those who had attended the sick became victims themselves shortly afterwards. The dead bodies were obliged to be cast into the stream from the hospital boats, as no one through fear would approach to burn or bury them according to general custom. Up to 12th March, the disease had marked the sepoys exclusively as victims. On the 13th, several boatmen, camp-followers, &c., were seized with it, and a horrid and painful sight met the eye as this most mortal disease was progressing in its direful effect—dead and dying might be seen in various directions on the river banks. So quick was the work of death, that in many cases those attacked did not survive three or four hours. To this date, since leaving Dacca, nearly 100 sepoys have died, and at a rough guess, of boatmen, camp-followers, &c., I should suppose nearly 100 more.”

NATIVE STATES.

Affghanistan.—Notification.—Fort William, Secret Department. The 29th March 1841.—The Right Hon. the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following copies of reports from Brigadier Shelton, commanding the forces lately ordered into the Nazian Valley, to coerce the refractory tribe called the Sungoo Khail, a service which has been performed with a degree of perseverance, daring, and exertion, highly creditable to the Brigadier and the officers and men under his command.

“ Camp, Nizian Valley, 24th February, 1841.

“ To Major Gen. Elphinstone, Comg. in Afghanistan, on his march towards Cabool, *via* Peshawur.

“ Sir,—I have the honour to report to you that, at the requisition of the Envoy and Minister at the Court of Shah Soojah-ool-Moolkh for a force to coerce a refractory tribe, called the Sungho Kheil, inhabiting the Nazian Valley, I marched from Jellalabad on the morning of the 21st inst., with the troops noted in the margin*, in progress to Beshboolaq. I arrived there on the 23rd, and was joined by Capt. Ferris's corps of Jaxilchees and the 3rd regiment of Jan Baz. I left Beshboolaq with the force under my command, at 4 o'clock this morning, and entered the Sarobi Pass, leading into the Nazian Valley, soon after day-break, according to the following disposition. Two hundred of the Jaxilchees under Hyder Alli, Native Commandant, on the left flank, to move along the high ground closing the valley on the east side; the remainder of the corps, under the command of Capt. Ferris, on my extreme right, to take the enemy on the left flank; two companies of H.M.'s 44th regt., and two companies of the 27th regt. N.I., supported by two companies of the former corps and one of the latter, with two six-pounders, the former under the command

* Detachment of Sappers and Miners; ditto 1 Troop 1st Brigade of Horse Artillery, with 4 guns; H.M.'s 44th Regt. and 27th Regt. N.I.; Troops of H.M.'s Shah Soojah-ool-Moolkh; Detachment of Mountain Train; 1st Squadron 2nd Cavalry; 3rd Infantry Regt.; and 1st Corps of Jan Bas Cavalry.

of Capt. Scott, and the latter of Capt. Swayne, of H. M.'s 44th regt., to crown and move along the heights to the right, on the west side of the valley. I myself, with the main body, composed of the remaining companies of H. M.'s 44th, under Lieut. Col. Mackrell, and of the 27th regt. N. I., under Lieut. Col. Palmer, with two guns under Capt. Nicholl, of the Horse Artillery, supported by the 1st regt. of Jan Baz, under Lieut. Golding, and a squadron of the Shah's 2nd Cavalry, under Lieut. Mayne, proceeded up the centre of the valley. Capt. Craigie, with the Shah's 3rd Infantry regt., the Mountain Train under Capt. Backhouse, 3rd Jan Baz under Lieut. Dowson, and a numerous body of Oolooos or Moolkeahs, made a considerable detour and entered the valley of the eastern pass. The more unfortunate position of Capt. Ferris, with his corps, on the extreme right, brought him in immediate contact with the enemy, as they were driving off their herds and flocks, and retiring with their women and children, and as these were inclining over to the left side of the valley, to get out of his reach, the party of two hundred, under Hyder Ali, Native Commandant, very opportunely met them from that side, when most of the cattle fell into our hands, and several men were killed and wounded on both sides; a party of Jan Baz, under Lieut. Golding, made a successful charge amongst the fugitives, and killed several. The conduct of Capt. Ferris and the men of his corps was conspicuous throughout the day; they attacked the enemy with great gallantry, and pursued with determined bravery over almost inaccessible heights, driving the enemy before them under a galling fire, as did also the parties under Captains Scott and Swayne. I much regret that Capt. Ferris's corps have suffered some loss. Several companies of H. M.'s 44th regt. and 27th regt. N. I. were out during the day on skirmishing parties, and on every occasion displayed a conspicuous bravery that ensured success.

"A few men held out in two forts, and obliged me to blow open the gates, which was effectually accomplished by Lieut. Pigou, of the Engineers, supported by the light company of H. M.'s 14th regt., under Capt. Robinson. It is to me a source of deep regret to have to report that the second occasion proved fatal to Lieut. Pigou, who was blown up and killed on the spot, and his body thrown a distance of eighty yards by the sudden explosion of the powder bags. The cool intrepidity with which he performed this trying duty does credit to his memory; in him the service has lost a talented and promising young officer. The Nazian Valley, which is about eight miles in length, is studded with forts from the one extremity to the other; some of them are formidable positions. The advance of the troops was one continued course of success, and by one o'clock nearly the whole of this formidable valley and all the forts, too numerous to enumerate, were in our possession.

"Lieut.-Col. Mackrell, commanding H. M.'s 34th regt., and Lieut.-Col. Palmer, commanding the 27th regt. N. I., are entitled to my best thanks for the steady support they afforded while advancing. I am greatly indebted to my Major of Brigade, Capt. Grant, and to Capt. Bellew, Dep. Assist. Qu. Master General, for the zeal and attention they displayed, and the able assistance they rendered me throughout the day. I have to acknowledge the important services of Capt. Paton, Dep. Assist. Qu. Master General, who accompanied me as Field Engineer, and who conducted the right column of attack under Capt. Scott, with a skill and judgment highly creditable to that officer. I am indebted to Capt. Douglas, Assist. Adj. General, who volunteered to accompany the column, for his able assistance. Capt. Balderson, of the 16th regt. N. I., who also volunteered his services, made himself generally useful. I should not do justice to Capt. Hopkins, of the Shah's service, did I not notice the zeal evinced by this officer in volunteering to accompany his own corps, the 27th regt. N. I., and who did good service with the right column of attack. Lieut. Towgood, Officiating Sub-Assist. Commissary General, is entitled to my best thanks for the excellent arrangements adopted for the necessary supplies. The useful information and able assistance afforded by Capt. Mackeson, political agent, greatly facilitated our success.

"I have not yet received the returns of casualties, but which, to the best of my information, amount to about eight killed and twenty-five wounded. The loss on

the part of the enemy has not been ascertained, but it is calculated they must have had from forty to fifty killed and wounded.

"I propose advancing again to-morrow, with a view to get possession of the southern extremity of the valley.

"I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed)

"T. SHELTON, Brigr.

"Commanding Force in the Nazian Valley."

"To Major Gen. Elphinstone, C. B., Commanding in Afghanistan,
on his march towards Cabool *via* Peshawur.

"Camp Nazian Valley, 25th Feb. 1841.

"Sir—I have the honour to report that I left my camp this morning at six o'clock, and proceeded with a part of the force up the valley, which contracts into a narrow defile lined with forts, in many parts confined to the bed of the Nullah, with precipitous rocky sides. The enemy appeared in small numbers on the tops of the hills to the right and left, but retired as we advanced. After proceeding about three miles from the place where I had left the 3d Shah's infantry regiment yesterday, we came to an open cultivated space, studded with forts, apparently forming the southern extremity of the Nazian Valley. From this point, another valley winds round to the south-west, lined with forts; and to the left, a narrow defile, with perpendicular sides: the width of the bed of the Nullah leads into an uninhabited valley, running south-east, in which only one dilapidated tower is visible. The absence of all information with regard to the nature of the valley, its extent or difficulties, tended to render an advance through such formidable defiles somewhat appalling. The skill displayed by the flanking parties, in surmounting the crowning almost inaccessible heights, removed every obstacle, by thus taking the forts in reverse, and deterring the enemy from retaining possession, from the certainty of being surrounded, without hope of escape, by having their retreat cut off.

"The number of forts now in our possession amounts to eighty-four. It is my painful duty to report the death of Capt. Douglas, Assist. Adj. General. A party of the enemy fired upon us while advancing, and unfortunately shot him dead by my side. Capt. Douglas was a talented officer, of much experience, and is a real loss to the service: I the more deplore the death of this excellent officer, as it was the only casualty that occurred this day.

"My present advanced position is about twelve miles from the entrance of the valley.

"Herewith I beg to enclose a return of killed, wounded, and missed on the 24th inst.

"I have, &c.

"(Signed) J. SHELTON, Brig. Commanding the Force in the Nazian Valley."

Return of killed and wounded of the force under the command of Brigadier J. Shelton in the attack on the Nazian Valley, on the 24th Feb. 1841.

Killed: Engineers, 1 Lieutenant (Lieut. Pigou); H. M's 44th regt., 9 Pimjabshies; Jaulchee regt., 1 havildar, 6 privates; 1st regt. Janbas, 1 private. *Wounded:* H. M's 44th regt. 1 private; 3d Shah's inf. reg. 1 naick, 1 private; Jaulchee regt. 2 naicks, 23 privates; 1st reg. Janbas, 2 Pimjabshies, 1 dubashie, 3 privates. Total, 18 killed, 34 wounded.

Punjab.—A letter of the 8th March states that the chiefs Utta and Geit Singh had quarrelled with Shere Singh, and fled to the neighbourhood of Loodianah for protection under the British Government. Shere Singh has sequestered their estates, and given the produce to Sarwunt-mul, the Governor of Moultan. The wife of Kurruck Singh, the mother of Now Nehal, is under strict surveillance; while Shere Singh passes his time in nautches, gambling, and every species of dissipation. The people of the Punjab have heard of a large British force being in readiness to march upon their country, but imagine it destined for Peshawur.—*Bombay Times*, April 14.

The latest accounts state that all is turmoil and confusion in the country; the army is in revolt, and murders are frequent. Amongst the victims are two Euro-

peans—viz., Capt. Ford, late paymaster of H. M. 16th Foot, and a Capt. Foulker, one of those unfortunate adventurers who trusted to the influence of the British name to protect them among a nation of savages. Capt. Ford was robbed before he was murdered. A third victim, a M. Manton or Mouton, would have been offered up, but for the heroism of his wife, who threw herself before her husband, calling upon them to kill her, which astonished the assassins and diverted them from the act. A letter from Capt. Foulker, dated the 20th of March, says: "The whole army here is in revolt; the soldiers have driven away many of the officers, and we learn it is their intention to murder M. Mouton and me. Our officers recommend us to save ourselves, but we consider it more honourable to die at our posts than seek safety." One account states that M. Manton had been murdered. In addition to these murders, several native officers and twenty men, who by some whim remained loyal, were killed at the same time and place as Mr. Foulker, who was at Moondee; Capt. Ford was at Peshawur. A French letter, from Lahore, states, however, that Capt. Ford died of grief at being plundered, and that Manton had been burnt by his soldiers.

Gen. Ventura and his family had left for Bombay; Gen. Court had escaped with his family, but all his effects had been destroyed. M. Benjamin Allard, who was about to proceed to Peshawur, was detained at Lahore, on account of the insubordination of the troops. Mr. Baues, an English merchant at Delhi, who came on business betwixt Ferozepore and Cabool, was also detained. The Fakeer Sahib Azisedeen, minister of foreign affairs, had just returned from a mission to Loodianah. It was rumoured at Lahore, that our army would almost immediately interfere. The troops in Peshawur were in similar uproar to those in the Punjab; the Europeans were all believed to have joined Gen. Avitabile.

Herat.—The approach of the Persians upon Herat appears to want foundation. No trust-worthy intimation of such an event has been received either in official circles or private, while it is known that Major Todd's departure is unconnected with any movement on the part of the Persians. The despatch announcing the immediate cause of his departure has been either lost or intercepted between Herat and Candahar. One letter was received from him by an officer at Ghirisk, Lieut. Elliott, in which he asked for supplies, stating that he and his party were hastening on to that place. It is generally understood that the Major had left Herat, in consequence of some intrigues in the city itself, which rendered his presence there very unsafe. It will be followed, it is said, by an immediate movement on Herat by the British and the necessary steps to establish our influence in that city. There are and have been for some time reports in circulation of an intention on the part of the Persians to make a second effort against Herat, but if they do entertain such a design they have not yet begun to act upon it.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Mar. 18.

Major Todd has arrived safely at Ghirisk, and it appears that our correspondents were a little premature in announcing the *fact* of the surrender of Herat to the Persians, though there is no doubt of overtures having been made by Yar Mahomed, and perhaps by this time the bargain is concluded; in either case it is a very great cause of regret, that while we spent so much money upon it, in fact rendering the place a strong-hold against ourselves, we did not take better measures for securing some predominancy in it, in case of a reverse like the present one; at any rate, the fortress might have been left in the state it was, and had the repeated warnings so often given been treated with a little more consideration, the ignominy we are now suffering would have been spared us.—*Delhi Gaz.*, Mar. 23.

Various communications from Cutchee, of dates 18th, 20th, and 22nd March, allude to letters of recent date from Candahar and Cabool, in reference to Major Todd, Herat affairs, and the destination of our army, all sufficiently contradictory and mysterious. So far as we are able to guess from all these statements, we should say that the following was something like the state of matters at present. Major Todd has been, or is just about to be, relieved from further political charge on the

Persian borders. The report that Yar Mahomed had become amenable to reason, and that the mission was about to return, is now contradicted.—*Bomb. Times*, April 10.

Letters from Dadur, to the 27th March, state that the rumours as to Herat differ from those stated in our last. It is once more stated that affairs are settled on the Persian frontier, and that no troops will for the present advance on Herat. The surrender of Ghorian to the Herattees is stated to be believed in; and that this amicable preliminary having been acceded to by Mahomed Shah, it was supposed that our envoy would shortly return to the court of Teheran. Major Todd was believed to be remanded to Herat—*Ibid.*, April 14.

By a letter from Candahar, of a late date, we learn that Col. Todd left Herat under the following circumstances. A coolness had arisen betwixt the minister and him, which rendered their communications and intercourse with each other very stiff and broken, and inspired a mutual jealousy and suspicion. This was owing to the minister's antipathy to our government and a desire to shake off its influence: he had never been sincere from the beginning, and was ever busy in fomenting intrigue against us, even when speaking to us most fairly. Under the impulse of these feelings, he called on Col. Todd, about the beginning of February, and in a peremptory manner demanded that a great sum of money should be produced and expended in repairing and augmenting the fortifications, and, after protesting that the annual subsidy of three lacs per annum was by far insufficient, required that it should be increased to a much larger amount. To these imperious demands, Col. Todd replied that he had no objection to comply with both, provided he had a strong and satisfactory assurance, that his compliance might confer any advantage upon his government; and that this assurance could only be given by the admission of a garrison of British troops into Herat. On hearing this proposition, the minister became extremely indignant, and concluded a long tirade of vehement abuse, by telling Todd that his presence in Herat was no longer desirable, and that he had better remove himself with the utmost expedition. This advice was not lost sight of, and the colonel, vain to make a hasty retreat, escaped by a wicket with his followers, to avoid the risk of being attacked and plundered. A rapid flight brought him and the rest of the mission to Ghirisk, in nine days, the distance traversed being 280 miles.—*U. S. Gaz.*, April 2.

The *Agra Ukhbar* states that Major Todd's flight from Herat originated in his refusal to continue the stipend of Rs. 25,000 per annum allowed to Yar Mahomed by our government, unless the minister ceased to correspond and conspire with the Persians. Yar Mahomed threatened Major T. with imprisonment if he stopped the allowance, in consequence of which, the major left the place, with 30 followers.

Jhansi.—A force, consisting of the Bundelkhand Legion, artillery, cavalry, and infantry, the artillery from Scindia's Reformed Contingent, a detachment of the infantry regiment, two 18-pounders and two 10-inch howitzers, will march from Jhansi, about the 30th inst. for the purpose of taking possession of the fort of Chirgong, situated about twenty miles from Jhansi. The force is to be commanded by Capt. Beatson, and the Governor General's Agent (Mr. Fraser) will accompany the camp. The Thakoor is, if we may credit native report, determined to make a stout resistance.—*Agra Ukhbar*, April 1.

EXCERPTA.

A notice of the late visitation of cholera at Dacca, by Mr. G. Lamb, superintending surgeon, with barometrical observations, was read before the Medical and Physical Society, on the 6th February. The disease chiefly attacked young persons, children from 2½ to 12 years of age, and strong and healthy young men. Few women were attacked, and few men above forty. The recoveries, in the first instance, were not more than one in three; but latterly, these became more frequent, and not more than one in three or four died. The children seemed to resist the disease better than

the grown-up patients; they frequently rallied, and only sunk after repeated relapses. Every system of treatment proved inefficacious in the first cases. The cholera made its appearance at the two extremities of the town, on the banks of the river, while the more inland streets, and the whole of the central portion of the town, remained free, though fever prevailed in these quarters. During the prevalence of the cholera, great and sudden increased pressure of the atmosphere was observed.

The increase of the commerce of Calcutta is shown by the following comparison of the shipping entering inwards and outwards in the years ending December 1839 and 1840; viz. *arrivals*, 1839, vessels, 516; tonnage, 190,303; 1840, vessels, 592; tonnage, 212,410; increase, vessels, 76; tonnage, 22,107; *departures*, 1839, vessels, 527; tonnage, 192,532; 1840, vessels, 589; tonnage, 217,371; increase, vessels, 62; tonnage, 24,839.

The *Friend of India*, with reference to the practice of taking the expositions of Hindu law (called *byabusta*), in questions of inheritance—such expositions being sometimes conflicting, and, in former times, in particular cases, corrupt—recommends that every treatise of Hindu law be *printed* in the original, with translations in Bengalee and English, for the use of the Courts.

The *Journal of the Asiatic Society* contains a narrative of facts attending the wreck of the transport *Indian Oak* on the Loo Choo Islands, which affords a striking contrast to the barbarous treatment of the *Pilot* and her crew, on one of the Nicobar islands. The Loo Choo islanders showed the greatest hospitality to our shipwrecked countrymen, conducting them to a comfortable dwelling, where dry clothing was provided, and they were plentifully regaled with warm tea, rice, eggs, and fowls. The narrator says: "Words are not adequate to express the kindness, attention, and hospitality, we have received from the first moment of landing to the present time, from these kind and good people; their honesty is beyond praise: articles of silver, gold, and wearing apparel strewed in every direction to dry, but not an article touched."

The General Management of the Military Orphan Society having applied to the Supreme Government for instructions to carry out, as soon as possible, the wishes of the army, regarding the abolition of the Kidderpore Upper Boy School, the Governor-General in Council has desired the General Management to be informed, that he does not consider himself competent to issue any instructions on the subject, but that the matter will be submitted for the consideration and orders of the Court of Directors.—*Hurk., Mar. 5.*

A return of the number of houses destroyed by fire in Calcutta gives the following figures:—1837, 8,291; 1838, 593; 1839, 979; 1840, 525. But few of these were puckah houses. In the suburbs, the number of houses burnt last year, not included in the above, was, puckah houses, 20; tiled and straw, 3,625.

In March, a fire took place at Bowanipore, near Calcutta, which consumed 1,000 thatched houses.

Mr. Sarkies, the secretary of the Dacca Branch Agricultural Society, states that the Otaheite cane culture is rapidly gaining favour with every class of the community in the district to such an extent that, in a year or two more, the spread of this cane will be such as, in all probability, to supersede the other kinds; that the number of Otaheite canes in the Society's garden was about 12,000, and that 2,000 had been distributed to about fifty individuals for planting: 5,000 sold for the benefit of the garden. The average weight of a single cane was eight pounds, its length from seven to eight feet, and from seven to eight inches in circumference: some of these canes were sold at two annas each.

Mrs. Jacob, who accompanied her husband, the surgeon, with the three children (one of whom was born on the Kojack pass), is the first European lady who has ever visited Candahar.

The *Eastern Star*, in noticing the meeting respecting the Farish memorial at Bombay, observes:—"The Bombay papers have noticed in terms of disapprobation, what they seem to consider a bad spirit in the native community, in not attending the meeting got up on the intended departure of Mr. Farish for Europe; but neither

here nor at Bombay has any one commented upon the want of tact and delicacy evinced by the disappointed and angry managers of the affair. In the first place, the natives were the best judges whether they ought to join the demonstration, and as their freedom to act for themselves would not have been questioned had they met to praise, so it should not have been indirectly impugned if they absented themselves to condemn. Mr. Farish may be a worthy person enough, and have a select circle of friends, without having very much rivetted the regards of the native community; and if this be so, why should they be affronted, because they are content to let him go without a panegyric or a hundred rupees? The indecency of the attack made upon them is beyond question, and that the parties themselves were aware of this is apparent from the fact of their expunging the voting and cross-voting, their resolutions and amendments on the subject, from the record of their proceedings. Why was it not proposed to confine the subscription to the Europeans present; unless absence could be most satisfactorily accounted for to a select committee? This, which might have been a very respectable affair, belonging to the common order of things, has been robbed of all the grace and interest that might have been otherwise supposed to belong to it, by bad temper and worse judgment."

The *Friend of India*, in noticing the murder of two native Christians, one at Sadamahl, in Dinagepore (mentioned p. 16), the other at Kishnaghur district, states, with reference to the latter, that the judge is reported to have reversed the decision of the magistrate, on the plea that, as the person murdered was a native Christian, and the witnesses brought forward were also converts, their testimony was not deserving of credit; observing that, "if such a principle were allowed to govern our legal decisions, there must be an end to all justice." The Sudder Court, however, reversed the decision of the judge, and set matters right.

The first batch of Chusan tea was sold in Calcutta on the 24th February, the half-chests at Rs. 71, and the whole chests at Rs. 80.

The *Friend of India*, March 4, says:—"The last mail has brought letters from the London brokers, complaining of the constant frauds which have been practised in making up silk corahs, since the Company sold their filatures, and the manufacture has passed into private hands. Unless a remedy is applied without delay, the export of corahs, it is said, will entirely cease. There is no honesty among the native workmen, and we may consider a reform hopeless."

The house of the ex-Rajah of Sattara, at Benares, and all his property, have been destroyed by fire.

A letter from Kurnaul states that the disbandment of the troops of the 2nd cavalry has been duly carried out, to the tune of the "Rogues March." The men are said to have shewn humiliation, and on arriving at the bridge, stripped themselves of their jackets and threw them into the stream. Another letter from Meerut says:—"Meerut is swarming with troopers of the 2nd cavalry, who do not appear to feel their disgrace very heavily."

An *emede* of some consequence took place at Meerut. It appears that on the occasion of a fair lately held in Meerut, some sepoy of an infantry regiment insisted upon withdrawing the curtains of a Gharrie containing respectable females, to resist which unwarrantable intrusion, the police interfered, and at length, through the interference of the magistrate, got hold of the offenders, who were sent to prison; there, it is said, the Cotwal treated them with undue severity, beating them with shoes, &c. Their comrades, on hearing this, hastened to the Cotwallee; they cut at every one that came in their way, and it is said that 50 persons were wounded and four or five killed; not finding their companions in the Cotwallee they ransacked it, upset the documents, carried off the seal and set fire to a portion of the offices, while the Cotwal, considering his life as insecure, betook himself to flight. On the following morning fears were entertained lest the prisoners should be released from the gaol, and at the requisition of the magistrate, a strong party of the 7th cavalry, under a European officer, was sent down to prevent any disturbance. A special court of inquiry is to sit upon the business.

Letters from Kurnaul state that the ex-Ameer, Dost Mamomed, had arrived at and left that station on his way to Calcutta.—*Englishman*, April 6.

Mr. H. V. Bayley, assistant secretary to government in the secret, political, legislative, judicial, and revenue departments, has published at Calcutta, "The Bengal and Agra Annual Guide and Gazetteer for 1841," of which the *Friend of India* says. "We have no hesitation in affirming, that a more interesting and valuable publication has not issued from the Calcutta press. It supplies a desideratum which has long been felt. It affords information essential to a correct understanding of this division of our Indian empire, and of its general relations and policy, which is to be found in no other compilation. Not only does it present at one view facts, for which we were previously constrained to hunt through a variety of works, but facts which are not to be found elsewhere. The greatest encomium which can be passed on it is, that it places within the reach of all, those statistical and political data which have hitherto been the exclusive property of men who had leisure and inclination for research, and in this respect puts the industrious and indolent upon a par."

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY.

The opening of the Madras University took place on the 7th April, at the College Hall. The governor came attended by all his staff. His lordship presided in the chair, and there were present the Nawab of the Carnatic and suite, the members of Council, Sir Edward Gambier, Major Gen. Sir R. Dick, and the principal members of society at the presidency, both European and native. The numerous attendance of the latter testified the interest taken by them in an undertaking so well calculated to promote their interests. It is estimated that there were not less than 1,200 to 1,500 persons present in the College Hall, which presented probably the most numerous and respectable assemblage of the native population ever witnessed at Madras. At the opening of the proceedings, the fundamental rules of the institution were read both in English and the native languages, by the masters of the High School, after which Capt. Pope, the secretary, proceeded to read an address from the president and governors, explanatory of the steps they had taken in forming the institution, and of its nature and the advantages expected from it. Lord Elphinstone then addressed the meeting at considerable length. He observed:—"The spirit in which the first idea of the foundation of a university at Madras was taken up throughout the country; the address which was last year presented to me on the subject, more numerously signed than I believe any similar document ever was, in India; the auspicious presence upon this occasion of his Highness the Nawab of the Carnatic, and of so large a portion of the higher classes of native society, would seem indeed to justify the most sanguine expectations of success; but this is a matter in which above all others temporary excitement will produce the least effect. There must be a settled conviction in the minds of the people of this country, that education is the means by which they will qualify themselves for the enjoyment of those privileges which our legislature has shown no disposition to deny to them—that it is the means, in short, by which they can best serve the interests both of their children and of their country. The High School which is now opened is intended to lead to a superior course of study to any which has hitherto been attempted at this presidency. In due time it is hoped that it will be possible to train a sufficient number of youths for the prosecution of a collegiate education."

At the termination of his lordship's speech, Mr. Norton expressed, in the name of his colleagues and of himself, their thanks and gratification at the numerous attendance of the society, both European and native, which had been attracted by the occasion: more particularly he was commissioned to return their thanks to his highness the Nawab. In doing so he might assume to assure his highness that the *English*
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nation deemed no qualities more noble or princely than those which directed their rulers to the patronage of learning, and to the encouragement of useful knowledge. The interest now publicly displayed by so distinguished a portion of his countrymen led him to form the most confident hopes that the task in which he and his colleagues were engaged, under the instruction of a liberal government, would be cheered by their continued countenance and support.

A large concourse of the native community had collected in the garden, to an amount certainly not less than 1,000, who had met to learn from Mr. Norton the nature and advantages of the institution this day founded, and who could find no room for admission at the College Hall.

THE GOND COUNTRY.

We learn from Ellichpoor that information had been received on the 6th inst. that Capt. Johnson, commanding H. H. the Nizam's Hill Rangers, had been detained a prisoner by the Gond chief of Dhool Ghaut, sixty miles to the northward. This chief lays claim to certain rights of land, and privileges of toll levy, which he asserts the local government have interferred with, and has seized on Capt. Johnson as a hostage for the adjustment of these, as also for the liquidation of debts asserted to be due to him by H. H. the Nizam. In his capacity of Bheel agent, Capt. Johnson had been instructed to inquire into the claims just noticed, and on arriving at Hewan Kheir, a village twenty miles on the Ellichpoor side of the Dhool Ghaut, he was given to understand that the Gond chief had retired into the hills some weeks before, having collected round him a body of 600 men, consisting chiefly of Gonds and mercenary soldiers drawn from the large villages in the valley; and on approaching this force, after some correspondence, Capt. Johnson, with a view of inspiring confidence and expediting negotiations, entrusted himself into their hands, and in direct violation of previous agreement, was immediately laid hold of and detained, together with the handful of Bheels and sepoys accompanying him as an escort. Orders were immediately issued for a troop of cavalry and a wing of infantry to hold themselves in readiness for sudden service. From this it is inferred that active operations are about to be commenced. It is reported that the hill rajahs in this quarter have concerted a general outbreak, and that the almost inaccessible position of their mountain strongholds is likely to occasion much trouble to regular troops. Discontents have for some time past been gaining ground, and Capt. Johnson had rendered himself obnoxious by his energy and zeal while in command of the Hill Rangers, having on several occasions captured the rebel Bheels or their chiefs, both in the Nizam's and Company's territories.—*Bomb. Times*, April 14.

RECAPITA.

The *U. S. Gaz.*, March 16, mentions that the Rajah's prime minister at Hyderabad is in arrest on a charge of having defrauded his highness to a considerable amount.

Capt. Biden's survey of Mount Dolly, on the western coast, is less favourable than was anticipated. The original plan, from its affording no egress to vessels, is impracticable, and the only way to remedy this evil would be not only to throw out a long pier from the shore, extending about 2,000 yards from the headland, but also to construct another insulated pier more to the south, egress being afforded to vessels in southerly gales between the two.

The *Athenæum*, March 11, thus alludes to the conduct of the natives of Bombay, in reference to the Farish testimonial:—"They disliked his religion, and were impressed with the conviction that he sought their conversion to the faith, by which he himself was influenced. So far as this gentleman is concerned, their standing aloof from the meeting that was intended to do honour to his past services, will speak his highest praise; and his departure from the country, under native obloquy, will raise him eminently high in the estimation of the Christian world. If the Parsees, Mahomedan, and Hindoo are to be viewed as acting meritoriously in their opposition

to Mr. Farish, would any person have justified this individual's conduct had he acted upon the same principles? We think not. Believing firmly that the religion he had embraced was the only true one, he sought its propagation, and used his influence to promote it. Nor did he, in the prosecution of this important object, suffer any diminution of his respect for them as they stood related to him in a social and civil capacity. Had the natives pursued a similar course, they would have acted a part that would have met the approval of all. The design of the memorial was, to promote their welfare, and in a way to which there could be no objection; therefore, to mix their religious prejudices with a transaction that had no relation whatever to the diversities and differences of creeds, proclaimed them wanting in the courtesies especially called for on the occasion."

The *Spectator* of March 6 states, as a proof of the rapidity with which news may be conveyed by dawk:—"A late express, which was despatched to Bombay by a mercantile house of this presidency, on the first receipt of the late important intelligence from China, reached its destination in four days, twenty-three hours, and forty minutes, the average rate at which it travelled through the Madras territory having been six miles five furlongs per hour! This, as an *equestrian* performance, considering the inferior character of the cattle of this part of the world, the heat of the climate, and the state of the roads, would have been by no means a discreditable performance; as a *pedestrian* achievement, taking the foregoing considerations into account, we believe it is without a parallel."

Thirty-seven elephants, taken in the Annimalley woods, and brought into Coimbatore, include several of the first size; among the largest is what is usually termed a "white elephant," which it is thought will be highly valued.

The Madras artillery detachment at Belgaum has been warned to hold itself in readiness for field service. Scinde is understood to be its immediate destination. Some of the other Madras regiments are looking for orders, as it is generally believed that the 4th King's Own, and the 18th and 26th N.I. will move on. Lieut. Munbee, the assist. executive engineer, has received orders to proceed with all speed to the Indus.

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SIR JAMES CARNAC.

Sir James Carnac has been compelled to relinquish the government of this presidency and to depart for Europe, on account of his health. He embarked on the 27th April, in the *Auckland* steamer. The papers are filled with complimentary addresses and resolutions, expressive of regret at the resignation of Sir James, and of respect for his character, in which the natives cordially joined. At a general meeting of inhabitants, convened, by requisition to the sheriff, at the Town Hall, it was resolved, that an address be presented to Sir James; that a service of plate of the value of £1,500 be presented to him, as a token of the high estimation in which his public services and private worth were held by the donors; that he be requested to sit for his bust to Sir Francis Chantrey, to be placed in the Town Hall; and that Rs. 10,000 be set apart from the subscriptions for the foundation of a scholarship in the Grant Medical College, to be denominated the "Carnac Scholarship."

The address was presented to Sir James Carnac on the 24th April, and was responded to in an affectionate reply.

Addresses were likewise presented from the Sirdars and other respectable inhabitants and merchants of Poonah, Nasick, and Trimbuck.

We have too little space this month for extracts from these addresses; but we shall give them in the next Journal.

Sir James is understood to be suffering from threatened paralysis.

THE BENCH AND THE PRESS.

In consequence of the remarks made by some portion of the press of the presidency, with reference to the judgment of Sir Henry Roper, the Chief Justice, in the Forbes case, proceedings were taken against two of the papers for a contempt of Court, which have provoked some very strong reflections upon the judge in almost every newspaper of the several presidencies. We subjoin the remarks of the *Delhi Gazette* :—

"The Chief Justice of Bombay has been figuring in any but a judicial capacity, in allowing his personal feelings to get the better of his judgment whilst defending himself from allusions made by two of the Bombay papers, the *Times* and *Courier*, upon a decision pronounced by him. The matter was one of personality, at least so Sir Henry Roper confessed he considered it; but his lordship treated it judicially, and issued, or made a rule for the attachment of all the proprietors of the papers for a contempt of Court. Sir Henry, who appears to have soon found out that his position was not a very dignified one, was content to dismiss the rule upon the simple showing of the proprietors, that they were entirely ignorant of, and had no participation in, the publication of the obnoxious remarks, and declared his intention of abandoning any further proceedings against either of the papers. We should have thought that the counsel would have considered that he had come off exceedingly well under the assurance that he had performed his duties to the utmost satisfaction of his clients; but Mr. Cochrane, who appeared on the part of the *Times*, and who had argued his case with all the eloquence and tact he is known to possess—while Mr. Dickenson, for the *Courier*, brought to his lordship's remembrance, that if the papers had sinned against him, some of his remarks were not so devoid of acid as to be accounted harmless—most unprovokedly, we think, declared that "he should not feel himself justified in allowing his clients to make an apology." This appears to us a most uncalled for remark, and so thought the Chief Justice, and so we deem must the learned counsel's clients, for in no part of his lordship's proceedings do we find mention of an apology being desired; the disclaimer was considered sufficient, and with the leniency of the judge, Mr. Cochrane should have remained contented. Mr. Cochrane's attendance was, however, politely requested at an Ecclesiastical Court, where Mr. C., on being asked by Sir H. Roper, confessed that the substance of the obnoxious phrase was true, and was not inclined to admit that he had committed any indiscretion in giving vent to his thoughts, or even to escape by the loopholes offered him by the Chief Justice; for had he even answered his lordship in the negative when the question was put to him as to the intention of the expression reaching his lordship's ear, the affair would probably have been put an end to: as it is, irritable as his lordship may be, we cannot but think that he has much reason to feel the uncalled-for remark of Mr. Cochrane, which has induced Sir Henry Roper to proceed in the case, and actually to order an attachment to be issued against certain proprietors of the *Times* and *Courier*. We have only one more remark to make: we really do not see why the judges of the land are to be surrounded with such a degree of sanctity that remarks upon their decisions are to be considered as more obnoxious to them than those made upon the acts of every other public man; and though we feel that in the present instance there is cause for complaint, not on account of the remarks of the papers but those of Mr. Cochrane, we hope the efforts to fetter the press will be fruitless."

Sir Thomas E. Perry, the puisne judge, had arrived, and was welcomed by the heads of the native community, on the 13th April.

SCINDE AND BELGOCHISTAN.

We learn by our latest letters from Scinde that on the 12th of March the left wing of the 20th N.I. and 2nd grenadiers were on their way up the pass, and that H.M.'s 40th were to leave Kujjuck for Dadur on the 16th, with the rest of the force there,

if the roads permitted the conveyance of the baggage. Gen. Brooks's army was moving by divisions towards Quettah, leaving Seebee or Kujjuck, betwixt the 15th and 20th ult. to proceed through the Bolan Pass, to Shawl and Kelat. The general's command had been extended beyond Scinde, and was to include Quettah, Mustoong, and Khelat, which were to be garrisoned with Bombay troops. Col. Valiant's brigade was expected to advance immediately on Candahar, to form part of the army supposed to be organizing under Sir W. MacNughten and Gen. Elphinstone, for Herat. On the 17th the wing of H.M. 41st, with Capt. Pontardent's artillery, had arrived at Bagh, after a march the most wretched that could be well imagined. On the 18th they were under orders to march to Dadur, where Mr. Bell, Col. England, and the force under Gen. Brooks were daily expected to ascend the pass. The Kujjucks are in the hills, becoming, it is said, desperate in their misery. They are a brave, powerful people, devoting their energies and time, from olden custom, to agriculture, war, and pillage. Deprived as they are of shelter, and impoverished by the seizure of their grain, the Kujjucks are now starving, and will of course become plunderers in self-defence: our camels are not likely to escape, wherever they fall within range of a Kujjuck matchlock.—*Times*, April 7.

Mr. Ross Bell started from Dadur on the 22nd, with four companies of N.I. as his escort. It was understood that the 40th Queen's and 1st troop H.A. were to move on the 25th; the rest were to follow as soon and as rapidly as possible. The force at Dadur consisted of two troops of horse artillery, a nine-pounder, and two six-pounder batteries; a wing of the 3rd cavalry; irregular horse; the 40th and wing of the 41st; about 150 recruits of the 13th light infantry; part of the 2nd grenadiers; part of the 6th, and the 21st complete. Gen. Brooks had sent for the other wing of the 41st now at Kurrachee to move up by Sonmeance and Khelat; the route travelled over, and described by Major Outram, but not heretofore traversed by regular troops. A besieging train had also been ordered from Sukkur. For a march on Herat, eighteen thousand camels would be required by the commissariat; these neither had been got, nor could at the present time be procured.

The intelligence personal to Gen. Brooks which we have received from Calcutta does not appear to have reached head-quarters, though there seems for some time to have existed a feverish apprehension that something unpleasant was at hand. The Supreme Government have declared their cordial and entire approval of the proceedings and opinion of the Government of Bombay, in reference to the conduct of the commander-in-chief of the army of the Indus, as president of the commission of inquiry on the Nulook affair.—*Times*, April 10.

Letters from Moostung of the 30th ult. give accounts of the assembling of various bodies of troops round Quettah. Mr. Ross Bell had arrived on the 29th, and Gen. Brooks, with the first column of the advancing army, was expected about the 2nd or 3rd April; the other two columns were to follow in eight or ten days. The 2nd regt. of the Shah's force, being relieved by us, marched from Moostung for Candahar on the 19th ult. Forage was scarce, dear, and difficult to be had at any price. Mutton was almost the only food procurable for Europeans. The followers of Nusseer Khan, during the late disturbances, had pillaged the country all round. In consequence of the injury then inflicted on them, the ryots were in a very miserable plight, and the crops not likely to yield half their usual produce; so that the commissariat was likely to be very poorly supplied on any terms.—*Ibid.*, April 24.

Extract of a letter from Quettah:—"Col. Stacey has had an interview with Nusseer Khan, half-way between this and Khelat, and passed through Kotra with all the young Khan's influential chiefs some days ago, to make terms with Mr. Ross Bell. Every thing has, I hear, been arranged satisfactorily, and the colonel left to-day on his return towards Khelat, and is to carry Nusseer along with him to Quettah, to ratify with Mr. Bell all that has been done. So, I suppose, quietness will for some time reign over this land. His step-dame had quietly settled herself at Gundava on an allowance from us of Rs. 1,000 a month, an income fully equal to the wants of a native princess of her condition in those parts."

By our Scindian letters we are informed of the occurrence of a circumstance calculated to produce very unpleasant effects on the mingled Hindu and Mahomedan population of Sukkur and its neighbourhood. It appears that a party of Hindoo soucars, gomasthas, &c., went over, during one of the native fairs, on a party to Roree, and insisted upon natching, &c. in a masjid belonging to the Mahomedans, and attached to a temple dedicated to a highly venerated saint, which was guarded by some sepoy, the mercenaries of the Khypoor government. The Moslems, outraged at the conduct of the Hindoos, drew their swords, expelled them from the temple, and a scuffle ensued, in which it is said some of our sepoys engaged. The result was, that several of the people were wounded, and one sepoy of ours killed.—*Times*, April 14.

MR. MASSON.

The *Bombay Times*, March 13, contains a long correspondence on the subject of Mr. Masson's detention, between that gentleman and the government authorities. The matter was referred to Mr. Ross Bell, who was directed to make inquiries with a view of clearing up whatever may have borne a suspicious appearance in Mr. Masson's proceedings during the events at Khelat and its neighbourhood. Mr. Bell, accordingly, called for statements from Capt. Bean and from Mr. Masson; and the result was, that Mr. Ross Bell considered Mr. Masson "entirely freed from suspicion," and declared himself "satisfied that his conduct as regards Lieut. Loveday was actuated by a desire to be of service to that ill fated officer."

The *Agra Ukhbar* pronounces the detention of Mr. Masson "a most unwarrantable exertion of authority on the part of Capt. Bean, the agent at Quetta, whose credulity and alarm were ridiculous; and it observes that "the public are the chief losers in the matter, inasmuch as the information, which we know Mr. Masson can collect and put so well together, will no longer be given to them; and the only traveller able and willing to inform us on the condition of the wandering hordes of Beloochistan becomes disgusted, and throws by his pen."

The *Bombay Courier*, March 13th, announces Mr. Masson's arrival in Bombay, and his introduction, as a visitor, to the Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, at the monthly meeting. The costume which he appears in is that of a Turk, with a shaven and turbanded head.

ADEN.

Extract of a letter, dated Aden, Feb. 26:—"The Arabs have ceased to make attacks on this place, confessing that they consider it hopeless to do so. They have substituted the cowardly and treacherous plan of coming down in small parties at night, to cut off the advanced sentries in front of the two flank works. A few nights ago, when it was extremely dark, a party of Arabs came for this purpose, and were discovered by the sentries nearly at the same moment they saw the sentries. The soldiers on duty happened to belong to the grenadiers of H.M.'s 6th Foot. 'One sentry fired, and it is known wounded an Arab; but a sergeant of the 6th rushed out of the field-work, and directed the Arabs should be made prisoners. Pursuit was given immediately, and the first soldier who came up with the Arabs was a very powerful young lad of the grenadier company. The native to whom he was opposed made several attempts 'to blow his match,' but it would not kindle, and he then drew his crease to stab the grenadier, who would have been fully justified in shooting or bayonetting the fellow; but with extreme forbearance and noble feeling, he contented himself by giving the Arab a tremendous right-handed hit on the jaw, which felled him senseless to the ground. The Arab turns out to be a person of great consequence and influence amongst the tribes, and there is much speculation and suspicion as to such a man coming on the petty enterprize he appears to have done."—*Bomb. Times*, Mar. 17.

The *Bombay papers* contain a letter from a French subject, M. Lombard, who has been required by the political agent to leave Aden, and by land, "in consequence

of his connivance with a person named Mariani, in the accusations brought forward by him against Moolla Jaffer, the native assistant, and which charges were without proof." M. Lombard states that he had merely been called as a witness in a suit between Mariani and Moolla Jaffer, and declared the truth "as to all that he had heard from eye-witnesses, of the different articles and money which Moolla Jaffer had received, or of the threats he had caused to be used, or of the offer to restore what he had taken." An anonymous writer, equally inimical to Capt. Haines, gives a different account of the matter. He states that, on the receipt at Aden of some of the Bombay papers, which have teemed of late with charges against the political agent and native assistant, Capt. Haines sent for Mariani (whose name had been mentioned in connexion with a charge of bribery against Moolla Jaffer), and asked him whether he had given a bribe, and upon his replying, "after some consideration and delay," that he had, he was called upon to prove his charge, and placed under the surveillance of the police, Jaffer, the accused, being treated with marked attention and favour. The consequence was, that all Mariani's witnesses denied that they knew any thing of the transaction, save Lombard, who deposed to several facts "within his own knowledge," whereupon he was ordered to leave Aden. We regret to see a respectable paper joining in the cry against Capt. Haines, who has very difficult and responsible functions to perform, which must create enemies. The *Bombay Times* seems to accuse Capt. H. of being under the influence and control of this man, Moolla Jaffer, whom it describes, on the authority of the *Agra Ukhbar*, as "a Persian by birth, once a petty huckster in the Bhendy bazaar, Bombay, who came into notice on having been employed in some of our rather questionable negotiations with the Sultan of Lahedge, which have since been brought before the world in the shape of a Parliamentary paper, and which terminated in our bombardment and capture of Aden. The worthy Persian has ever since continued the native assistant, the moonshceer or interpreter, or, as the correspondent of the *Ukhbar* maintains, 'the master and guide, of the chief political at Aden,' and appears to be associated, as party or as principal, with nearly all the pleasing acts which have brought about that happy state of harmony evidenced by the officers of the garrison ceasing to associate with their political superior."

THE CLIBBORN COMMISSION.

The revised report of the Clibborn commission has at length been received at Bombay. It adheres in the main to the report in its original state, with the addition of some fresh compliments on Major Clibborn's conduct and gallantry. A specimen of the sort of answers given to the request for further evidence on which to establish their findings, will serve as a sample of the kind of thing they have now made out. On the point of there being water, had Clibborn looked for it, they say, they saw bushes marked on the map (the country has never been surveyed with any care), and, therefore, inferred that water must be at hand. On the same evidence, they might march an army from Suez to Cairo without supplies; there are plenty of bushes, and even a tree a foot thick, near the centre station; but the nearest water is that of the Nile, fifty miles off! In reference to the premature publication of the report in the *Bombay Courier*, Gen. Brooks admits that he sent a copy to Poona, and it was always understood that it was from this that it found its way to Bombay. The general has for this been most severely reprimanded, and informed that he would have been removed from his command, and most sweepingly censured, but that, being under the immediate orders of the Supreme Government, and at the head of the army of the Indus, a measure such as this might compromise the interests of the service; as it is, the Bombay Government have recorded the very strongest expression of their displeasure. Amongst the very extraordinary matters connected with this affair, is said to be the production of papers by Mr. Ross Bell, in reference to the arrangements of Lord Keane and the correspondence with the Supreme Government, held to be a very wide departure from the ordinary usages of office, of which we are likely to hear a good deal more by-and-by. We shall return very shortly to

this matter, with a view to such a general revision of the whole, as may place it in rather a singular light before our readers.—*Bomb. Times*, Mar. 13.

EXCERPTA.

The *Bombay Times* has published a series of tables, containing some valuable facts relative to the results of the steam-packet communication between India and England for the last five years. As it regards letters; five years ago, it was stated, from official records, that the number of letters despatched from India to England, and received from thence, amounted altogether to 309,011. The number of letters and covers despatched from India, and received in it, by steam-vessels, last year, amounted to 680,000. If the number of newspapers received from England bore the same proportion to the letters, which the number sent from India is found to have done, we must deduct from this amount 178,000 on that account; we shall then have 502,000 as the amount of letters sent from and received in India, by steam, exclusive of those which were sent by ships round the Cape. If these amounted to 100,000 in the year, the correspondence between England and India has doubled in five years. The number of newspapers and magazines during this period is supposed to have increased *three-fold*, and to be now 178,000 in the year. It is a remarkable fact derived from the tables, that the receipts from postage exceed those obtained from passengers; the latter being only Rs. 3,68,000, to Rs. 4,62,000 of the former; contrary to the calculations made by Dr. Lardner.

A very interesting service took place in the cathedral of Bombay, on the 21st January, in the baptism, by the Rev. George Candy, of two natives of China, a child of one of them, a boy, the son of a native Christian, and a child of Portuguese parentage. The Chinese had been connected with the Secret Society; but, two days before their admission into the Church, they destroyed or parted with all the idolatrous trappings connected with it, in the presence of Mr. Candy.

In the Annual Report of the Auxiliary Society of the Church of Scotland's Mission at this presidency, it is stated that the General Assembly's Institution was exceedingly reduced by the alarm excited by the conversion of the Parsee youths in 1839; at the beginning of last year, the number of pupils was only 130; it has now risen to 174, of whom 101 are Hindus, 19 Jews, 1 Mussulman, and 52 Christians belonging to the Roman, Armenian Abyssinian, and Protestant Churches. "One or two Parsees were admitted during the course of the year, but the opposition of some of the rulers of their tribe soon forced their parents to withdraw them, though not, in some instances, without deep regret."

The *Bombay Gazette* states that Government has granted Rs. 5,000 a year to the Agricultural Society at this presidency, in furtherance of its objects.

The natives of Bombay, in consequence of the resumption by Government of a considerable extent of salt batty ground, belonging to Bomanjee Hormuzjee, purchased by him in 1824, of a native who had held it since 1795, the Government dues being always regularly paid, have memorialized the local Government, praying, "1st. That no land occupied, whether directly or derivatively, through a succession of generations, be resumed at the pleasure of Government; 2nd. That the lands already resumed, or under process of resumption, be restored; 3rd. That no foras lands, or salt batty land under foras tenure, be ever subject to any other than the ancient rate of taxation."

Ceylon.

The complaints of scarcity of labour continue to reach us from the interior, and call for some energetic and united efforts on the part of the planters. We understand that, notwithstanding the opposition of a certain irascible official at Trincomalee (to whom we hope not to be obliged to allude more particularly on this subject), Mr. De Silva, who acts as agent for some coffee planters, has been successful in hiring a considerable number of coolies. Why do not the proprietors improve upon this exam-

ple, and employ agents on the opposite coast, where men work for 1d. or 1½d. a day, and would be glad to emigrate to Ceylon, if the means of transport were provided?—*Observer, Feb. 25.*

The coffee speculation is all the rage at present, as the great demand for land evidently proves. The great extent of purchase has certainly given a rise to the wages of labourers, and the more the plantations are raised, the more will inevitably the price of labour rise. Coffee plantations have of late proved a very successful speculation, and consequently many have been led to embark their principal in it, with the sanguine expectation of realizing a rapid fortune. We trust and feel convinced it will prove a mine of inexhaustible wealth to the island.—*Herald, Mar. 9.*

Agreeably to instructions from her Majesty, the auditor-general is to be substituted, as a member of the Executive Council, for the Government agent of the central province, after the latter office shall cease to be held by Mr. George Turnour.

A religious paper, called the *Morning Star*, has been started at Jaffna (North Ceylon), which is edited by two Tamil young men, named Henry Martyn and Seth Payson, who have received their education in the Mission Seminary at Batticotta.

In the *Colombo Herald*, February 23, there is a very moving appeal in behalf of the Rev. Christian David. This venerable man, now more than seventy, one of the earliest disciples of Schwartz, and the founder, and for forty years the pastor, of the existing episcopal church at Jaffna, is now in his old age in deep pecuniary distress. Six children and twenty-five grand-children are almost entirely dependant upon him for support, and in doing this, as well as in keeping up the payments on three-fourths of a share in the Calcutta Laudable Life Insurance Society, given to him by Bishop Heber, he has incurred debts to the amount of 400*l.* In July last, after paying to the Laudable Society nearly 1,400*l.*, he was unable to continue his half-yearly subscription, so that he has forfeited all claims upon its funds. This has rendered his creditors still more urgent; and now, after parcelling out his stipend to pay the interest of his creditors' claims, only 3*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* remain for the support of himself and family! His creditors are now pressing for payment, and if not made, the most painful consequences are feared.

The imports into Colombo, for the year ending 5th of January last, exceed in value those of the previous year nearly £47,000, whilst the exports have increased by nearly £35,000.

His Exc. Lieut. General Sir Colin Campbell and suite arrived at Colombo on the 5th April.

Singapore.

The *Free Press* publishes a census of the settlement for the past year, which shows the total population of the island and its dependencies to be 39,681, including the floating population, the military force of the station, and the convicts from India. The last census was for 1836, when the total inhabitants amounted to 29,984, exclusive of the floating population, military force, and convicts; and as, without these, the present census numbers only 33,969, the increase in the fixed population during the four years amounts to little above 4,000, of which fully three-fourths are Chinese. The following further statistical facts may be added: there are in the interior of the island 477 gambier and pepper plantations, while in 1836 there were only 250. There were in use on the island, during the past year, 170 four-wheeled and 44 two-wheeled carriages; 966 horses, and 77 carts. The total amount of taxation paid to government, and which consists solely of the farms and the assessment, amounted to 106,125 *Sp.* dollars, and the total rental of the island, estimated according to the rate levied as assessment, amounted to 136,129 *Sp.* dollars, of which 7,600 is the proportion of what is termed the country.

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Burmah.

A letter from Rangoon, dated the 12th inst., mentions that fires have occurred in several large Burmese towns on the banks of the Irrawaddy, and all have suffered more or less than Rangoon, where the number of houses destroyed is computed at five hundred. A report was current in the town, that Mr. Crisp and some other British subjects, who had proceeded on an excursion to the interior, had been imprisoned or sent up to the capital for some supposed misdemeanor towards the governor of one of the towns through which they passed. The relatives of one of the party had been placed in confinement until security was given for the appearance of the accused. We also hear that, about the end of January, three officers of the 31st Madras N.I., who had obtained leave from Moulmain to make an excursion into our territories, crossed over to the Burmah side of the river, when they were seized, disarmed, beaten, dragged some twenty or thirty miles, and imprisoned for six days at Martaban. They were ultimately released.—*Beng. Hurk., Mar. 15.*

The reports of affairs at Rangoon leave no doubts that preparations are going forward for building a palace for the king. A woon-douk and other officers have arrived there, and are projecting the plan and laying out the grounds for the palace. More than forty edifices are to be erected. The report is, that the king is coming down after the water-festival, in September next. Stockades have been erected at Kyemyen-daing, three or four miles above Rangoon, and one at the entrance of Panlang Creek. While there is no doubt as to preparations being begun for the reception of the king, it is not a matter of so much certainty that he will change his residence. One of his Shan tributaries has been making overtures to the king of Siam, through the chiefs of Zimmay, Labon, and Lagwon, which will cause him some trouble.—*Moulmain Chron., Feb. 10*

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Governor has withdrawn the Municipal Corporation Bill, in consequence of the resolution of the Legislative Council to hear counsel against the admission of emancipists to civic privileges, after counsel had been heard in their favour. Sir George Gipps thought this course likely to produce ill consequences, and abandoned the Bill, though he thought it would only be deferred for a certain time. "He lamented it," he said, "on account of the effect it would produce, namely, proclaiming that there yet remained so much of convict feeling and of convict character in this colony as would prove injurious to it elsewhere; that there existed yet so much of convict sympathy in the colony that we could not attempt to manage our own domestic affairs without encountering the bugbear of convict aldermen or convict commissioners. He feared that this inference, which would very naturally be drawn from such a course of proceeding, would be far more injurious to us than the evils against which the petitioners (against the admission of emancipists to civic privileges) remonstrated. These things would be urged in England by those itinerating agents, who were, as is well known, employed in all parts of England to cry down this colony and puff up a neighbouring one. They would say, 'Look at this picture and look at that; in Adelaide we have municipal institutions and corporations; we have laid the foundations of a system of free self-government, while Sydney, bloated as she is with wealth, is so much tainted by her convicts, that the people are afraid even to take the management of their own streets and roads, and are everywhere startled with the vision of an emancipist in an aldermanic gown.'"

The proviso objected to, enacted that a man must be free for seven years, and have, during that period, gained the respect of his fellow-men, before he could be eligible to the council, and he must submit to another election before he could become a magistrate.

His Excellency in his closing speech, on the adjournment of the session of the Legislative Council, intimated the probability of his not remaining much longer at the head of this government. The *Sydney Gazette* states, that the removal of Sir George Gipps was not determined upon by the colonial minister on account of any displeasure entertained towards him, but would be consequent upon an alteration in the constitution of the government of the colony.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A despatch from Lord John Russell, dated 31st May, 1840, respecting the division of the territory of New South Wales into three separate districts, and the mode in which crown lands are in future to be disposed of, contains the following directions: "I come to the conclusion, that for all purposes connected with the disposal of land, it will be desirable that the present territory of New South Wales should be divided into three distinct portions or districts, which I may describe under the names of a northern, a middle, and a southern district. But being desirous to give time for some further inquiries, I suspend for a short interval my directions on the northern district, merely observing that the same general principles in the disposal of land will be applicable there as those which I am about to announce in regard to the southern or Port Phillip district; with this remark, I proceed to the more urgent question of separating the southern from the middle or Sydney district. These two districts are to be divided by the boundaries of the two southernmost counties of New South Wales, as proclaimed by the Governor on the 14th of October, 1839, and from the limits of these two counties by the whole course of the river Murrumbidgee, and the Murray, until it meets the eastern boundary of South Australia, which of course will constitute the limit to the westward both of Sydney and of the Port Phillip district. Seeing how little the general direction of the Murrumbidgee, after leaving the boundary of the original settlements of New South Wales, varies from an east and west course, it has appeared to me more convenient to choose this natural and well-defined boundary than to adopt a parallel of latitude. It appears to be shown that in new settlements, such as those comprised within the more recent of the two districts thus repeated, a fixed, uniform price constitutes the best method of disposing of the land." The price is fixed at £1 per acre.

A petition to her Majesty against the boundaries prescribed in the despatch was agreed to by several members of the Legislative Council, founded upon the following resolution, moved by the bishop: "That the Council, under a serious apprehension of the injury likely to be sustained by the colony of New South Wales, in regard to its staple produce and the important interests of revenue, commerce, and population, through the dismemberment of so large a portion of territory, now annexed to it, as would be occasioned by the adoption of the limits assigned by the 22nd of May, 1840, do present a humble and dutiful address to her Majesty, soliciting her Majesty's gracious reconsideration of the same, and praying that her Majesty will be pleased to appoint such other limits to the colony as may secure to it the course of the principal rivers within the territory, which have been discovered and explored by the enterprise, and at the expense, of the settlers; and in addition to the nineteen counties of which it is proposed that the colony should consist, may preserve the union of one government of those districts beyond the present limits of location, which have not only been peopled from this colony, and occupied by stock the property of residents within it, but must always continue united with it by the closest ties of common origin and interest."

The *Sydney Gazette* which ascribes this scheme of territorial division to Colonel Torrens, observes: "We have no objections to urge against the creation of new colonies in Australia, more especially as it does not appear to be the intention of the Colonial Office to give these intended new colonies a penal character; we have no objections to Moreton Bay becoming the metropolis of a northern colony, neither do we dislike the idea of Port Phillip becoming an independent southern colony; but we have serious objections to the boundary line determined upon for New South

Wales. It is unjust in principle, and if enforced, will be ruinous in its results to many. The river M'Leay ought to be the northern boundary, in our opinion, and the southern should extend to the parallel of Cape Howe. The internal boundary line we do not think ought to be fixed, until more is known of the interior of this vast and extraordinary division of the globe. New South Wales may, in time to come, be a manufacturing country, but that period is yet distant: an agricultural country it never can be, unless some great revolution in nature should be effected by Omnipotency. This colony is eminently a pastoral country, and if, by curtailing its limits, it ceases to afford space for pastoral pursuits, its fall will be more rapid than its rise has been extraordinary."

The papers of December 29th contain lamentable details of murders and robberies committed by the increasing gangs of bushrangers. The blacks also are guilty of frequent outrages.

The *Clonmel* steamer started on her first trip from Sydney to Port Phillip on the 30th December. The *Clonmel* has since been lost. On the morning of January 2nd, the passengers were alarmed by the ship's suddenly striking. Every possible effort was made to get her off, but in vain, she having fixed on a sand-bank at the entrance of Corner Inlet. In a short time, every soul on board was landed safely, together with sails, provisions, &c. The next morning, a whale-boat, with five seamen, was launched, with a supply of provisions, for Port Phillip; and in the evening of the 4th, they observed the *Sisters*, off Port Phillip Heads, which towed them to William's Town. No blame attaches to any one, as the night was misty.

From returns printed by order of the Council, it appears that, in 1837, there arrived in the colony 4,275 immigrants and 2,345 convicts, and there were 2,270 births, making a total addition to the population of 9,970. In the same year, the deaths amounted to 1799. In 1838, the number of immigrants was 8,940, of convicts 3,073, of births 2,836, making an increase of 14,749. The deaths during this year were 2,104. In 1839 there arrived 13,356 immigrants, and 2,293 convicts, and there were 3,304 births, making an increase of 18,955 on the population of the previous year. During the same year, 1839, 2,481 deaths. Thus the increase of population during these three years was 26,473 immigrants, 8,791 convicts, and 8,410 births; making altogether a general total of 43,674, while the decrease by death was 6,394. The population of 1836 was estimated at 77,096, and that of 1839 would, therefore, be 114,386 souls.

The demand for an increase of emigration cannot be better shown than by the high wages which have been given to the emigrants who arrived by the *Isabella*. Some of the labourers received as high as from £35 to £40 per annum, and "found." The female servants "went off" at a very "high figure," most of them getting about £30 per annum.—*Syd. Gaz.*, Oct. 24.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A letter from Capt. Maconochie, from Norfolk Island, speaks very sanguinely of the success that has hitherto attended the system of moral discipline he has introduced. There have only been four corporal punishments since his arrival, and crime is greatly decreased; but he represents himself as crippled in regard to the means of indulgence, the allowances not being equal to the maintenance of such a system. We learn that the prisoners at Norfolk Island have established a Reform Society amongst themselves. It is, however, a cruel experiment upon depraved nature to abase it by Norfolk Island, in order that it may be improved. This is the effect of the new-fangled schemes of penal science, which set out with a piteful and puling lamentation over the severity of the prisoners' present condition, but end in making it ten times more severe, while the prospect of regeneration is rendered the more remote. It is said that this experiment is to be tried on a greater scale in Tasman's Peninsula, but it is already sufficiently stocked with prisoners, while the admixture of what are

technically termed "old hands" with the new comers must in itself materially impede the progress, if not altogether destroy all chances of the success of a new system.—*H. T. Cour., Sept. 25.*

Zephaniah Williams, one of the three transported Chartists, and who was employed as an overseer at the coal mines, made his escape from Tasman's Peninsula, taking with him four men, one of whom, named County, formed part of the crew who ran away with the commandant's boat some months since. When the *Tamar* left, two of the party, County and Rooke, had been taken near East Bay Neck.

The Sydney Government has resolved, for the sake of the revenue, to put a tax on imported wheat. This has been promptly met by our Government in the imposition of a tax on all tobacco imported from Sydney.—*Ib., Sept. 25.*

The Lieut. Governor laid the first stone of the new college, at New Norfolk, on the 7th November. Some dextrous thieves took an opportunity of unlaying the stone, in order to abstract a few coins deposited beneath it. On the 5th, his Exc. had laid the foundation-stone of a new government-house. The intended site of the building was marked out; it is rectangular, with a frontage of 136 feet, and 140 feet in depth; there is to be a handsome colonnade and portico of the Corinthian order, standing out from the main front of the building, so that carriages will drive under it.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

The following is a return of the revenue of Western Australia for the year ending the 30th June, 1840.—Fixed revenue: duty on imported spirits, £731; on wines, £10; tobacco, £22; goods sold by auction, £102; retail licenses, £20; distillers' licenses, £7; license to practise in Civil Court, £4; fees of public offices, £181; warehouse rents on spirits in bond, £33; freight per colonial schooner, £44; post-office department, £1; making the sum total of the fixed revenue £1,100. The incidental revenue is as follows: judicial fines, £25; sales of crown lands, £174; fines on crown lands, £98; repayment of loans, £219; making a total of £5,117. The following is the amount of public expenditure of the same colony: for salaries, £1,199; and for other contingencies, £565. The total sum chargeable on the Parliamentary grant is £1,765. The total chargeable on the colonial revenue is £1,612.

The minimum upset price of land has been raised to 12s. per acre. The *Perth Gazette*, alluding to the subject, says: "We are the victims of theoretical schemers; and we can but too justly apprehend that a most serious and dangerous evil will arise out of this act of the Government—the tide at home, which was rapidly running in our favour, is now again stopped by this impolitic measure."

Files of Swan River papers to the 23rd December state the establishment of the new settlement of Australind is placed beyond a doubt; the *Island Queen* has safely arrived at Leschenault, bringing a large party of surveyors and their assistants, who are to be employed in marking out the lands destined for the real settlers, who are shortly to follow. The company has already sold 20,000l. worth of land: if this be true, the number of settlers to be expected is great indeed.

The colonists had declined the offer of the South Australians to establish an overland route between the two colonies, because they conceived the present mode of introducing stock by sea to King George's Sound to be preferable, as being quicker, and not affording the same facilities to bushrangers from the penal settlements to enter their territory.

The *Perth Gazette* states that H. M. S. *Beagle*, surveying vessel, returned to that port on the 28th September. Nothing of importance connected with the survey of the New South Wales coast had transpired, further than that the survey on the north and north-west coast of New Holland is now completed. The *Beagle* visited Timor, but brings no account of the fate of the *Poros*, which vessel was driven on shore at Port Essington. She also struck at Shark's Bay. Opposite Moreaby's flat-topped range a good anchorage or harbour was discovered, but open to the north-west.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Southern Australian*, October 13, publishes the following report, from Mr. Eyre, of the proceedings of the northern expedition, dated Port Lincoln, October, 1840: "Having fallen back upon Port Lincoln for supplies, I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of his Exc. the Governor, with the result of my examination of the country north of Spencer's Gulf. Upon leaving our depôt near Mount Arden, the low, arid, and sandy nature of the country between the hills and Lake Torrens compelled us to follow close under the continuation of Flinder's range. Here our progress was necessarily very slow, from the rugged nature of the country, the scarcity of water, and the great difficulty both in finding and obtaining access to it. As we advanced, the hills inclined considerably to the eastward, gradually becoming less elevated, until, in latitude $29^{\circ} 30'$ S., they ceased altogether, and we found ourselves in a very low and level country, consisting of large stoney plains, varied occasionally by sand; and the whole having evidently been subject to recent and extensive inundation. These plains are destitute of water, grass, and timber, and have only a few salicaceous plants growing upon them; whilst their surface, whether stoney or sandy, is quite smooth, and even as if washed so by the action of the water. Throughout this level tract of country were interspersed, in various directions, many small flat-topped elevations, varying in height from fifty to three hundred feet, and almost invariably exhibiting precipitous banks. These elevations are composed almost wholly of a chalky substance, coated over on the upper surface by stones or a sandy soil, and present the appearance of having formed a table-land that has been washed to pieces by the violent action of water, and of which these fragments now only remain. Upon forcing a way through this dreary region, in three different directions, I found that the whole of the low country round the termination of Flinder's range was completely surrounded by Lake Torrens, which, commencing not far from the head of Spencer's Gulf, takes a circuitous course of fully four hundred miles, with an apparent breadth of from twenty to thirty miles, following the sweep of Flinder's range, and almost encircling it, in the form of a horse shoe. The greater part of the vast area contained in the bed of this immense lake is certainly dry on the surface, and consists of a mixture of sand and mud, of so soft and yielding a character as to render perfectly ineffective all attempts either to cross it or reach the edge of the water, which appears to exist at a distance of some miles from the outer margin. On one occasion only was I able to taste of its waters; in a small arm of the lake near the most north-westerly part of it, which I visited, and here the water was as salt as the sea. The lake, on its eastern and southern sides, is bounded by a high sandy ridge, with salicæ and some brush-wood growing upon it, but without any other vegetation. The other shores presented, as far as I could judge, a very similar appearance, and when I ascended several of the heights in Flinder's range—from which the views were very extensive, and the opposite shores of the lake distinctly visible—no rise or hill of any kind could ever be perceived, either to the west, the north, or the east; the whole region round appeared to be one vast, low, and dreary waste. One very high and prominent summit in this range I have named Mount Sale; it is situated in $30^{\circ} 30'$ S. latitude, and about $136^{\circ} 40'$ E. longitude, and is the first point from which I obtained a view of Lake Torrens to the eastward of Flinder's range, and discovered that I was hemmed in on every side by a barrier it was impossible to pass. I had now no alternative left me, but to conduct my party back to Mount Arden; and then decide what steps I should adopt to carry out the objects of the expedition."

Capt. Sturt, writing from Adelaide, states that Mr. Eyre did not succeed in his object, having got into the space enclosed by the inner margin of Lake Torrens, which he traversed for four hundred miles, not being able to approach its edge nearer than from two to four miles except at one place, by reason of the yielding nature of the ground: "This proves an immense drainage from the northward, and Lake Torrens must, it appears to me, be considered as a vast estuary making some large body of water. It

is very remarkable that the natives all around the coasts of Australia speak of a great inland sea, and I am not without hopes that Mr. Eyre will descend upon it. The Governor has supported him with a most liberal hand, to enable him to prosecute his labours, and a vessel has likewise been sent to co-operate with Mr. Eyre, and with orders to examine the coast from Fowler's Bay to King George's Sound. Mr. Eyre has shown a degree of energy, perseverance, and caution, which cannot be too highly valued. Of the three months he was out, he was forty days absent from his party, and compassed no less than one thousand miles. The country he traversed was dreary and impracticable, generally level, without trees or grass, and the rock formation that of the Murray Fossil Bank, confirming, as it were, my impression that this continent was formerly an archipelago of islands. Mr. Eyre sent some specimens of limestone and blistered iron ore, and some specimens of plants were very beautiful, and altogether different from the plants of South Australia."

A considerable number of emigrants being employed by the Government solely because they have not been hired by private individuals, official notice is given, that any settlers, wanting labourers or others, can have every information respecting the above emigrants, on application either to the emigration agent, or the overseer of the Government works; and it is requested, that any emigrant refusing a fair remuneration for his services may be reported, that he may be immediately discharged, it not being the intention or desire of the Government to interfere with the settlers in this respect, but to maintain economically such labourers and others as may be sent to the province, until they shall be otherwise provided for.—*Adelaide Gaz.*, Sept. 3.

PORT PHILLIP.

The report of Mr. Cameron, who had been despatched by the superintendent of Australia Felix to Western Port, to inspect and report upon the coal discovered there, states that the several seams of coal lying to the eastward of the bay were situated at such an angle of depression as to be totally unworkable; that tracing further in the direction of Cape Patterson, about twelve miles eastward of the port, various straggling open seams (crops) of coal, varying in thickness from two inches to four feet, lying at such an angle as to be rendered available for mining, were discovered; the coal was, however, much associated with graystone, sandstone, &c.; some of the veins were of excellent quality, possessing a considerable portion of bitumen, which would render it desirable for the purposes of gas, for exportation to Sydney, or for consumption at the town of this province, where gas was introduced; but there would be but little chance of success in establishing a colliery at this place, as there was no immediate approach by water, while the land carriage would be exceedingly difficult. Between Cape Patterson and Cape Liptrap (at which latter place there were also symptoms of coal) a bay was discovered running inland, beyond which it was represented by the aborigines that there was a fertile tract of land. There was strong evidence of an outlet from this bay, from the appearance of the water towards the coast, not from inspection. With respect to the bay alluded to, one of the papers expresses fears that the conjecture of a communication between it and the sea will not be realized. "Considering," it says, "the immense number of vessels that have passed through Bass' Straits within the last twenty years, we can hardly imagine it possible that a passage could have existed in the Long Beach between Cape Howe and Western Port without having been discovered."

Another skirmish with the blacks, attended with loss of life, has taken place at Portland Bay. The savages attacked a station belonging to the Messrs. Wedge, and carried off a flock of sheep. Messrs. Wedge and some of their servants went in quest of the marauders, to endeavour to recover the sheep. Following their tracks, they soon came upon the camp, and found their sheep, but the blacks showed no inclination to allow them to recover them. Drawing themselves up in line, the ruffians menaced them with their spears, and one of the Messrs. Wedge, advancing closer to the enemy than under the circumstances was quite prudent, was saluted with several spears, one of which grazed his knee. Mr. Wedge was compelled to fire in self-de-

fence, and a regular battle ensued, which ended in the dispersion of the blacks, with the loss of three lives. The same tribe, which has always been distinguishable for its fierceness, has since attacked another station of the Messrs. Wedge, and carried off 1,500 sheep.

A prospectus is advertised for the establishment of a newspaper at Geelong.—*P. P. Herald*, Sept. 11.

Mr. Neville, of the customs, has discovered a metal, supposed to be platina, in the fissure of a rock, about eighteen miles distant from Melbourne. It is heavier than iron, being eleven times more weighty than water. Several chemists have been attempting to analyse it, but without effect. Mr. Neville says he could load several ships with it, in such quantities as he has seen it. It is somewhat singular that Mr. Neville discovered the same metal, but not of so pure a quality, on the Sydney side of the country some months ago, and as the chemists could not analyse it there, he sent it home to England, but has not yet heard of the result of his speculation.—*Ibid.*, Oct. 27.

The intelligence of the intended separation of this colony from New South Wales produced much joy, and a meeting was held at Melbourne on the 30th December, to express the public opinion on the subject, when a petition was passed praying that her Majesty would grant to the province of Australia Felix a separate local government. At a public meeting in Melbourne, on the 19th December, an immigration society was formed, to act independently of the society at Sydney. The meeting resolved to extend the competition of the agents for sending out emigrants on bounty, by increasing their number; employing masters of trading vessels as agents: and they agreed to give 2*l.* above the ordinary bounty for every male or female adult labourer landed in the colony.

Bushrangers and blacks continued to give trouble. Two bushrangers stopped the overland mail from Sydney, near the Morrumbridgee, on the 1st December; opened all the letters, kept all the money and whatever suited their fancy, entertained the postman at tea, returned him the open letters, and then left him to pursue his way. The blacks had murdered a gentleman near Ovens; and in the same neighbourhood they had speared a servant of Mr. Faithful.

New Zealand.

Capt. Hobson is quite restored to health. It is expected his Exc. will visit Port Nicholson when the arrangements of Government are complete.

His Exc. has purchased Mr. Clendon's property at the Bay of Islands, off Government account, for £22,000. This property cost Mr. Clendon only £20 a few years since.

Mr. Deans, one of the gentlemen who have contracted to cut the roads, has discovered that the several rivers in the valley of the Hutt have a common source, at about nine miles up the valley. The river there is described as about fifty yards broad, deep, and with a current running at the rate of about one mile an hour; and the land upon its shores is stated to be nearly clear of heavy timber. If this be confirmed, it will be the most valuable information the colonists will have received since they arrived in Port Nicholson.

One hundred and fifty troops had arrived at the Bay of Islands, and it was hoped that their presence would act most beneficially upon the numerous immoral individuals settled in that part of the island.

Twenty-four country sections on the beach and the Hutt are surveyed for delivering when the town is allotted, by which time the number on the Hutt and round Thorndon will be increased to fifty, or five thousand acres.

Brick-making had commenced at Thorndon, and employs a numbers of hands.

The revenue cutter *Ranger* has been ordered to New Zealand, and it is expected that she will be stationed there altogether.

The president of the council has issued a public notice, calling upon the inhabi-

tants between the age of eighteen and sixty to hold themselves in readiness to be mustered and drilled, according to the articles of agreement signed by most of the colonists before leaving England. The object is to assure the minds of all persons of the existence of an adequate force for the preservation of order. It is intended to occupy no more than one hour in each week in this muster of the armed inhabitants.

Capt. Pearson, who was committed by Major Baker, assuming the powers of a magistrate, at Port Nicholson, for alleged piracy, and who escaped from confinement (see vol. xxxiii. p. 362), commenced an action against Major Baker for assault and false imprisonment, which has been compromised by the major's paying £100 damages, and costs between attorney and client. The Home Government intimated to the Company, that the proceedings of the Port Nicholson settlers had been illegal.

The barque *Anna Watson*, having on board several officers of the Government, mechanics, labourers, &c., anchored in the harbour of Waitemata, on the 15th September, and the site for the intended settlement on its shores having been selected by the surveyor-general on the 18th, the ceremony of taking formal possession in the name of her Majesty was duly performed.

The *New Zealand Gazette* contains a very long report to the surveyor-general of the expedition to Taranaki by land. The *Gazette* says:—"The description of the country is generally satisfactory, as it puts beyond a doubt that there are extensive available districts to the north-west. It has been a question whether the rivers afforded the necessary facilities for embarking produce; but we think a perusal of this report will convince all that, though it would have been well had the rivers been larger and more available, they are sufficient for that purpose. There has been handed in with this report a map of the coast from Sugar Loaf Islands to Port Nicholson, prepared by Mr. Park. It is far different from that which has been published by the Admiralty, or Mr. M'Donnell, of Hokianga. The most striking difference is, that in Mr. Park's, which may be relied on, there is not even the slightest appearance of what has been termed Taranaki Bay. The satisfactory feature of the map is the absolute dependence of this large and important territory upon Port Nicholson. It is impossible to look at the map and not feel this is the harbour of the Straits."

Wellington is now finally adopted as the name of the town, which, in ignorance of the determination of the New Zealand Company, had been called Britannia.

The Government had published an advertisement inviting mechanics to proceed to Auckland; this had created much disgust, being looked upon as a most unfair proceeding, as the labour had been imported at the expense of those who had purchased land at Port Nicholson.

Commerce between New Zealand and the western coast of South America had commenced: the Chilian brig *Heron* had arrived from Valparaiso, having touched at the Bay of Islands. She had on board a cargo of flour. The English ship *Morley* had also arrived from the same port, with wheat and flour; and the *Cuba* was loading at Port Nicholson for Valparaiso and London.

Arrangements were making to establish an exchange, a reading-room, and a public library at Wellington.

An extensive fire had happened at the Thames. Nearly the whole of the Governor's furniture had been destroyed, and a portion of the dwelling-house recently arrived there from England.

China.

The following despatches are published in the *Gazette* of Calcutta:

"*Wellesley*, off North Wangtung, March 10th, 1841. To the Right Hon. Earl of Auckland, G. C. B., &c. &c. My Lord,—It is with feelings of gratification I have the honour to announce to you, that the forts of the Bocca Tigris, together with every other of the Chinese defences with which we are acquainted, have fallen to Her Majesty's arms; the British flag flying on the fortress of Wangtung, in which is a garri-

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son, and all the other batteries have been blown up, and utterly destroyed, and as I am aware of the intense interest which is felt by your Lordship, I avail myself of the earliest opportunity of forwarding to you a detail of the events which have led to this result.

"On the 20th January, the preliminaries of a treaty of peace were agreed upon by H. M. Plenipotentiary, under the seal of the Chinese Commissioner, one of the conditions of which was, the cession of the island of Hong Kong to her Majesty, and the restoration of Chuenpee and Tyrock Tow to the Chinese, together with the evacuation of Chusan at the earliest possible period. His Exc., in consequence, requested me to move the force from the immediate neighbourhood of the Bocca Tigris, and having made the necessary arrangements with the Chinese Admiral commanding-in-chief, the forts were delivered to his officers under the usual salutes on the 21st, and the fleet proceeded to the anchorage off the west end of Lantau Island.

"H. M. Plenipotentiary and the Imperial Commissioner having arranged to have a formal meeting at the second bar, in the river, on the 26th, I detached the *Calliope* and *Larne*, and *Madagascar* and *Nemesis* steamers to the Bocca Tigris, under the immediate command of Capt. Herbert, of the *Calliope*—a guard of honour, composed of 100 picked men of the Royal Marines, under the command of Capt. Ellis, R.M., of the *Wellcutty*, and the band of that ship were embarked. Captains the Hon. R. S. Dundas and Maitland, of the *Melville* and *Wellenley*, together with as many of the officers of the fleet as could be spared, accompanied his Exc. The party was received with every possible mark of distinction and respect the troops were drawn up on the ramparts of the forts, and salutes fired from all, a sumptuous entertainment had been prepared, to which the officers were invited, after having been presented to the High Commissioner, and the negotiations proceeded in a satisfactory manner, the particulars of which have been stated by the Plenipotentiary to H. M. government. On the same day, I proceeded to Hong Kong, and took formal possession of the island in her Majesty's name, and hoisted the colours on it, with the usual salutes and ceremonies. By the terms of the treaty, the port of Canton was to be opened to the trade of all nations, on the 2nd February: and as a proof of the sincere desire, on the part of the British Functionary, to evince good faith, I had, at his request, sent the *Columbine* to Chusan, and an overland despatch by the hands of the Chinese special messenger, directing Brigadier Burrell and Capt. Bouchier of H.M.S. *Blonde*, to use every effort to embark the stores and troops, &c., and to restore the island to the Chinese authorities.

"The proclamation, for opening the port on the 2nd, did not appear, and on the 11th, the two ministers again met at the Bocca Tigris, and after a discussion of several hours, on this day and on the next, H. M. Plenipotentiary acceded to a further delay (not to exceed ten days), in order that the definite treaty might be fairly prepared. I must confess that from this moment my faith in the sincerity of the Chinese commissioner was completely destroyed; my doubts were also strengthened by the reports of the officers I sent up to the place of meeting, who stated that military works on a great scale were in progress, troops collected on the heights and camps protected by entrenchments arising on both sides of the river, and that the island of North Wangtong had become a mass of cannon. These indications being decidedly warlike, I determined to move the light division of H. M.'s ships at once to Macao roads, and proceeded thither myself on the 13th, to confer with his Exc. the Plenipotentiary, and await events. I found that the treaty, as agreed upon by the Commissioner and H. M. Minister, had been sent up to the Bocca Tigris, for transmission to Canton, by the *Nemesis*, with orders to wait an answer until the night of the 18th, the period the confidential person, employed by the Chinese Commissioner, had named for the purpose. The accounts daily received by merchants and others at Macao from Canton were of the most hostile character, and an edict, purporting to be from the Emperor, calling on all his officers to exterminate us, was published, together with a proclamation, the authenticity of which I have, however, been unable to establish, offering 80,000 dollars for my head, and a like sum for that of the Ple-

potentiary. On the morning of the 19th, the *Nemesis* arrived from the Bocca Tigris without any reply, and all doubt was at an end, a shot having been fired at her boat from North Wangtung. I instantly detached the light division under Capt. Herbert of H. M. S. *Calliope* (who was accompanied by H. M.'s Plenipotentiary), with directions not to run any unnecessary hazard, until the body of the force came up, but to prevent, as much as possible, any further defensive preparations on the part of the enemy. I proceeded at the same time to Hong Kong, and weighed with the ships of the line, the *Queen* and *Madagascar* steamers, leaving the *Druid*, *Jupiter*, and transports to follow.

"Capt. Herbert with the ships under his orders took up a position on the Western Channel of South Wangtung, on the 20th, and on the 22nd he proceeded in the *Nemesis*, with some boats of the squadron, to the channel at the back of Anunghoy, and destroyed a masked battery of twenty guns which opened on them whilst employed clearing the passage, which the Chinese had been endeavouring to obstruct, by driving down poles and mooring rafts across; this service was performed without any loss on our side; the guns in the battery were disabled by knocking off the trunnions, together with sixty found dismounted; the magazines, &c., were burnt; the enemy left about thirty of the number dead, and their colours were taken by Lieut. Bowers, Senior, of H. M. S. *Samarang*.

"From the prevalence of light winds, the line of battle ships and *Druid* were not collected until the 24th. On the 25th I arranged a plan of attack on the formidable batteries in our front, and of which it may be necessary for me to give some description. Partly surrounded by the old fort of Anunghoy, and in advance of it to high-water mark, was a new and well-built battery of granite, forming a segment of about two-thirds of a circle; on it were mounted forty-two guns, some of them of immense weight and large calibre; several strong entrenchments extended to the southward of this battery, and the ridges of the hill were crowded with guns, up to a camp calculated for about 1200 men. At the north side was a straight work, of modern erection, mounting sixty heavy guns; about 150 yards of rocky beach intervenes between the end of this battery and the northern circular battery, on which forty guns were mounted; all the works were protected in rear by a high wall, extending up the hill, on which were steps or platforms for firing musketry, and in the interior were the magazines, barracks, &c. On the east end of the island of North Wangtung, is a battery, with a double tier of guns, defending the passage on that side, and also partly flanking a number of rafts constructed of large masses of timber moored across the river (about twelve feet apart), with two anchors each, connected by and supporting four parts of a chain cable, the ends of which were secured under masonry work, one on South Wangtung, the other on Anunghoy; on the western end of North Wangtung is a strong battery of forty guns, flanked by a field work of seventeen: indeed the whole island is one continued battery. On the extreme western side of the channel, was a battery of twenty-two heavy guns, and a field work of seventeen, protecting an entrenched camp, containing 1,500 or 2,000 men. South Wangtung was not occupied by the enemy; it was an excellent position, and I therefore caused a work to be thrown up on it on the night of the 25th, and mounted two eight-inch iron, and one 24-pounder brass howitzers. At daylight on the 26th, Capt. Knowles of the royal artillery opened this battery with admirable effect, throwing shells and rockets into North Wangtung, and occasionally into Anunghoy, which fire was returned by the Chinese with great spirit, from a battery immediately opposite, having also kept up a fire the greater part of the preceding night (during the erection of the works), which slackened towards 2 a.m., and finally ceased.

"At 11 o'clock, the breeze springing up, the signal was made and the fleet stood in. The attack on Anunghoy I trusted to Capt. Sir H. Fleming Semhouse, of H. M. S. *Blenheim*, having with him the *Malville*, *Queen* steamer, and four rocket boats. The *Wallasey*, *Calliope*, *Samarang*, and *Druid*, *Herakl*, *Alligator*, and *Modeste*, were opposed to the batteries on the south, south-west, and north-west of

Wangtung, and the forts on the western side of the channel. In less than an hour, the batteries on Wangtung were silenced, and the troops (under Major Pratt, of the 26th Cameronians), which had been previously embarked in the *Nemesis* and *Madagascar* steamers, consisting of the detachments of H. M. 26th and 49th regts., 37th Madras N. I., and Bengal Volunteers, together with the Royal Marines, were landed, and in a few minutes masters of the island, without any loss; 1,300 Chinese surrendered. The Anunghoy batteries had now been silenced by the beautiful precision with which the fire of the *Blenheim*, *Malville*, and *Queen*, had been directed, and perceiving that the enemy were shaken, Sir H. Fleming Senhouse, at the head of the marines and small-arm men, landed on the southern battery, and drove them in succession from that and the two others, and at one o'clock the British colours were flying on the whole chain of these celebrated works; and the animated gallantry displayed by the whole force convinces me that almost any number of men the Chinese could collect, would not be able to stand before them for a moment.

"Our casualties are trifling; five wounded, slightly, in the whole force; the main-top-mast and fore-yard of the *Blenheim* were shot through, one 32-pounder gun rendered unserviceable, several shot in the hull, and the rigging much cut up; the *Melville's* main-top-mast wounded, and rigging considerably injured; the *Calliope* was struck in several places, and the other ships had merely a few ropes cut. The loss of the enemy was severe, but not so heavy as at Chuenpee, 1,300 (as before stated) having thrown down their arms. I should estimate their killed and wounded at 250 in Wangtung; probably as many in Anunghoy, at which place the Chinese Admiral, Kwan, and several other mandarins of rank, fell. The body of the admiral was recognized by his family, and taken away the day after the action, under a fire of minute-guns from the *Blenheim*.

"On the morning of the 27th, the light squadron proceeded up the river, under the command of Capt. Herbert, of the *Calliope*, and on the day following I was gratified by receiving a despatch from him, reporting, that on their arrival off the first bar, the enemy were observed strongly fortified on the left bank of the river, close to Whampoa Reach, with upwards of forty war junks, and the *Cambridge* (formerly an East Indiaman of nine hundred tons); on approaching within three miles, the *Madagascar* and *Nemesis* steamers, having on board His Exc. and Capt. Herbert, proceeded to reconnoitre, and find out a clear passage, a number of vessels having been sunk; on advancing a heavy fire was opened on the steamers, which was returned with great effect. The ships were now brought up, and opened fire on the junks, *Cambridge*, and batteries, which in an hour were nearly silenced, when the marines and small-arm men were landed, and stormed the works, driving before them upwards of 2,000 of the Chinese troops and killing nearly 300. In about half an hour after landing, all the defences were carried, though in several places brave and obstinate resistance was made. In the meantime, the *Cambridge* was boarded, and carried by the boats of the *Calliope*, *Nemesis*, and *Modeste*, and almost immediately set on fire; the explosion of this vessel's magazine must have been heard at Canton. The Fort (mud) mounted on the river front 47 guns; on the left flank 3; a field work 4; the *Cambridge* 34; besides 10 mounted in a junk; making altogether 98 guns.

"The war junks escaped up the river, where the ships were prevented pursuing them, by a strong raft placed across the passage. The guns and other munitions were destroyed. In this gallant affair, the casualties (considering the opposing force) are few; 1 killed; 3 dangerously and 5 slightly wounded.

"On the morning of the 1st inst. I proceeded up the river, to join the advanced squadron, in the *Madagascar* steamer, taking the transport *Sophia* in tow; Capt. Maitland, with the boats and 100 small-arm men, together with the Marines of the *Wellesley*, accompanied me. The *Queen*, taking the *Eagle* transport in tow, on board which ship I had embarked the marines of the *Blenheim*, *Malville*, and *Druid*, also attended by the boats of those ships, all being armed with their guns and howitzers. On arriving at Whampoa, I found from Capt. Herbert's report, that the enemy were in considerable force at the end of Junk Reach, having as usual sunk

several large junks in the river, and further protected themselves by a strong double line of stakes across it, and large bamboos and branches of trees between them. On the following morning I detached Commander Belcher, in H. M. ship *Sulphur*, up Junk river to reconnoitre, that ship being taken in tow by three of the *Wellesley's* boats, under command of Lieut. Symonds, senior lieutenant of the latter ship. On rounding a point on the right bank, they came in front of a low battery of twenty-five guns, masked by thick branches of trees, which opened a heavy fire on them; Lieut. Symonds instantly cut the tow rope and gallantly dashed into the battery, driving the enemy before him, and killing several of their number. The *Sulphur* anchored, and some shot from her completely routed them from the thick underwood in the vicinity, in which they had taken shelter, the guns were destroyed, and the magazine, and other consumable material, set on fire. The number of troops was probably 250, and they were of the chosen Tartars; their loss was about fifteen or twenty killed—ours was one seaman of the *Wellesley* mortally wounded (since dead), and the boats were repeatedly struck by grape shot.

"As soon as a cursory survey of the river was made, the *Herald*, *Alligator*, *Modeste*, and *Eagle* and *Sophia* transports, were pushed forward within gunshot of Howqua's Forts; and thus, for the first time, were ships seen from the walls of Canton. On the 2nd, the *Cruizer* joined me, having on board Major Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, who took command of the land forces. The *Pylades* and *Comway* also joined from Chusan, and the two first-named vessels were sent in advance. On the 4th, in concert with the major-general, an attack was planned for the next morning, but on approaching the fort it was found to be abandoned; the British colours were hoisted; a garrison of the 26th reg. was placed in it, and a company of Royal Marines, under the command of Capt. Ellis, R.M., took possession of a large joss-house, on the left bank (which the enemy were beginning to fortify), and rendered himself secure, while the seamen soon removed some of the stakes and other impediments, and made a clear passage for ships. I may here describe the position.

"On the right bank of the river, on the point formed by the mouth of a creek, (which is a boat passage to Whampoa), was Howqua's Fort. A square building, mounting 30 guns, from the northern angle of the stakes mentioned, extended to the opposite bank, the ground on each side being low paddy fields, cut and intersected by canals in all directions. The joss-house rather projected into the stream, and consequently was a good position. The river here is about 500 yards wide; 2,000 yards in front is a long low island, which divides the river into two branches, and on the extreme eastern point of which stood a fort, mounting 35 guns, built to commemorate the discomfiture and death of the late Lord Napier. From this fort a line of well-constructed and secured rafts (forming a bridge) extended to both sides of the river; on its right bank, flanking Napier's Fort and the raft, was a mud battery intended for 85 guns; on the left was a battery, also flanking Napier's Fort, on which the enemy had 44 guns, most of which they withdrew on the night of the 4th. In addition to these defences, stone-junks were sunk in all parts of the river between the stakes and the left of Napier's Fort, which raft also rested upon sunken junks, secured on either side within piles.

"The position seemed formidable, and on the 5th the major-general and myself prepared to attack it. He landed at the joss-house, having with him the Royal Marines, and detachment of the 26th, for the purpose of taking the battery on the left bank. The ships weighed, and dropped up with the tide; on the approach of the first ship the enemy fired all their guns, and fled across the rafts, and in boats. The British colours were then hoisted. A paper was issued, calling on the people to place confidence in us, and to avoid movements, in which latter case protection was ensured to them. At noon the Kwang-Chow-Foo, or Prefect, accompanied by the Hong merchants, came down, and after a long discussion with the plenipotentiary, admitted that Keshen having been degraded, and the newly-appointed Commissioners not having arrived, there was no government authorised to treat for peace or make any arrangements; they confessed the truth of the reports we had heard, that

the greatest consternation existed in the city, and that every person who could quit it had done so; in fact, that it was at our mercy, and it has so remained, a monument of British magnanimity and forbearance. I fear, however, that the forbearance is misunderstood, and that a further punishment must be resorted to before this arrogant and perfidious government is brought to reason. H. M. Plenipotentiary being, however, desirous to try the effect of another proclamation, and to show his desire for an equitable adjustment of affairs, addressed the major-general and myself, requesting that we would make no further movement towards the city, until the disposition of the provincial government officers was put to the test, as far as regards their non-interference; and we have consequently remained *in statu quo*, but reports (on which we can rely) are daily reaching us, which state that fire-vessels are fitting out about seven miles above Canton; forts, in the rear of the city, in the course of erection; and the people are forbidden to bring us supplies, while the teas and silks, and every other valuable, are removing from it. These proceedings, so directly contrary to the assurances of pacific intentions (which they are ever ready to deal forth in profusion), lead me to the conclusion, that we shall have to proceed even at the risk of the destruction of the second city of the empire, an event exceedingly likely to occur, from its abandonment by the authorities, and the excesses of the lower classes of a community, proverbially bad. The responsibility must, however, rest on the heads of those authorities.

"I this day returned to Wangtung, accompanied by the major-general, in order that the arrangements in that garrison may be carried out, and plans devised for our further operations.

"I have the honour to be, &c,

"J. G. GORDON BREMER,

"Commodore and Commander-in-Chief."

"To the Right Hon. George, Earl of Auckland, G. C. B., &c. &c. &c.

"Wellesley, off Wangtung. March 27th, 1841.

"My Lord,—In continuation of my letter of the 10th inst. I have the satisfaction to inform your lordship, that, on the 15th, I received a report from Capt. Herbert, of H.M.'s ship *Calliope*, detailing a well-executed attack on the only remaining fort, protecting the approaches to the city of Canton. This fort is situate about ten miles from the anchorage at Whampoa, up a narrow and intricate channel, which ends in the Broadway, or Macao passage from Canton. The attack commenced about 5 p.m., from the *Modeste* and *Madagascar* steamer, with the boats of the squadron, and in half an hour the works were in our possession, the Chinese keeping up a well-directed fire until the boats' crews were in the act of scaling the walls, when they gave way and fled in all directions. They were devoting their whole attention to the strengthening of the defences of this post, and had rendered it one of the most formidable which had been encountered; I am, therefore, happy that it is in our hands. The loss of the Chinese is not correctly known; many were found dead in the fort—our own casualties do not amount to more than three wounded.

"The zealous desire of every officer and man in the squadron to seek occasions in which to distinguish themselves has led to the performance of various well-executed services; amongst them is the forcing the inner passage from Macao to Whampoa, which was deemed by the Chinese impenetrable to foreigners. H.M.'s Plenipotentiary having represented to the senior officer in Macao Roads the great advantages likely to accrue by this step, his views were at once acceded to by Capt. Scott, and preparations made for carrying it into effect. At 3 a.m., on the 13th, the *Nemesis*, with the boats of the *Samarang* in tow, weighed from Macao Roads, and proceeded over the flats between Twa-lien-shaw and Toi-koke-tow islands to the Broadway river; at 8 a.m. they came in sight of Motao Fort, and the steamer having taken up an enfilading position, where not a gun of the enemy could bear upon her, opened her fire, whilst the boats proceeded to the attack; on their approach, the Chinese abandoned the place; thirteen guns were found mounted, which were completely destroyed, the

buildings set fire to, and a train laid to the magazine, which exploded before the boats returned to the *Nemesis*. On reaching Point How-Hoak-Tow, the river is divided into two channels, that to the right takes a sudden sharp turn, and becomes very contracted in its breadth; here they discovered Tai-yat-kok, a field-battery (very recently constructed) of fourteen guns, very strongly posted on a rising ground situated on the left bank of the river (surrounded by overflowed paddy fields), which enfiladed the whole line of the reach leading up to it. As the steamer appeared round the point, the enemy opened an animated fire upon her, which was smartly kept up; it was most effectually returned by the two guns from the *Nemesis*, which vessel threw her shot, shells, and rockets admirably. The boats advanced under the slight cover of the bank, but before a landing could be effected on their flank, they abandoned the guns, when possession of the work was taken by a narrow pathway which could only be passed in single files the guns were destroyed and the buildings and material consigned to the flames and blown up. Meanwhile, a detachment of the boats had gone over to the opposite side of the river, and destroyed a military station or depot. At noon nine war junks were seen over the land, and chase immediately given. On entering the reach in which they were, Capt. Scott observed on the right bank of the river a new battery, scarcely finished, with ten embrasures, but without guns, and Hochang Fort close to it, well built of granite, surrounded by a wet ditch, and mounting fourteen guns and six ginjalls. Abreast of these (which they flanked) the river was strongly staked across, through the centre of which the last junk had passed and the opening again secured. The enemy immediately commenced firing from the fort and junks, which was replied to by the *Nemesis* with good effect, while the boats opened a passage through the stakes, and dashed on to the attack of Hochang and the junks; the former was secured by wading the ditch and entering the embrasures, and the latter, seeing the fall of the fort, became so panic-stricken, that on the approach of the boats seven got on shore, their crews jumping overboard immediately they grounded, two junks alone escaping. Lieut. Bower, in pushing to cut them off, discovered Fiesha-kok on the left bank of the river, within 100 yards of the advanced junk aground, which fort, mounting seven guns, opened a heavy fire of grape upon him; observing that the junks were abandoned by their crews, he turned all his attention to his new opponents, whom he drove out of their stronghold by passing through the adjoining town and taking them in reverse. In the meantime, Mr. Hall dexterously managed in getting his vessel through the centre passage of the stakes, which fortunately was just sufficiently wide to admit of her passing. At 2.30, the boats returned to the steamer, after having destroyed all the guns and set fire to Fiesha-kok fort, and the seven war junks, which all blew up within a quarter of an hour; chase to the two escaped junks re-commenced, during which they passed two dismantled forts; at 4 p.m. they arrived off the large provincial town of Hiangshan, one of the large war junks preceding them about a mile; the dense population thickly crowded the banks, boats, junks, house-tops, the large Pagoda and surrounding hills; both sides of the river were packed by the trading craft of the country in the closest possible order, the centre of the river (which is very narrow here) having merely sufficient space to allow the steamer's paddle-boxes to pass clear of the junks moored to its banks. Not the slightest fear was manifested by the people, but several mandarins took to their boats and followed the war junks, which were closed so rapidly that one of them ran on shore, the crew jumping overboard; the steamer brought up abreast of her and destroyed her. While thus employed, the fort of Sheang-chap, within 300 yards (but hidden by some intervening trees), opened its fire, which was instantly returned, and the boats with the marines of the *Samarang* stormed it; its eight guns were destroyed; a number of Chinese troops coming down towards the fort made it necessary to fire two or three shots, which, going directly in the midst of the body, scattered and dispersed them in an instant. At 6 p.m. the junk and fort were fired, and the steamer passed on into a narrow shallow channel, scarcely more than the breadth of a canal, when she anchored head and stern for the night.

"At daylight, on the morning on the 14th, they weighed, and proceeded up the

river in the steamer's draught of water, and not broader than her own length, grounding occasionally on both sides; at 7.50, arrived at the large village of Hong-how, with a fort of the same name at the upper part, which flanked a strong and broad line of stakes, twenty feet wide, completely across the river, filled up in the centre by large sunken junks laden with stones; on discovering the fort, the *Nemesis* opened fire, which was instantly returned by the enemy: as in all the preceding actions, they fled the moment the boats landed to attack them; they had evidently expected to be assailed on the opposite side to that by which the *Nemesis* approached, the walls being piled up with sand bags outside in that direction: nine guns were destroyed here, and the fort blown up: after the *Nemesis* had made good her passage through the stakes, which was effected after four hours' incessant hard labour, assisted by the natives, who flocked on board and around in great numbers after the firing had ceased, all apparently anxious to aid in destroying the stakes. At 4 p.m. they arrived off a military station; a shot was fired into the principal building, which drove out the garrison who had screened themselves in it; the boats were then sent on shore, and the whole establishment, together with a mandarin boat, mounting one nine-pounder and two jinjalls, were destroyed, and at six the steamer anchored for the night.

"At daylight, on the 15th, the *Nemesis* continued her course upwards, and at 7.30, arrived off the large village Zamechow, under the banks of which a number of soldiers with matchlocks were descried, endeavouring to conceal themselves, upon whom a fire of musketry was opened, which dispersed all those who were unhurt in less than a minute.

"On moving up to Tagnei, a large town on the left bank of the river, three forts were passed, all dismantled and abandoned. The custom-house of the latter place was destroyed, as well as a war junk mounting seven guns, which the crew had quitted on the approach of the steamer. On proceeding up to Whampoa, three more dismantled forts were observed, and at 4 p.m. the *Nemesis* came to in that anchorage, having (in conjunction with the boats) destroyed five forts, one battery, two military stations, and nine war junks, in which were 115 guns and 8 jinjalls; thus proving to the enemy that the British flag can be displayed throughout their inner waters wherever and whenever it is thought proper by us, against any defence or mode they may adopt to prevent it. This service has been performed without the loss of a single man on our side, and only three seamen slightly wounded belonging to H.M.'s ship *Samarang*. The greatest praise is due to Mr. W. H. Hall, R. N., commander of the *Nemesis*, for the cool, unwearied, and zealous performance of his duties (under circumstances of frequent danger and difficulty) at all times, more especially in thus traversing a navigation never before passed by a European boat or vessel.

"On the 18th, I was gratified by receiving a report from Capt. Herbert, of H.M.'s ship *Calliope*, commanding the advanced squadron, detailing the various operations of that force in the attack and capture of the forts, defences, and flotilla off Canton, and the hoisting the union jack on the walls of the British factory: the guns of the squadron commanding all the approaches to the city from the western and southern branches of the river, thus placing in our power the great provincial capital. This was brought about by the Chinese having fired upon a flag of truce, sent with a chop to the imperial commissioner at the desire of his Exc. the Plenipotentiary. The flotilla of boats of the squadron formed into four divisions under the command of Capt. Bourchier and Bethune, of *Blonde* and *Conway*. Every arrangement having been completed, the force, as follows, *Modeste*, *Nemesis*, *Madagascar*, *Algiers*, *Starling*, *Young Hebe*, and *Louisa*, moved in advance about noon, and engaged the batteries for about an hour, when the flotilla, with the marines under the command of Capt. Bourchier, was brought up in admirable order, and upon the signal being given, stormed and completed the capture of the enemy's works, notwithstanding a most determined resistance on the part of the Tartar troops; 123 guns were mounted in the different forts. The loss of the enemy has

-been very considerable (upwards of 400 men); our casualties, I am happy to say, do not exceed six wounded. This blow was followed by an agreement on the part of the high commissioner to a suspension of hostilities, and afterwards by the publication of an edict, declaring the trade to be opened, and that all British and other merchants proceeding to the provincial city shall receive due and perfect protection.

"I endeavoured to push forward to the scene of action in the *Hyacinth's* gig, but only arrived towards its close; in sufficient time, however, to be gratified by the hoisting of the British colours. Thus, for the first time in the history of China, have ships been brought under the very walls of Canton, and by channels and branches on which a foreign ship never before floated. I believe the Chinese were not acquainted with the capabilities of their splendid river; assuredly they had no idea that the second city in the empire could be assailed by ships of war on its waters; I trust that the fact will have its due influence on the authorities, and I have no doubt that the forbearance displayed towards a city so completely at our mercy as this is will be appreciated by the better classes of the community, who have every thing to lose, and the benevolence of the British character more fully understood than it ever yet has been in this country. The gratifying spectacle of our ships in this position is solely attributable to the unwearied exertions of the captains, officers, and men, belonging to them, in sounding the various inlets through which they passed, not a single Chinese pilot having been employed throughout.

"In conclusion, we may on this, as on former occasions, congratulate ourselves on this service having been performed without any loss of life on our side, and only seven wounded (severely), amongst whom is that gallant officer, Lieut. Stranham, Royal Marines, of H. M. S. *Calliope*, Acting Brigade Major.

"I have the honour to be, my Lord, &c.

"J. J. GORDON BREMER,

"Commodore of the 1st Class, Commander-in-Chief."

The report from Captain Herbert of H. M. S. *Calliope* to His Exc. Sir Gordon Bremer, referred to in the preceding despatch, is annexed:

"British Factory, Canton, 18th March, 1841.

"Commodore Sir J. J. Gordon, Bremer, Kt., C. B., K. C. H., &c.

"Sir,—This day the force enumerated below, under my orders, carried and destroyed in succession all the forts in the advance and before Canton, taking, sinking, burning, or dispersing the enemy's flotilla, and hoisted the union jack on the walls of the British Factory, the guns of the squadron commanding all the approaches to the city from the western and southern branches of the river, thus placing in our power the great provincial capital, containing upwards of one million of inhabitants.

"I found myself forced to make this attack, without your instructions, for the reasons so strongly expressed in H. M.'s Plenipotentiary's note, herein enclosed, considering it my duty to resent with all the promptitude in my power the insult offered the day before (17th March) to the flag of truce sent with a chop to the imperial commissioner, at the desire of his Exc. I forward the accompanying sketch, placing you in more immediate possession of the line of concentration which led to such an immediate result. In detailing the operations of the day, I feel myself inadequate to do justice to the gallant officers and men employed on this occasion.

"The flotilla of boats, formed into four divisions, was under the command of Capt. Bouchier, of the *Blonde*, Capt. Bethune, of the *Convey*, assisting. Three divisions, under the immediate charge of Commanders Barlow and Clarke, and Lieut. Coulson, of the *Blonde*, H. M. sloop *Hyacinth* (to which too much praise cannot be given for the exertion displayed by Commander Warren, his officers and crew, in getting her through the intricate and difficult passes of the river, piloted by Commander Belcher, to be in readiness for operation), and a division of boats under the command of these officers, were placed at the southern entrance of the river, re-communicating with the main stream at Fatsa, to meet any retrograde movement of the numerous flotilla that had taken part in the aggression of the 16th inst. Every

arrangement having been completed and understood, the whole force moved in advance about noon, the vessels, marines, and three divisions of boats, from the northward of the Macao fort and within gun-shot of the enemy's advance batteries, engaging them for about two hours and a half, when all opposition ceased, and the factory within the defences was taken possession of. The *Modesta* was placed within 300 yards, in front of the principal battery, and shortly gave proofs of her well-directed fire, flanked by the powerful guns of the *Madaqascar*, Capt. Dicey, with artillerymen under the direction of Lieut. Foulis, Madras Artillery, and *Nemesis*, Mr. W. H. Hall, R. N., commanding, with artillerymen under the direction of Capt. Moore and Lieut. Gabbett, Madras Artillery, who handsomely volunteered their services upon the occasion. The *Algerine* (Lieut. Mason), and *Starling* (Lieut. Kellett), passing a-head, cutting through the rafts on the right bank, and engaging a part of the war junks, the *Hebe* and *Louisa* tenders taking part, at the same time, under cover of the ship's guns, the flotilla with the marines was brought up in admirable order by Capt. Bouchier, and upon the signal given, stormed and completed the capture of this part of the enemy's works, notwithstanding a most determined resistance on the part of the Tartar troops. From this battery the vessels and flotilla moved forward, and carried the other defences in succession, amounting in the whole to 123 guns. By the great care of Capt. Nias, his officers, and ship's company, the *Herald* was brought over the flats, and entered the reach during the engagement, which must have had considerable effect upon the enemy, by dividing their attention, not knowing what other force might be in reserve.

"Of Capt. Bouchier, whose high character is so well known to you, Sir, and the service, I cannot speak sufficiently strong for the manner in which he conducted the forces under his immediate command, not only leading them into action in admirable order, but keeping them together in readiness for any outbreak of the immense population of such a crowded city; and I cannot refrain mentioning his conspicuous and energetic exertions in towing off the burning junks, which were drifting upon the suburbs of Canton, and soon would have evidently set fire to that part of the city, and involved the destruction of the whole, in which he reports he was ably assisted by the officers under his directions. My thanks are also due to that excellent officer, Capt. Bethune, and to Commanders Belcher, Warren, Barlow and Clarke, for their great zeal. The Royal Marines, under Lieut. Stransham, of the *Calliope*, assisted by Lieuts. Daniel, Hewitt, Marriot and Polkinghorne, were as usual conspicuous for their gallant, steady, soldierly bearing. I have, however, to regret that Lieut. Stransham, in exerting himself to destroy the works, was suddenly exposed to a heavy explosion, by which he has been considerably burned, but continues at his post; to Lieuts. Kellett and Collinson, and Mr. Brown, master of the *Calliope*, every favourable consideration is due, for having made themselves particularly useful in sounding and afterwards conducting several men-of-war safely to an anchorage off the city of Canton: indeed my sincere gratitude is due to every officer, seaman and marine employed on this service, for their zeal and spirited conduct, from which it is to be hoped the most beneficial results will ensue.

"His Exc. H. M. Plenipotentiary, ever on the alert, has done me the honour to be with me throughout these operations, and to whom my best thanks are due for his support and assistance on all occasions.

"By Lieut. Paul, whom you kindly attached to me, I enclose a return of casualties, which I am happy to say are inconsiderable, and bring before you the officers employed in the flotilla on this service, with a return of ordnance destroyed in the defences near Canton. Your presence at the close of the action releases me from going further into detail.

"From the various reports brought in, we have been able to ascertain that the enemy's loss has been about four hundred men.

"I have the honour to be, &c.,

(Signed) "T. HUNTER, Captain."

Return of ordnance destroyed in the defences near Canton.

Lower Battery, left Bank, Macao passage, 22 guns; Upper Battery, 9; Sand-bag Battery on wharf, 9; Western Fort, Canton suburbs (Shawm) 10; Red Fort opposite Canton Factories, 30; Dutch Folly, 26; Sand-bag Battery above arsenal, 13; two junks moored off admiral's house, 18; total, 123. Besides those destroyed in Lin's and the mandarin war-boats.

A list of casualties in the force employed in the attack and occupation of the defences of the city of Canton on the 18th day of March, 1841.

Lieut. Stransham, R.M. severely. *Calliope*, two wounded slightly. *Hyaenoth*, two; one slightly, one severely. *Moderate*, two slightly.

"H. M. Ship *Wellenley*, Bocca Tigris, 11th March, 1841.

"To the Right Hon. the Earl of Auckland, G.C.B., &c., &c., &c.

"My Lord,—I have the honour to report to your lordship my arrival on the last inst. in the Canton river, and of my having joined and assumed the military command of the expeditionary force on the 2nd at Whampoa Reach, where I found Commodore Sir Gordon Bremer and H.M.'s plenipotentiary, Capt. Elliot, with the advanced division of the fleet and transports, except 200 men of the 37th Madras N.I., left at North Wang-Tong as a protecting force. The commodore will have communicated to your lordship the operations up to that period, embracing the capture of the Bogus forts at either side the Bocca Tigris, on the 26th February, the forcing the barrier at the first bar on the following day, together with assault and capture of a heavy battery which flanked it, and the destruction of the ship *Cambridge*.

"Having unfortunately arrived too late to participate in those operations, I cannot refrain from expressing my admiration of the noble, daring, and judicious execution which thus reduced, within a few hours, and almost without loss, what were considered by the Chinese as impregnable, and what, in the hands of almost any other nation, would have been nearly so. It is a great satisfaction to me to find Sir Gordon Bremer speak most favourably of the conduct of Major Pratt, of H.M.'s 26th, and the troops employed on this occasion.

"Having communicated with the plenipotentiary and the commodore, I found it was proposed to continue the operations in advance the following day (the 3rd), by attacking the last defences on the Canton river, consisting of a square stone-built fort, mounting thirty-two guns, in front of which the river was barricaded by a double row of strong piles, firmly driven in with an intervening space of about thirty feet, which the Chinese had filled by sinking junks, and placing masses of bamboos together with timber of every description; seventeen hundred yards further up, the river divides itself into two branches, forming a low narrow island, which extends to within about a mile of Canton; at the lower point of this is Napier's Fort, a regular half-moon enclosed work of stone masonry, mounting thirty-six guns; at this point the river was again strongly barricaded, connecting Napier's Fort with two strong newly-constructed field-works thrown up on either bank of the river, by a planked platform placed over the barricade: these latter works showed embrasures of from forty to fifty guns each. On the morning of the 3rd, having made my arrangements with the commodore for a conjoint attack on the enemy's works, I proceeded with him up the river in the *Nemesis* steamer; but a communication having been made that Yu, the Quang-chow-Foo, was approaching, bearing a flag of truce, the white flag was hoisted by H. M.'s plenipotentiary, Capt. Belcher, of the *Sulphur*, having reported that he could perceive no persons in Howqua fort (the before-mentioned work flanking the nearest barricade), I proceeded in the *Calliope's* boat with the commodore and Capt. Herbert, when we found it had been abandoned. I had it immediately occupied by the detachments of H. M.'s 26th and 40th regts. under Major Pratt; at the same time I took possession of a joss-house, at the opposite side of the river (here about 800 yards wide), where a five-gun mud field-work had been commenced, in which I placed Capt. Ellis with his company of the Royal Marines. An armistice, until noon of the day but one following, having been agreed upon, I had an opportunity of reconnoitring the Chinese defences, accompanied by a party of the Royal Marines under Capt. Ellis: in performing this duty, I had to pass through a very large and populous village; the inhabitants appeared to view our approach towards

Canton without the remotest ill-feeling, and I have no doubt would have shewn me the road could I have made myself understood.

"A further communication having been received from Canton, an extension of twenty-four hours was granted to the armistice, and at noon on the 6th, the time having expired, the troops were landed on the left bank of the river, consisting of the detachments of H. M.'s 26th and 49th regts. under Major Pratt, and the Royal Marines of the fleet under Capt. Ellis, the light squadron and the flotilla getting under weigh at the same time. On the first vessel passing the barrier the Chinese fired off the guns in the centre battery and retired; the guns in the two flank works it appears had been previously withdrawn, and these defences were instantly occupied by the seamen of the fleet. Thus the last defences of one of the richest towns in China, with a population of upwards of one million of inhabitants, were abandoned without a shot having been fired on our side, and Canton lay at British mercy, and remains a memento of British forbearance.

"H. M.'s plenipotentiary having forwarded me the accompanying letter (No. 1), the troops were re-embarked. On the receipt of the letter (marked No. 2), arrangements were made for the transports to fall down the river and rendezvous here. All the forts have been destroyed by the indefatigable exertions of the seamen; the guns rendered unserviceable, and the barricades have been mostly removed, leaving open the free navigation of the river between Canton and Macao. Major-general Burrell and the staff arrived three days back, and all the force from Chusan, with the exception of the Bengal Volunteers, has reached this river. I am using every exertion for the military occupation of North Wang-Tong, and when completed or in a forward state, the fleet will proceed to the island of Hong-Kong, which it is the intention of her Majesty's plenipotentiary to occupy.

"I shall not fail, when the troops are assembled at Hong-Kong, to give my earnest attention to their location, so as to re-establish, by every means within my power, their health, and fit them for ulterior operations; no want of supplies need, I conceive, be apprehended, nor do I believe, from all I can learn, that any exertions on the part of the Chinese authorities can prevent their being procured.

"I have, my lord, the the honour to be, &c.,

"H. GOUX, Major-Gen. commg. the Expy. Force."

The foregoing despatches are so full and minute, that there is scarcely any thing to add to them, and we have but little space at command.

Sir Gordon Bremer left Canton on the 31st March, in the *Queen* steamer, and arrived at Calcutta on the 30th April (leaving Sir Fleming Senhouse in command at China), to confer with the Governor General and obtain reinforcements.

It appears that Keahen, the imperial commissioner, though apparently invested with full powers to treat with us, delayed the execution of the treaty which he had concluded with Capt. Elliot until he could obtain the emperor's confirmation of it. The Imperial Cabinet rejected the treaty and determined on war. Four imperial edicts have been issued, breathing hostility and defiance to the English, ordering that, "since the rebellious disposition of the foreigners had thus become manifest, nothing is left but to exterminate them." Instead of yielding an inch, by paying down the price of the opium or granting them a landing-place, the emperor describes the English as having rebelled against heaven and opposed reason. "They are," says he, "like dogs and sheep in their dispositions. It is difficult for heaven and earth any longer to bear with the English, and both gods and men are indignant at their conduct. I have heard that for months past they have debauched men's wives and daughters, made captives, carried away property, built forts, opened water-courses, and set up a counterfeit public officer, who issues proclamations ordering the people to pay the duties. In sleeping or eating I find no quiet." Keahen is ordered to be delivered over to the Board of Punishment, still, however, retaining his command; and the Admiral Kwan is to lose his button. Troops have been ordered to proceed in all speed to Canton, from Houan, Szechuen, Kwei-chu, and

Keang-se. Keashen is ordered to exhort and stimulate the soldiers to advance with valour, and to be the foremost in battle, "for it is absolutely necessary that the rebellious foreigners must give up their heads, which, and the prisoners, are to be sent to Peking in cages to undergo the last penalty of the law."

It appears that, though the British are in possession of the factories at Canton, there is a provisional Chinese government in the city, which is, however, almost deserted. The Hong merchants remained on the spot, but said that the people were afraid to trade whilst the men-of-war remained in the river. The Chinese at Canton believe that no traffic of importance can be carried on until the whole question is definitively settled.

No despatches had been received in Canton since the emperor's reply to the announcement of the capture of the Bogue forts. This induced the commodore to start immediately for Calcutta. He at the same time ordered her Majesty's troop ship *Jupiter* to proceed to Cannanore for the 94th regiment.

Three Englishmen, two of them officers of the *Blenheim*, were carried off from a passage-boat near Macao on the 26th March, and have not since been heard of; it is supposed by order of the mandarins.

Capt. Elliot has stated in a circular, that a close embargo will be laid on the city and trade of Canton, unless and until the whole foreign trade proceeds upon a perfectly equal footing.

The following proclamation has been issued by Capt. Elliot: "People of Canton—Your city is spared, because the Gracious Sovereign of Great Britain has commanded the High English Officer to remember, that the good and peaceful people must be tenderly considered. But if the High Officers of the Celestial Court offer the least obstruction to the British forces in their present stations, then it will become necessary to answer force by force, and the city may suffer terrible injury. And if the native merchants be prevented from buying and selling freely with the British and foreign merchants, then the whole trade of Canton must immediately be stopped. The High Officers of the English nation have faithfully used their best efforts to prevent the miseries of war, and the responsibility of the actual state of things must rest upon the heads of the bad advisers of the emperor. Further evil consequences can only be prevented by wisdom and moderation on the part of the provincial government."

Subsequently, a truce was concluded with the provincial authorities for the temporary resumption of business at Canton, under the protection of British men-of-war in the vicinity, pending further hostilities to the northward, till a satisfactory peace can be arranged with the court of Peking; and Capt. Elliot (20th March) issued the following circular from the British factory:—"A suspension of hostilities at Canton and in this province has been this day agreed upon between the imperial commissioner Yang and the undersigned. It has further been publicly proclaimed to the people, under the seals of the commissioner and the acting governor of the province, that the trade of the port of Canton is open, and that British and other foreign merchants, who may see fit to proceed there for the purpose of lawful commerce, shall be duly protected. No bond shall be required by the provincial governor, but there will be no objection on the part of the British authorities to the like liabilities for the introduction of prohibited merchandise, or for smuggling duly proved, which would follow such offences in England, detention of person or property, penal consequences of all kind excepted. Pending the final settlement of affairs between the two countries, the undersigned has consented to the payment of the usual charges and other established duties. Ships of war will remain in the near neighbourhood of the factories, for the better protection of H.M. subjects engaged in the trade of Canton." To this circular was appended a notice from Commodore Bremer, "that British and foreign merchant vessels have permission to proceed to Whampoa, all consequences arising from the possible and sudden resumption of hostilities of course remaining at the risk of the parties."

The British flag flies over the factory at Canton, and some ships were receiving

teas The frigate *Calhoun* and the *Madagascar* steamer were lying off the factory, but the English could not with safety venture on shore. Some people belonging to the *Calhoun* having been seized while on shore, the *Madagascar* opened her fire on the city, and the boats of the *Calhoun* discharging grape, killed a great number of the Chinese, and eventually the prisoners were released.

It appears that after Capt Elliot a notice of the re-opening of the trade, nine American and fourteen British ships proceeded to Whampoa, but in a few days new obstacles were thrown in their way it being intimated that the Chinese traders were all armed, as the ships of war were so near Canton, and that no trade would be carried on until they were removed. It is said that Capt Elliot was inclined to yield this point. Before, however, any arrangements could be made, the reply of the emperor to the despatch announcing the destruction of the Bogue Forts was received, which was fierce in the extreme, and orders a war of extermination to be carried on against the English. The notices, posted by the Canton authorities on the walls, announcing the opening of the trade, were pulled down, and all communication with the English ordered to be cut off.

Chusan was evacuated on the 25th February. Three transports had arrived in the straits bound to Calcutta with the Bengal volunteers. They were entirely ignorant of the recommencement of hostilities at Canton prior to their arrival at Singapore, and will remain at that port for further instructions. Very fortunately, the whole of the European troops on leaving Chusan, proceeded direct to Hong kong.

The Chinese refused to deliver up a man until the troops were all on board ship, and preparations made for our final departure from Chusan. and after the steamer had been to and fro no less than three times the result was, that the preliminary act of compliance was to be on our side and that the forces in occupation of Chusan were all to be embarked in the first place and the prisoners surrendered in the next! The troops were accordingly all on board by the 22nd and in the middle of the following night, Capt Anstruther and his fellow-captives were conducted out of their Chinese prison, surrounded by armed torchbearers, and, to make the scene more imposing, passing between two ranks of the formidable Celestial soldiery! They were in good health, and still continued to acknowledge the good treatment they had latterly received—at least the officers and Mrs. Noble—but little indulgence had been shewn to the marines and sailors.

Capt Anstruther, in a letter from his prison at Ningpo, dated 2nd January, gives the following particulars of his capture at Chusan, whilst surveying.

It appears that, on the 16th September, he started to survey the valleys on the left of the great north road from Tinghai, when he perceived that a crowd of Chinese followed them. At length, Capt A. says "A Chinese soldier rushed out from the crowd with a hoe in his hand and struck at my old lascar, the only man with me. He avoided the blow, and ran up to me in great alarm. I took from him his iron spud, met the soldier, and drove him back, but a number of others with what they term spears (but from their double prongs we should call them pitchforks), charged me and my poor old man, and of course we had nothing for it but to run. I told the old man to run up the hill, and they would only follow me, but he refused to leave me. The armed people kept on the hill side, to cut off my chance of getting up the hill, so I determined to attempt to force my way by the long valley. I am but a bad runner, and my poor old servant was worse, so I went slowly along the valley, turning now and then to keep the Chinese at bay. Meantime, the whole population of the valley gathered with loud shouts in our front, and it was evidently a hopeless job. I could not get my old man to leave me, and try to escape unnoticed, so we held on, and at a turn in the path which had now crossed to the S. side of the long valley (which lies E. and W.) I was opposed by a few scoundrels with sticks and stones. I charged them, and they got all round me, and then my poor old man ran back about eighty yards, where he was met by the crowd following us, and struck down. I have an inexpressible reluctance to write what follows, but must. I attempted to force

my way towards him, but could not, and I saw the inhuman villains pounding his head with large stones as he lay with his face downwards. I cannot doubt that he died. I saw that attempt at flight was useless, and expecting a fate similar to that of my lascar, I set to work to make the rascals pay for it, and fought my best. Of course numbers prevailed, and I was sent down. Instead of dashing out my brains, they set to work to tie my hands behind me, and my ankles together, tied a huge gag on my mouth, and then quietly took a large bamboo, and hammered my knees just over the knee-rap, to prevent the possibility of escape. I was then put in a palanquin, which was evidently kept ready for some such contingency, and we hurried off to the N.W. and fetched a circuit round to the S.W. angle of the island of Chusan, to a village about ten miles W. of the Sapper's Point, as I judge from seeing about five miles E. of me a beacon which is visible from the beacon above the sappers' camp."

Mr. Stanton has published in the *Canton Register*, December 29th, a narrative of his imprisonment, contradicting the misrepresentations made as to the severity of his treatment during his captivity, which was, on the contrary, extremely kind and considerate. Upon being taken to Canton, he says, he was brought into a large open Court, belonging to one of the government offices, the viceroy, the lieutenant-governor, and other civil and military officers, being present, where he was questioned as to his history and employments, particularly as to whether he had been engaged in the opium traffic. In the afternoon of the same day, he underwent another examination before the prefect of the city, respecting the proceedings of the English expedition, the resources of England, the number of English residents at Macao, their objects, &c. He says that in his answers he was free, and took pains to convince the Chinese magistrates that he really possessed good-will towards their nation. "Also, care was taken to avoid all appearance of disposition to 'barbarian fierceness'; an instance of this and its effect: I considered it proper and more clearly prudent to kneel before my examiners. I was only allowed to do so during my first examination, and when brought before the new viceroy. On all other occasions, when the motion was made, it was politely prevented, and the third time that I was brought up, a chair was provided. I would here mention, that throughout, further than such confinement as was considered necessary to prevent attempts to escape or desperate violence, I experienced no ill-treatment. On the contrary, the greatest consideration and respect were shown by all, from the highest to the lowest, of those at different times about me. I cannot forbear to mention one instance of feeling. Of the men who took me, there was one apparently less movable than the rest. It was soon, however, perceived to be merely in appearance; the man was of a sombre cast, and may not often have smiled in his life; he soon began to watch his captive with the deepest interest. That man, when delivering me in charge on the evening of the second day to others who might be less kindly disposed, earnestly pressed me to accept some cash from his slender means, which might, he said, procure some little comforts he had, while permitted, himself seen supplied." He states that, it being decided that he should be committed to the great prison of the Nanhai district, this he entered on the 7th August, and there remained until December the 10th. "A chain, allowing of only a short step, was fastened by iron rings above my ankles; and to this were added manacles to my wrists, and a chain round my neck, whenever about to be brought before a magistrate. All this is customary with Chinese prisoners. In the room assigned me, were four of the inferior officers of the prison-abode, one of whom was exchanged next day for a linguist, who did the part of comrade. The hong merchants were charged with providing clothes, food, servants, &c. My fellow-prisoners were permitted to lend Chinese books, but nothing from without could find entrance until after the late viceroy's degradation, when a bible and prayer-book were kindly sent me, as also constant supplies of food and clothing, by the American gentleman resident in Canton. On December the 10th, I was brought before Keshen; from him received every expression of sympathy and distress, and was relieved from my chains and irons."

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

MEMBERS OF THE MEDICAL BOARD.

Fort William, March 31, 1841.—With reference to Gov. G. O. No. 71, of 27th March, 1829, the following extract of a military letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors to the Governor of Bengal, dated 3rd Feb. 1841, is published for general information :—

Letter dated 15th June, 1840.—Submit for Court's orders a reference from Bombay as to whether a member of the Medical Board is entitled to resume his former situation in the Board on his return from sick leave to Europe, and what allowance he is to draw in the event of his having to wait for a vacancy.

23. "When framing the Regulation contained in our letter of 27th Aug. 1828, para. 13, that superintending surgeons who come to England, on sick certificate, shall resume their rank and station on their return to their duty, it was not in our contemplation that any member of the Medical Board who might come to England on sick certificate would desire to return to India for the purpose of completing the residue of his tour of service in the Board, or we should then have provided for such an occurrence. We can now have no difficulty in authorizing the re-admission of the medical officer so circumstanced to the Medical Board, in his proper rank, from the date of his arrival at the capital of his presidency. The period of service of the junior member, who will in consequence revert to his former position of superintending surgeon, will count as so much passed out of the term of five years, to which service in the Medical Board is limited."

GENERAL COURTS MARTIAL.

MAJOR E. J. SMITH.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, March 22, 1841.—At a general court-martial, held in Fort William, on the 20th Feb. 1841, Major Edward James Smith, of the corps of Engineers, superintending engineer of the Central Province, was arraigned on the following charges :—

Charges.—1st. For conduct highly disgraceful to his character as a staff officer, in fraudulently withholding and concealing from the Military Board the report of a special committee, held on the 11th of June, 1839, on one of the standing bridges in the fortress of Allahabad, which it was his bounden duty to have transmitted to the Military Board.

2nd. For gross and scandalous neglect of duty, as superintending engineer, Central Provinces, in merely patching up the work which the above special committee recommended to be renewed.

3rd. For conduct highly disgraceful to the character of an officer and a gentleman, in falsely and slanderously stating to Lieut. Sharp, of the corps of engineers, with the intention of injuring my professional character, that I had cut down the wood on the Ganges bund at Allahabad, without his authority.

4th. For conduct highly disgraceful to his character as an officer and gentleman, in falsely and slanderously asserting to the Military Board, or its individual members, or Officiating Secretary, for their information, with the intent of injuring my professional character, and getting me removed from the 6th division of public works, that I had done all in my power to hinder and obstruct him in the execution of his duty, or words to that import.

5th. For conduct disgraceful to the character of an officer and a gentleman, in falsely asserting, with a view to my professional injury and pecuniary loss, in his letter No. 1349, dated 1st Jan. 1840, that the loss which I declared that I had sustained by the misconduct of Mr. Conductor Kirwan, in my letter No. 908, dated 29th

Nov. 1839, was included in the rates of my bill for the erection of the buildings for the use of the Oude Auxiliary Force at Sultanpore.

6th. For conduct highly disgraceful to his character as an officer and a gentleman, in causing me to be furnished with a certain false document styled 'a memorandum of advances,' (to which his initials were affixed), with the view of compelling or inducing me to receive it, and give credit to him for the amount of St. Rs. 11,765 9 11½, and of thereby defrauding Government of the same by my agency.

(Signed)

C. J. C. Davidson, Major of Engineers.

Finding.—The Court is of opinion, from the evidence before it, that Major Edward James Smith, of the corps of engineers, is not guilty of the charges preferred against him, and does most fully and most honourably acquit him of all and every part thereof. The court is further of opinion, that the charges are groundless, vexatious, and malicious.

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed)

J. NICHOLLS, General, Commander-in-Chief, East Indies.

Remarks by his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief.—The Commander-in-Chief most fully concurs in the justice of this very honourable acquittal, and of the censure passed upon the prosecutor. The vast range of assertion which Major Davidson was suffered to introduce into his reply on new subjects, on a paper refused as inadmissible, upon matter not closely connected with the charges, should have been checked, or at any rate expunged by the court; but, as the whole reply is upon record, and gave the prosecutor a great advantage in having the liberty of making free and unanswered comments on the prisoner's conduct, his Excellency thinks it proper to avow that in his view of the case, Major Smith's acquittal has been greatly enhanced by the unwarrantable efforts made by Major Davidson, at the last moment, to support his ill-advised prosecution.

Major Smith has been released from arrest.

—
ENSIGN E. FORBES.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, March, 31, 1841.—At a general court-martial, assembled at Kurnaul, on the 17th March, 1841, Ensign Edward Forbes, of the 19th regt. N.I., was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—With having at Kurnaul, on the 8th day of Feb. 1841, feloniously, unlawfully, and maliciously wounded Peer Bux, khitmutgar, with a knife, on the right wrist, with intent to do him, Peer Bux, some grievous bodily harm.

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:

Finding and Sentence.—That the prisoner, Ensign Edward Forbes, of the 19th regt. N.I., is guilty of the charge preferred against him, and do therefore sentence him to suffer imprisonment for the period of three calendar months.

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed.) J. NICHOLLS, General, Commander-in-Chief, East Indies.

Ensign Forbes is to be sent to Agra, for the purpose of undergoing his confinement in that fort.

COURT OF INQUIRY.

—
MAJOR W. SIMONDS.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, April 1, 1841.—Referring to the G. O. by Government, No. 63, of the 8th ultimo, removing Lieut. and Brev. Capt. H. W. Matthews, of the 43rd regt. N.I., from the 1st Assam Sebundy corps, the Commander-in-Chief thinks it due to Brev. Major W. Simonds, commanding that battalion, to give publicity to the inquiry lately instituted into that officer's conduct.

Capt. Matthews stated that Major Simonds was chargeable with retaining three months' pay of a havildar for two years; with embossing the pay of a sepoy for two months; with having, in Nov. 1838, taken from a sepoy four rupees six annas, said to be claimed by a shopkeeper, which money was not due, and not repaid to the sepoy till June, 1840; with having, in Nov. 1838, taken from a sepoy two rupees ten annas,

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on account of a debt, and not having paid the creditor till June, 1840; with having withheld half-mounting, without giving compensation, from the heirs of certain men of the corps, who died in the year 1836, 1838 and 1839; with having withheld half-mounting, without giving compensation, from a bugler discharged in 1837; with having long withheld, and attempted to embezzle, batta due to a subadar, a jemadar, two havildars, three naicks and fifty sepoy, for the period from 15th Dec. 1838 till the 7th April 1839; with having falsely returned a pay havildar as having returned from leave of absence on the 30th Nov. or 1st Dec. 1838, whereas he returned on 15th Dec. 1838; with having attempted to return a havildar as having died on the 2d April, 1840, whereas he died on the 27th March, 1840; with having falsely returned a sepoy as having died on the 1st Jan. 1840, whereas he died on the 31st Dec. 1839; with having embezzled one month's pay, and only given two rupees compensation for half-mounting to a sepoy, who took his discharge in 1837; with having unjustly taken the sum of thirty rupees from a havildar in 1837.

The court, of which Brigadier J. H. Littler was president, pronounced on these charges, that, in its opinion, "no further proceedings are necessary against Major Simonds," arising from Capt. Matthews' acknowledgment, which was as follows: "I beg to take this opportunity of informing the court, that it is not my intention to call for any further evidence in support of the prosecution; I am deeply sensible of the error I have committed, and beg, in presence of this court, to express my contrition to Major Simonds, for having brought charges against his character and conduct, which the result proves have been totally unfounded. Since my first introduction to Major Simonds, I have experienced much kindness at his hands, which makes me doubly feel the impropriety of the course I have adopted. When I preferred these charges against Major Simonds, I was actuated by conscientious motives; and too readily giving credence to injurious reports, believed that my duty to the state compelled me to bring them to the notice of authority."

The difficulty of assembling a general court-martial in Assam, and the deep injury to the public service in drawing down the officers and evidences to Dacca or to Calcutta, have alone prevented the Commander-in-Chief from submitting the conduct of Capt. Matthews to trial, for bringing unfounded charges against his commanding officer, and for his most unbecoming and unmilitary offer to Major Simonds in a note dated Tezpur, 5th July, 1840, of which the following is an extract:—"It having come to my knowledge, since my arrival at this station, that certain practices have been going on in the regiment (from the time of its being first raised), contrary to the rules of the service, unjust to the men, and prejudicial to the British character, it would be extremely culpable in me to silently pass over, or not to take prompt and decisive measures to prevent, a recurrence of the like. In thus writing privately to you, I am fully aware that I am pursuing an improper course; but by bringing the matter at once publicly forward, the consequences would be ruinous to yourself and family; but even this measure, however harsh, my sense of duty to the government I serve, and justice to the men of the corps, will compel me to adopt, unless you give me your positive assurance, that you will immediately send in your resignation of the command of the regiment. I shall await your reply to this a sufficient time to admit of one being sent, and in the event of my not receiving any, or that you make any demur about resigning, I shall, without further delay, submit the whole to higher authority."

His Excellency trusts that this most reprehensible proceeding will never be imitated in this army.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Feb. 24. Messrs. W. Wilkinson and Hugh Fraser, senior, permitted to resign East India Company's service, viz., former from the 1st and latter from the 2nd Feb.

March 2. Lieut. S. R. Tickell to be a junior assistant to agent to Governor-General on R. W. Frontier, and to be stationed in charge of Colehan district.

S. Maj. Gen. F. V. Harper, 70th N. I., to be agent to Governor-General at Moorshabad, v. Col. J. Caulfield, C. B.

Capt. W. H. Trevelyan, Bombay artillery, and first assistant to Resident at Indore, to take temporary charge of Col. Borthwick's duties as political agent at Mehidpore and commandant of Western Malwa contingent.

9. Mr. C. D. Russell to be collector of Dinagepore, vice Mr. H. C. Halkett dec. Mr. Russell to continue to officiate as collector of East Burdwan until further orders.

Mr. W. S. Alexander to be collector of Patna, from 13th Feb. Mr. Alexander to continue to officiate, until further orders, as civil and sessions judge of Shahabad.

Mr. W. Travers to be special deputy collector of Purneah, and Maldah from 13th Feb.

Mr. W. T. Trotter to be collector of Purneah, and Mr. W. T. Taylor to be magistrate of ditto, from 13th Feb.

Mr. W. Vansittart to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Monghyr, from 13th Feb., vice Mr. Trotter.

Major L. Bird authorized to make over charge of current duties and treasure appertaining the office of principal assistant agent to Governor General at Hazareebaugh, to Dr. Boulton, pending arrival of Lieut. Simpson.

10. Mr. J. B. Thornhill to act as deputy accountant general and accountant in Judicial, Revenue, Commercial, Marine, Customs, Salt, and Opium Departments, until further orders.

11. Asst. Surg. C. Madden to be post-master of Meerut, vice Capt. Hugh Boyd resigned.

16. Mr. N. Smith, collector of Rungpore, having relinquished his intention of retiring from Hon. Company's service, permitted to resume charge of his app. from Mr. A. T. Dick, who will accordingly resume his office of magistrate of Rungpore.

Mr. R. P. Harrison to exercise, until further orders, powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector in Rungpore.

Mr. G. G. Macintosh made over charge of treasury of Central Cuttack to Mr. D. Cunliffe, on 13th Feb.

17. Mr. C. G. Mansel to be deputy accountant general, and accountant in Judicial, Revenue, Commercial, Marine, Salt, and Opium departments, vice Mr. J. P. Grant departed for Europe.

Mr. Mansel to be junior secretary to governments of India and Bengal, in financial department, a government director of the Bank of Bengal, and a member of the Mint Committee.

Mr. S. Bowring, superintendent of the Sulkea salt golahs, to be vested with powers of a superintendent of salt chokies, according to Reg. X. of 1819.

20. Dr. J. Rankin to be post-master-general of North-western Provinces, to have retrospective effect from 1st of Jan. 1841.

22. Major J. Outram, 23rd Bombay N.I., political agent in Lower Sindh, resumed charge of his duties on 21st Feb.

23. Lieut. Jas. Sleeman, assistant to general superintendent for suppression of Thuggee, to be vested with powers of a joint magistrate in districts of Shahabad, Sarun, Chumparun, Tirhoot, Patna, Behar, Monghyr, Bhaugulpore, and Purneah, and Capt. F. C. Elwall, assistant to ditto ditto for ditto, to be vested with like powers in districts of Moorshedabad, Burdwan, Bancoorah, Beerbhoom, Baraset, Hooley, Midnapore, Nuddea, Jessore, and the Twenty-four Pergunnahs.

Mr. W. St. Quintin to be collector of Rajshahye, from 14th March. Mr. Quintin to continue, until further orders, to officiate as additional judge of Behar.

Mr. C. Whitmore to be magistrate of Beerbhoom, from 5th March. Mr. Whitmore to continue to officiate as collector also of that district.

24. Messrs. F. A. Vane Agnew and C. A. Lushington, writers, reported their arrival from England.

Capt. Angelo to officiate as commandant of palace guards at Agra, during the absence of Capt. Anderson on leave.

29. Capt. F. C. Elwall, assistant to General Superintendent for suppression of Thuggee, resumed charge of his office on 8th March.

30. Mr. H. Ricketts to be commissioner of revenue of 16th or Chittagong division, with powers of a temporary member of the Sudder Board of Revenue, exercising singly the full powers of the Sudder Board of Revenue.

Mr. T. C. Scott to be additional collector of Chittagong from 12th March.

Mr. H. C. Metcalfe to be collector of Tipperah from 8th March.

Mr. E. Lautour to be magistrate of Dinagepore, and to officiate as collector also of that district, until further orders.

31. Mr. A. G. McDonald assumed charge of offices of magistrate and collector of Dinagepore from the late Mr. R. C. Halkett on 8th Feb.

Mr. M. B. Thornhill, writer, reported his arrival at Agra.

Mr. E. J. Downes appointed *pro tempore* deputy assay master of Calcutta Mint from date of Mr. Dodd's departure from presidency.

April 2. Capt. W. Martin, 52nd N. I., to be post-master at Cawnpore.

6. Mr. H. Kellner to be sub-assistant to commissioner of Assam.

8. Capt. F. W. Anson, 18th N. I., to be post-master of Kurnaul.

Lieut. J. D. Cunningham to officiate as assistant to agent to Governor-General N. W. Frontier, at Ferozepore, during absence of Capt. Lawrence.

12. Assist. Surg. Andrew Paton, lately attached to 1st Bengal Europ. Reg., appointed to medical duties of Joudpore Legion.

13. Mr. A. Forbes to be magistrate of East Burdwan, but to continue to officiate as collector of Midnapore and Hidjelle until further orders.

Mr. C. Graham to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of West Burdwan.

14. Mr. J. J. Fitzpatrick, writer, reported his arrival at presidency.

The last civil service furlough available this season has been allotted to Mr. Hugh Rose, under medical certificate.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

March 12. The Rev. John Scott to be chaplain of Ghazepoor.

17. The Rev. J. Bell to be chaplain of Saugor.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, March 17, 1841.—15th N. I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Jas. Thos. Gordon to be capt. of a company, and Ensign B. M. Loveday to be lieut., from 10th March, 1841, in suc. to Capt. J. V. Forbes trans. to invalid estab.

Capt. Fred. Abbott, of engineers, app. to succeed Capt. J. A. Crommelin, as executive engineer, 1st or Dum-Dum division, and officiating superintending engineer South Eastern Provinces; and to act as superintending engineer of North Western Provinces for Capt. J. A. Crommelin, who has been app. to that office, until further orders.

The undermentioned officers of Cavalry and Infantry are promoted to the rank of Capt., by Brevet, from 15th March, 1841:—Lieuts. Hugh Mackenzie, 2nd Europ. regt.; Arch. Balderson, 16th N. I.; Wm. Edwards, 18th N. I.; George Gordon, 50th N. I.; G. R. P. Becher, 4th N. I.; J. C. Haslock, 39th N. I.; Arch. Campbell, 1st L. C.; Fredk. Raleigh, 1st N. I.; Peter Nicolson, 28th N. I.; Nicholas Palmer, 54th N. I.; Charles Wollaston, 8th L. C.; Wm. Lydiard, 11th N. I.; and R. T. Knox, 6th L. C.

1st Lieut. J. W. Kaye, regt. of artillery, permitted, at his own request, to resign service of East India Company, from 1st April, 1841.

Assist. Surg. C. Garbett, 60th N. I., appointed to medical charge of residency at Nagpore, v. Assist. Surg. H. C. Ludlow, *in vac.*, Mudra estab.

Capt. G. O. Westmacott, 37th N. I., and deputy judge adv. general to troops in Afghanistan, appointed to same office in force of H. M. Shah Shoojah-ool-Moolk.

March 24.—Cadets of Infantry G. G. McBarnet, N. Burton, H. Reid, G. Faithfull, H. Mills, J. H. H. Lukin, and Geo. Robertson, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Mr. Joseph Jowett admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Ena R. W. Bird, 4th N. I., placed at disposal of Lieut. Governor, N. W. Provinces, for employment as a junior assistant under Commissioner of Saugor Division.

Capt. and Brev. Maj. John Hailes, 4th N. I., supervisor of Hissar Stud, permitted to retire from service of East India Company, from 31st March, on pension of a colonel.

Brev. Maj. P. Cragie, deputy adj. general, to act as adj. general of Army, during absence on special service, of Maj. Gen. Lumley.

Capt. W. P. Milner, 31st N. I., to act as assist. adj. general of Army, during absence, on special service of Capt. Grant.

Lieut. and Adj. A. J. W. Haig, 24th N. I., to act as assist. adj. general of Army, during absence of Capt. Welchman.

Engineers. 2nd-Lieut. C. B. Young to be 1st-lieut. from 24th Feb. 1841, v. 1st-Lieut. Robert Pigou killed in action.

53rd N. I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Gilbert Hamilton to be capt. of a company, and Ensign J. H. Reynolds to be lieut., from 25th Feb. 1841, in suc. to Capt. J. D. Douglas killed in action.

Capt. John Finnis, 51st N. I., attached to Burdwan Division, appointed to officiate as executive officer of Hidjille Division, and directed to join as soon as he has finished his present work.

March 31.—10th N. I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Robert Ramsay to be captain of

a company, and Ensign Charles Reid to be lieutenant, from 17th March, 1841, in suc. to Capt. James Swettenham, dec.

Cadets of Infantry, J. H. Reid and Edward Oakes admitted on estab., and promoted to ensigns.

Mr. G. Munro to be an assistant overseer in department of public works, and placed at disposal of Major Garstin, for employment at Darjeeling.

Brevet Major and Capt. Gardiner, 13th N.I., agent 1st division army clothing, placed at disposal of Commander-in-Chief.

Brevet Major and Capt. J. H. Simmonds, 55th N.I., secretary to Clothing Board, to be agent for 1st division of army clothing, v. Gardiner.

44th N.I. Lieutenant and Brev. Capt. Philip Goldney to be captain of a company, and Ensign R. W. Bird to be lieutenant, from 31st March, 1841, in suc. to Capt. and Brev. Major John Hailes retired on pension of a colonel.

Assist. Surg. G. T. C. Fogarty, 14th N.I., directed to proceed from Nusseerabad to Kotah and afford medical aid to agency and contingent.

Major P. Cragie, acting adj. general of Army, appointed, during absence of Major Gen. Lumley, to a seat at Clothing Board.

April 7.—*Regt. of Artillery.* 2nd-Lieutenant N. A. Staples to be 1st-lieutenant, from 1st April, 1841, vice 1st-Lieutenant J. W. Kaye resigned.

Capt. J. Roxburgh, 1st assistant, to act as deputy military auditor general, v. Major H. B. Henderson retired from service.

Capt. A. Tucker, officiating 2nd assistant, to act as 1st assistant military auditor general, vice Capt. Roxburgh.

Capt. W. Beckett, 9th N.I., to act as 2nd assistant military auditor general, vice Capt. Tucker.

Capt. C. F. Thomas, 1st assistant Central Stud, to be supervisor at Hissar Stud, vice Major Hailes, retired from service, but to remain for present in charge of Central Stud.

Capt. G. M. Sherer, 2nd assistant, to act for Capt. C. T. Thomas, in charge of Hissar Stud.

Capt. E. J. Dickey, assistant Hissar Stud, to act for Capt. Sherer in Central Stud.

Lieutenant Col. J. Cheape, c.s., of engineers, who was appointed in orders dated 17th Feb. 1841, to succeed Col. McLeod as chief engineer, having reported his arrival at presidency, directed to assume charge of his office from 2nd April.

Lieutenant and Brev. Capt. David Ogilvy, 15th N.I., permitted to retire from service of East India Company on half pay of his rank, and to settle in Van Diemen's land or in one of the Australian colonies.

Lieutenant Col. Hugh Morrison, 20th N.I., now on furlough to Europe, permitted to retire from service of East India Company on the pension of his rank.

Infantry. Major Thomas Robinson to be lieutenant colonel, vice Lieutenant Col. Hugh Morrison retired, with rank from 8th Feb. 1841, vice Lieutenant Col. William Martin, retired.

64th N.I. Capt. P. C. Anderson to be major, Lieutenant and Brev. Capt. Charles Prior to be captain of a company, and Ensign H. F. Young to be lieutenant, from 8th Feb. 1841, in suc. to Major Thos. Robinson prom.

April 8.—Capt. H. A. Boscawen, 54th N.I., assistant secretary to government of India, military department, to be secretary to Clothing Board, vice Brev. Major J. H. Simmonds.

April 14.—49th N.I. Capt. J. F. Douglas to be major, Lieutenant and Brev. Capt. E. S. Lloyd to be captain of a company, and Ensign G. D. Bonar to be lieutenant, from 11th April, 1841, in suc. to Major R. C. Mardonald, dec.

62nd N.I. Lieutenant and Brev. Capt. Henry Beatty to be captain of a company, and Ensign F. F. C. Hayes to be lieutenant, from 30th March, 1841, in suc. to Capt. J. Hendy Smith dec.

Capt. G. C. Ponsonby, of Light Cavalry, deputy assist. adj. general, to be an assist. adj. general of divisions v. Douglas killed in action.

Mr. Alex. Grant admitted on estab. as an assistant surgeon.

Lieutenant C. E. Burton, 40th N.I., placed at disposal of Lieutenant Governor N. W. Provinces, for employment as an assistant to Agent at Delhi, vice Capt. Angelo, officiating commandant of Palace Guards.

20th N.I. Lieutenant Col. and Brev. Col. George Hunter, c.s., to be colonel, Major W. C. Denby to be lieutenant colonel, Captain and Brev. Major Charles Rogers to be major, Lieutenant and Brev. Capt. R. H. Seale to be captain of a company, and Ensign H. R. Denys to be lieutenant, in suc. to Maj. Gen. Sir Henry Worsley, c.s. a. dec., leaving date of commissions to be adjusted hereafter.

Cadets of Infantry J. C. Hay, G. Beadnell, and H. A. Corin, admitted on estab., and promoted to ensigns.

Lieut. T. W. Oldfield, 74th N.I., adj. to Infantry of Scindiah's Reformed Contingent appointed to act as adj. to Cavalry branch of same force, during absence of Lieut. T. G. St. George.

Surg. James Taylor to be civil surgeon of Dacca, v. Doctor G. Lamb.

Assist. Surg. C. B. Chalmers to be assist. surgeon of civil station of Chyebassa, in Singbhoom.

Head-Quarters, Feb. 26, 1841—Assist. Surg. A. Beale, app. to medical charge of 29th N. I., on departure of Surg. Mitchelson; date Cawnpore, 18th Feb.

Assist. Surg. A. C. Morison, 13th N. I., to afford medical aid to civil establishments at Banda; date 15th Feb.

March 5.—Ens. H. T. Costley removed from 64th to 28th N. I.

March 9.—Assist. Surg. A. H. Cheek, attached to 6th bat. artillery, to officiate as civil assist. surgeon at Cawnpore, during absence, on leave, of Assist. Surg. M'Curdy; and Surg. G. G. Brown, M.D., of 4th, to afford medical aid to 6th bat. artillery; date, Cawnpore, 1st March.

Assist. Surg. R. W. Faithful, and Veterinary Surg. W. P. Barrett, to afford, in their respective departments, professional aid to 4th troop 2nd brigade, and to 4th troop 3rd brigade horse artillery; date Loodiana, 23rd Feb.

March 18.—Ens. W. J. Smith to do duty with 63rd N.I. at Futtehgrah.

March 19.—Ens. C. T. E. Hinde, to act as adj. to 65th N.I. as a temp. arrangement.

Lieut. and Adj. R. D. Key, 2nd N.I., permitted to proceed and join his regt. in Afghanistan, by the first favourable opportunity.

Cornet H. J. Stannus, to do duty with 8th L. C. at Cawnpore.

Mr J. M. Turnbull, late a local lieut. and now on pension estab., permitted to reside at Calcutta, and draw his stipend from presidency pay office.

Ens. H. R. Shawe, 58th, removed to 15th N.I., as junior of his rank.

Riding Master J. C. Bolton, of the late 2nd, directed to do duty with 8th L. C. during absence, on leave of Riding Master F. W. Porter.

March 20.—Ens. E. T. Smalley, 2nd Europ. regt., at his own request, removed to 51st N.I. as junior of his rank, and directed to join.

March 23.—Ens. Thomas Blayde, removed from 22nd to 58th N.I. as junior of his rank.

Ens. P. A. P. Bouverie, 35th N.I., in Afghanistan, to do duty with 59th regt. at Loodiana until an opportunity offers for his proceeding to join his corps.

March 24.—Lieut. and Adj. G. P. Brooke, 68th N.I., to be district and station staff in Arracan, vice Harrison.

Brev. Capt. C. Ekins, to act as adj. to 7th L. C., during indisposition of Cornet and Adj. M. J. Turnbull; date 1st Feb.

Assist. Surg. G. Grant to join and do duty with H.M. 31st foot.

Ens. R. Unwin, 16th, to do duty with 46th N.I. at Delhi, until an opportunity offers for his joining his corps in Afghanistan.

Capt. C. Fowle, inv. estab., directed to join invalid bat. at Chunar.

March 27.—Assist. Surg. W. Shillito to proceed to Hlawaulbaugh, in Keemaon, and to afford medical aid to detachment of 44th N.I. at that station; and Assist. Surg. J. H. Jones to assume medical charge of artillery at Meerut, on departure of Mr. Shillito; date 12th March.

Lieut. C. A. Morris, 29th N.I., to act as adj. to 1st L. Inf. Bat., on departure of Lieut. Dunsford.

Assist. Surg. J. M. Brander, M.D., to afford medical aid to 41st N.I. at Goruckpore, on departure of Assist. Surg. Thompson.

Assist. Surg. J. Duncan, M.D., to afford medical aid to a detachment of 68th N.I. at Chittagong; date 23rd Feb.

Assist. Surg. T. C. Hutchinson to relieve Surg. Row from medical charge of 1st bat. artillery; date 22nd March.

Assist. Surg. D. McKee, to do duty in hospital of 1st Europ. light infantry; date Sirhind, 15th March.

1st L. Inf. Bat.—Lieut. C. A. Morris, of 29th N.I., to be adj., vice Dunsford transferred, in same situation, to 59th N.I.

March 29.—Capt. E. F. Day, 3rd comp. 5th bat. artillery, to officiate as executive officer at Agra, during indisposition of Brev. Maj. W. H. Terraneau.

March 30.—Superintending Surg. G. King, recently returned from service with troops employed on Eastern expedition, posted to Agra circle of superintendence, and directed to join.

Assist. Surg. J. Jowett, at present at general hospital, appointed to do duty with depots of H.M. 26th and 49th regts. now at Berhampore, under medical charge of Assist. Surg. J. R. R. Comon, M.D.

In the event of no subordinate medical servant being available for duty with this detachment, a supernumerary native doctor for Barrackpore is to be sent with the party.

March 31.—Capt. A. S. Singer, 24th N.I., to officiate as assist. adj. general of Saugor division, in room of Lieut. Haig, proceeding on duty to presidency.

Surg. J. McGaveston, of artillery, to afford medical aid to 55th N.I.

Surg. A. W. Steart, 72nd, to afford medical aid to 9th comp. of 73rd N.I.

Assist. Surg. W. Pitt, 45th N.I., app. to medical charge of civil station of Dacca. Lieut. S. B. Faddy to act as adj. to 36th N.I. corps, and Ens. A. N. Thompson to conduct duties of adj. until Lieut. Faddy's arrival.

Assist. Surg. H. R. Bond, arrived at Meerut with a detachment of 1st Europ. regt., to assume medical charge of a detachment of convalescents proceeding to Landour.

Lieut. Col. and Brev. Col. G. Hunter, C.B., on furlough, removed from 56th to 19th N.I., and Lieut. Col. G. Williamson, from 19th to 56th do.

Ens. G. Robertson, 37th N.I., to do duty at Meerut, until an opportunity offers for his joining his regiment in Afghanistan.

April 1.—The undermentioned ensigns posted to the corps indicated, and directed to join:—Ensigns R. J. Edgell to 53d N.I. at Loodianah; J. W. Smith, 22d do. Delhi; J. E. Frazer, 4th do. at Bareilly; J. Bleanymite, 2d Europ. regt. at Ghazee-pore; W. B. Irwin, 10th N.I. at Delhi; J. Wedderburn, 69th do. at Berhampore; R. T. Leigh, 7th do. at Neemuch; H. P. Wildig, 34th do. at Agra; R. B. Francis, 13th do. at Bandah; A. A. Macdonell, 40th do. at Segowlee; J. W. Sykes, 49th do. at Cawnpore; R. Dunlop, 50th do. at Saugor; G. Fairfull, 68th do. in Armenian; G. G. McBurnett, 55th do. at Nusseerabad; H. Reid, 58th do. at Benares; N. Burton, 32d do. at Dinapore; A. H. Gerrard, 23d do. at Loodianah; W. D. Morgan, 22d do. at Delhi; J. C. Hay, 60th do. at Ferozepore; G. Beadnell, 26th do. at Ferozepore; J. T. S. Hall, 12th do. at Segowlee; E. J. Elm, 1st do. at Agra; C. G. Clark, 1st Europ. N.I. at Kurnaul; W. Graham, 62d N.I. at Neemuch; A. Ramsay, 42d do. in Afghanistan; J. Evans, 67th do. at Benares; A. Hume, 1st Europ. L.I. at Kurnaul; H. D'O. G. M. Andrews, 6th N.I. at Bareilly; M. J. Slater, 5th do. in Afghanistan; H. R. Drew, 8th do. at Barrackpore; G. D'Agular, 4th do. at Bareilly; S. J. Browne, 46th do. at Delhi; G. E. Kent, 71th do. at Loodianah; L. N. Halhel, 54th do. in Afghanistan; H. C. Bowen, 29th do. at Lucknow; H. A. Dwyer, 59th do. at Loodianah; C. B. Baden, 61st do. at Agra; F. Pavynter, 31st do. at Mynpoorie; W. W. Repton, 56th do. at Segowlee; J. D. McDonald, 39th do. at Kurnaul; H. A. Dorin, 11th do. at Etawah; W. J. Smith, 65th do. at Dinapore; L. R. Christopher, 71st do. at Shajehanpore; I. O'Callaghan, 62d do. at Cawnpore; E. J. Dod, 3d do. at Mirzapore; W. D. Harris and Hon. H. H. Pery, 2d Europ. regt. at Ghazee-poor; W. G. Law, 47th N.I. at Barrackpore; W. Forbes, 27th do. in Afghanistan; R. T. Stannus, 16th do. in Afghanistan; A. J. Nicholson, 30th do. at Ferozepore; W. McNeile, 38th do. at Sylhet; A. Gibbins, 34th do. in Afghanistan.

April 2.—Ens. R. H. Hicks, 1st Europ. Light Inf., to command escort proceeding towards presidency with Ameer Dost Muhammed Khan; date 22d Feb.

Lieut. C. Holroyd, 36th N.I., to act as assistant to superintendent of Munipore road.

10th L.C.—Lieut. D. MacLeod, 74th N.I., to act as interp. and qu. master.

April 3.—The app. in orders of 17th ultimo, of Lieut. C. M. Rees, to headq. of 65th N. Infantry, has not taken place, and that officer will continue in situation of adj. to 1st regt. of Oude Local Infantry.

April 5.—Lieut. and acting Adj. R. N. MacLean, 2d N. Infantry, to officiate as detachment staff, at Girick, vice Pattenson—placed temporarily at disposal of political agent at Candahar.

5th N.I.—Lieut. F. W. Burkinyoung to be adj. vice Salkeld, gone on furl.

Ens. Henry Mills, 2nd N. I., to do duty with 33d regt. at Meerut, until an opportunity offers for his joining his corps in Afghanistan.

April 6.—Assist. Surg. K. W. Kirk, M.D., to do duty with artillery at Secrole.

Assist. Surg. A. Beale to afford medical aid to troops at Sultanpore, Oude.

Assist. Surg. J. C. Brown, to afford medical aid to H.M.'s Shah Sooja's troops at Jellalabad, during absence on duty, of Surg. J. Forsyth; date 20th Feb.

April 7.—Lieut. Arthur Carrington, 24th N.I., to act as adj. to 2d irregular cavalry, during period. Lieut. Jackson may hold situation of acting 2d in command.

Assist. Surg. A. Murray, M.D., removed from 55th to 23d N. I., and Assist. Surg. H. Maclean, from 6th to 45th do.

Assist. Surgeons W. Martin and W. Pitt, at present in medical charge of 23d and 45th regt. N. I. respectively, on being relieved, to proceed to Barrackpore, and do duty under orders of superintending surgeon at that station.

Lieut. H. Lewis, 2d comp. 3d bat. artillery, to act as interp. and quar.-master to 6th bat. during absence of Lieut. N. A. Staples.

April 8.—Lieut. Col. T. Robinson (new prom.), on staff employ, posted to 20th N.I.

April 10.—Lieut. A. Huish, 3d troop 3d brigade horse artillery, to act as division staff and adj. to 4th bat. art. at Cawnpore, during indisposition of Lieut. and Brev. Capt. E. Sunderland.

Lieut. G. M. Brodie, 52d N. I., to act as adj. to detachment proceeding towards Jhansi, under command of Capt. G. A. Barbor, 8th L. C.; and Assist. Surg. A. H. Cheek to proceed in medical charge of it; date Cawnpore 1st April.

April 12. Assist. Surg. J. H. Jones to do duty with H M.'s 9th Foot, at Meerut.

Assist. Surg. R. G. Guise, to deliver over charge of civil establishments at Etwah, to Assist. Surg. W. K. McL. Rose, 11th N.I., and to return to his station with all convenient expedience.

Lieut. T. F. Hobday, 72nd N.I., to act as interp. to H M.'s 21st Fusiliers.

April 13. The following removals and postings to take place in Regt. of Artillery.—1st Lieut. and Brev. Capt. A. Fitzgerald, from 2nd comp. 2nd batt. to 4th troop 3rd brigade; 1st Lieut. W. Maxwell (on staff employ), from 3rd comp. 4th bat. to 2nd comp. 2nd bat; 2nd Lieut. G. Bourchier, from 1st comp. 5th bat. to 4th comp. 4th bat.; 2d Lieut. F. W. Swinhoe (unposted), to 1st comp. 5th bat.; Assist. Surg. A. Baton, 1st Europ. L. Inf., directed to proceed to Nusseerabad, and to report himself to Brigadier commanding the Rajpootana field force.

Ens. Edward Oakes to do duty with 45th N.I., at Dacca, and directed to join.

April 15. Capt. A. Fisher, 35th, to do duty with 19th N.I. at Kurnaul, until opportunity offers for rejoining his regt. in Afghanistan.

April 16. Capt. G. C. Ponsonby, promoted to assist. adj. general in Orders of 14th inst., appointed to situation of assist. adj. general to British troops serving in Afghanistan, and directed to join Major General Elphinstone's head quarters by first favourable opportunity.

April 17. Capt. D. Thompson, assist. adj. general, to officiate in Meerut division, during absence on field service of Capt. G. C. Ponsonby.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. C. Wyndham, to act as interpreter and qu. master to 35th N.I., in room of Lieut. and Brev. Capt. A. Fisher.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. B. Lock, 5th, to do duty with 26th N.I., at Ferozepore, until an opportunity offers for his joining his regt. in Afghanistan.

April 19. Surg. W. Jacob, 38th N.I., to afford medical aid to staff of garrison of Candahar, on departure of assist. surg. A. Colquhoun; date 20th Feb.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. A. Kirby, interp. and qu. master to 54th N.I., to act as station staff at Jilalabad; date 21st Feb.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—March 17. Surg. N. Morgan.—24. Capt. Wm. Biddulph, 45th N.I.; Assist. Surg. Hugh Maclean; Assist. Surg. A. Murray, m.d.—April 7. Surg. D. Campbell.—14. Capt. C. Field, 9th N.I.

FURLONGS, &c.

To Europe.—March 17. Lieut. M. Mackenzie, artillery, on private affairs (embarking at Bombay).—Capt. C. H. White, inv. estab., for health.—24. Capt. N. S. Nisbett, 22nd N.I., for health.—Lieut. Robert Patton, 17th N.I., for health.—31. 2nd Lieut. J. M. Vibart, artillery, for health.—Assist. Surg. Adam Keir, m.d., on private affairs (via Bombay).—April 7. Lieut. J. C. Robertson, 21st N.I., for health.—14. Lieut. J. D. Moffat, late 2nd L.C., on private affairs (embarking from Bombay).

To Sea.—April 14. Brev. Lieut. Col. George Warren, 1st Europ. L. Inf., for six months, for health.

To Mauritius.—March 31. Capt. J. V. Forbes, invalid estab., for two years, on med. certificate.

To Cape of Good Hope.—March 31. Lieut. J. G. Caulfield, 68th N.I., for two years, for health (to proceed from Bombay).

To Presidency.—March 2. Surg. W. Bogle, m. n., from 29th March to 29th Sept., in extension, to remain on med. cert.—13. Lieut. E. W. Ravenscroft, inv. estab., from 27th Feb. to 15th June, on private affairs.—16. Assist. Surg. A. W. Crozier, from 20th March to 20th May on ditto.—19. Brigadier G. Williamson, staff, from 4th March to 10th Nov., on private affairs.

To remain at Cabool.—March 10. Lieut. W. Champion, 46th N. I., from 9th Feb. to 1st Oct., on med. cert.

To Muscovy.—Feb. 24. 1st Lieut. and Adj. G. P. Salmon, artillery, from 1st March to 1st Nov., on med. cert.—March 17. Capt. J. Swetenham, 19th N. I.,

from 1st March to 1st Dec, on med. cert.—April 14. Assist. Surg. G. Anderson, attached to Haupper stud, for eight months, on med. cert.

To Neemuch.—March 10. Ens. W. Hampton, 14th N. I., from 20th March to 20th June, on private affairs.

To Simla.—March 6. Riding Master F. W. Porter, 8th L. C., until 1st March 1842, on med. cert.—30. Lieut. H. G. Burmester, 48th N.I., from 22nd Feb. to 1st Nov. on med. cert.—31. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) H. Spottiswoode, 21st N.I., from 31st March to 1st Nov., in extension, on med. cert.—April 7. Surg. A. Christie, 19th N.I., from 1st April to 31st Oct., on med. cert.—13. Capt. E. A. Munro, inv. estab. from 8th March to 1st Jan., 1842, to remain, on med. cert.—Lieut. G. Pengree, inv. estab., from do. to do., to remain, on do.

To Meerut.—March 31. Lieut. E. Pattison, 8th L. C., from 15th April to 5th Oct. on private affairs (also to Moozuffernuggur).—April 14. Capt. F. Moore, inv. estab., from 12th Feb. to 12th July, to remain, on private affairs.

To Balaore.—April 2. Maj. C. J. C. Davidson, engineers, from 1st April to 1st Aug., on med. cert.

To visit Kotah.—Feb. 16.—Lieut. and Adj. C. F. Bruere, 13th N. I., from 5th March to 5th July, on private affairs.

To visit Hills north of Deyrah.—Feb. 17. Capt. W. Benson, 4th L. C., from 5th Feb. to 5th Feb. 1842, on med. cert.—March 8. Assist. Surg. T. C. Elliott, for six months, for health.—6. Riding Master P. Ashton, artillery, until 15th Nov., on med. cert.—19. Lieut. and Brev. Cap. A. C. Dewar, adj. 38th N.I., from 2nd Jan. to 31st Oct., on med. cert.—31. Capt. J. Hewett, 52nd N.I., from 20th March to 31st Oct., on med. cert.—April 16. Capt. F. Angelo, 7th L. C., from 1st April to 15th Nov., on med. cert.

To Neilgherries.—March 31. Assist. Surg. J. B. Macdonald, for one year, on med. cert. (permitted by Government of Bombay).

To Agra.—March 10. Lieut. C. E. Goad, 67th N.I., from 10th April to 10th Sept., on private affairs (also to Cawnpore).—April 3. Lieut. S. J. Becher, 11th N.I., from 15th April to 15th Oct., on private affairs.

To Landour.—March 17. Lieut. F. S. Macmullen, 1st Europ. L. I., from 15th March to 31st Oct., in extension, to remain on med. cert.

To Shajehanpore.—Feb. 24. Ens. R. C. Stevenson, 72d N. I., from 15th March to 1st June, on private affairs.—March 2. Lieut. S. W. Buller, 66th N. I., from 1st April to 31st July, on med. cert.

To Cawnpore.—March 10. Lieut. H. Bird, 46th N. I., from 1st April to 1st Aug., on private affairs.

To visit Coel, &c.—Feb. 27. Capt. and Brev. Maj. S. L. Thornton, 13th N. I., from 15th March to 31st Dec, on med. cert.

To visit Almora.—Feb. 27. Lieut. J. MacDonald, 66th N. I., from 15th April to 15th Oct., on private affairs.

To Hazarebaugh.—April 3. Major J. L. Earle, 9th N. I., from 30th March to 30th Sept., on med. cert.

To visit Allahabad.—April 14th. 2nd Lieut. F. W. Swinhoe, artillery, from 15th April to 15th Aug., on private affairs.

To visit Hills in the vicinity of Simla.—April 16. Lieut. Col. A. Pope, 10th L. C., from 1st April to 1st Feb. 1842, on med. cert., and eventually to presidency, preparatory to applying for leave to sea.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

March 11, 1841.—Lieut. Meik to act as paymaster to 16th Lancers, on responsibility of Capt. Williams, during his absence on med. cert.

Lieut. Dely, 21st Fusiliers, to act as qu. master to the regt., from 24th Feb. until further orders, v. Qu. Mast. Vale, dec.

March 17.—Lieut. T. Jones to act as adj. to 94th F., until further orders.

Assist. Surg. Mapleton, m.d., 40th, to do duty with 53th regt., until an opportunity offers to enable him to proceed to Bombay to join his corps.

April 12.—Maj. Gen. Sir Robert Arbuthnot, K. C. B., appointed to staff of army in India, vice Maj. Gen. Sir Willoughby Cotton, G. C. B. and K. C. H., embarked at Bombay for Europe.

FUSILIERS, &c.

To Europe.—March 17. Lieut. Sharp, 26th F., for two years, for health.—24. Lieut. the Hon. A. F. C. Graves, 21st F., on private affairs; Lieut. M'Coy, 55th F., for health.—31. Lieut. Holland, 21st F., for health; Lieut. Manning, 41st F., &c. do.—April 12. Capt. Payne, 18th Royal Irish, for health.—15. Lieut. Wilby, 4th F., on private affairs; Lieut. Scott, 21st F., for health.

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To *Almorah*.—March 18. Capt. Marshall, 31st F., from 15th March to 14th Nov. next, on med. cert.

To *Simla*.—Feb. 27. Capt. Matthews, 31st F., for twelve months, on med. cert.

To *Landour*.—March 11. Qu. Mast. Sherridan, 13th L. Inf., from 27th Feb. to 1st Dec. next, on med. cert. 31. Lieut. Lamb, 21st F., from 10th April to 9th Oct., on private affairs.

To *Ceylon*.—March 11. Capt. Campbell, 4th F., from 15th April to 15th Oct.

To *Moulmein*.—March 11. Ens. Wilton, 55th F., for six months.

Cancelled.—The furlough to Europe granted on 21st Jan. last to Lieut. Burslem, 13th L. Inf.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

MARCH 19. *Bencoolen*, from Singapore and Penang.—21. *Nantasket*, from Boston and Cape.—22. *Parland*, from Greenock.—23. *Antares*, from China and Singapore; *Mary and Susan*, from Boston.—26. *John Heyes*, from Mauritius; *Britannia*, from Mauritius and Madras.—27. *Elvira*, from Liverpool; *Hesperus*, from Liverpool.—28. *Junna*, from Liverpool; *Algerine*, from Singapore.—29. *Enterprize*, from Mauritius.—30. *Matilda*, from Liverpool; *Highlander*, from Moulmein; *Paragon*, from Liverpool; *Ceylon*, from Madras.—31. *Coromandal*, from Sydney; *Tigris*, from Liverpool.—APRIL 1. *Water Witch*, from China, Singapore, and Madras.—2. *Indian Queen*, from Bombay, Cochin, Colombo, and Madras; *Evill Grole*, from London and Mauritius; *Olivia*, from Mauritius; *Falcon*, from Mauritius.—3. *Imogen*, from Liverpool.—4. *London*, from London and New Zealand.—5. *Abbottsford*, from Mauritius; *Hamilton*, from Sydney.—6. *Dido*, from Singapore; *Duke of Norfolk*, from Mauritius.—7. *Calypon*, from Bristol and Sydney.—8. *Washington*, from Port Louis; *Bengallee*, from Mauritius; *Taglioni*, from Liverpool; *Nerbudda*, from Bombay; *Fattal Barree*, from Bombay.—9. *H. C. Ship Amherst*, from Kyouk Phyo and Akyab; *Old England*, from Sydney; *Thomas Bell*, from Newcastle and the Cape of Good Hope; *Lady Clifford*, from Mauritius, &c.; *John Colvin*, from London.—11. *Lantau*, from China, Singapore, and Penang.—12. *Jannet*, from Mauritius; *Folkstone*, from Madras.—13. *Water Lily*, from Moulmein; *William Harris*, from Sydney; *Mount Stewart Elphinstone*, from Greenock.—14. *Buccaneer*, from Moulmein.—15. *Sarah*, from London; *Lady Macnaughten*, from Sydney; *Grafton*, from Newcastle and Cape; *Jessy*, from Penang; *Cmsuulo*, from Manila and Singapore.—16. *Orient*, from Sidney.—17. *Jane*, from London and Mauritius; *Symmetry*, from Mauritius.—18. *Gilbert Munro*, from Mauritius and Pondicherry; *Snipe*, from China, &c.; *Fleetwood*, from London and Cape; *John Bull*, from Glasgow and Cape.—19. *Ocean Queen*, from London and Cape.—20. *H. C. Steamer Queen*, from China and Singapore (bearing flag of his Exc. Sir J. J. G. Bremer, Naval Commander-in-Chief.)

Sailed from Saugor.

MARCH 13. *Juvena*, for Mauritius.—14. *Ariel*, for China.—15. *Bland*, for London; *Adams*, for Mauritius.—16. *Maingay*, for Penang and Singapore; *Regina*, for China.—17. *Buteshire*, for Mauritius.—18. *Braemar*, for Bussire.—21. *Mary Charlotte Webber*, for Mauritius; *Damariscottah*, for Boston.—22. *Compt de Chazelles*, for Bourbon.—23. *Henry Tanner*, for London; *Balgurie*, for Bourbon.—25. *Eugene*, for Boston; *Isabella Watson*, for Singapore and China; *Graham*, for Mauritius; *Sir William Wallace*, for Singapore.—26. *City of Derry*, for China; *Isadora*, for Moulmein.—27. *Forfurshire*, for China; *Cashmere Merchant*, for Liverpool.—29. *Arethusa*, for Singapore.—30. *Himalaya*, for London; *Neva*, for London.—31. *Argyllshire*, for London; *Elizabeth*, for Mauritius; *Lord Elphinstone*, for London.—APRIL 1. *Harlequin*, for Straits and China.—2. *Henry Davidson*, for London via Cape.—5. *Jane*, for Moulmein and Rangoon.—6. *Theresa*, for London; *Niagara*, for London; *Falconer*, for Boston; *Glenkenty*, for London; *Broxbornsbury*, for London; 7. *David Scott*, for Mauritius; *Pink*, for Glasgow.—8. *Zemobia*, for London via Cape; *Patriot*, for Penang.—9. *Lord Lowther*, for London; *City of Palaces*, for China; *Kitty*, for Singapore and China.—10. *Hopewell*, for Philadelphia.—11. *Madusa*, for Cape and London.—12. *Adela*, for Mauritius; *Philanthrops*, for Bourbon.—13. *Moulmein*, for Singapore and China; *Privateer*, for China; *Isabella Robertson*, for Singapore and China.—15. *John Hayburne*, for Mauritius; *Fuzel Curram*, for Mauritius; *Birman*, for London.—18. *Casseresia*, for Liverpool.

Departures from Calcutta.

APRIL 12. *Elizabeth Ainslie*, for Mauritius.—13. *Victoria*, for Khyok Phyo.

Freights to London and Liverpool (April 21).—Saltpetre, £5. to £5. 5s. per ton; Sugar, £5. 5s. to £5. 10s.; Rice, £5. 10s. to £5. 15s.; Oil Seeds, £5. 15s. to

£6.; Hides, £4. 15s. to £5.; Jute, £3. 15s. to £4.; Shell Lac and Lac Dye, £4 to £4. 4s.; Rum, £5. 5s. to £5. 10s.; Indigo, £5. to £5. 10s.; Silk Piece Goods, £5. 5s. to £5. 10s.; Raw Silk, £5. 10s. to £5. 15s.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- March 2.* At Saugor, the lady of J. R. McMullin, Esq., 50th N.I., of a son.
 3. At Calcutta, the lady of R. Davidson, Esq., of a daughter.
 8. At Meerut, the lady of E. J. Pratt, Esq., 16th lancers, of a son.
 — At Meerut, Mrs. M. T. Arratoon, of a daughter.
 11. At Ferozepore, the lady of Capt. Burney, 38th N.I., of a daughter.
 14. At Meerapore, Tirhoot, the lady of John Mackenzie, Esq., of a daughter.
 15. At Simlah, the lady of Capt. Ruiney, assistant political agent, of a son.
 — At Bagoorah, the wife of J. Taylor, Esq., of a son.
 16. At Agra, the lady of P. O. Wells, Esq., of a son.
 — At Cawnpore, the lady of J. McRuc, Esq., assist. surg. H.A., of a son.
 19. At Calcutta, Mrs. W. A. Sheppard, of a daughter.
 — At Kurnaul, the lady of Capt. Bott, 5th L.C., of a daughter.
 19. At Futtighur, the wife of Mr. John Edward Macklin, of a son.
 20. At Calcutta, the lady of Mr. William Frank Dowson, of a son.
 — At Calcutta, the lady of H. P. Twentynan, Esq., of a daughter.
 — At Kidderpore, Mrs. T. G. Read, of a daughter.
 — At Calcutta, the lady of J. Hodges, Esq., of Rookunpora factory, of a daughter.
 — At Futtighur, the lady of R. B. Thornhill, Esq., of a son.
 — At Monghyr, the wife of J. P. Dessa, Esq., of a daughter.
 21. At Meerut, the lady of J. G. Da Cruz Denham, M.D., assist. surg. 1st L.I. Bat., of a daughter.
 22. At Gwalior, the lady of Dr. Irvine, surgeon Gwalior residency, of a son.
 23. At Sylhet, the lady of Brigadier J. H. Littler, of a son.
 24. At Allahabad, the lady of R. C. Lawrence, Esq., 73rd N.I., of a son.
 25. At Benares, the lady of Mr. Ls. Abadie, indigo planter, of a son.
 — At Mussorie, the lady of Lieut. Salmon, artillery, of a son.
 26. At Calcutta, the lady of J. W. Cliff, Esq., of a son.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. Fred. Bolst, of a daughter.
 27. At Dessa, the lady of Lieut. Col. D. Cunningham, 1st L.C., of a daughter.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. David Smith, of a son.
 29. At Calcutta, Mrs. Dormieux, jun., of a son.
 30. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. S. Lattey, of a daughter.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. R. Rutter, of a son.
 — At Calcutta, the lady of C. L. Babington, Esq., of a son.
 31. At Nuseerabad, the lady of Capt. W. Freeth, 55th N.I., of a son.
April 1. At Calcutta, the lady of Johannes Avdall, Esq., of twin sons.
 — At Lucknow, the lady of C. Finch, Esq., M.D., surg. 57th N.I., of a daughter.
 3. At Calcutta, the lady of R. Davidson, Esq., of a daughter.
 4. At Calcutta, Mrs. Charles Scott, of a son.
 5. At Calcutta, Mrs. E. C. Bolst, of a son.
 6. At Chunar Ghur, the lady of Capt. R. Wroughton, 69th N.I., of a daughter.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. Wm. Baillie, of a daughter.
 — At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. G. Parker, of a daughter.
 — At Sylhet, Mrs. Geo. Adie, of a son and heir.
 — At Burdwan, Mrs. W. Hodges, of a son.
 7. At Calcutta, the lady of G. Rogers, Esq., M.D., of a daughter.
 9. At Calcutta, Mrs. S. Ballie, of a daughter.
 12. At Garden Reach, the lady of B. H. Cooper, Esq., C.S., of a daughter, still born.
 13. At Jangemow, near Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. C. E. Goad, 67th N.I., of a son.
 — At Allahabad, the lady of Alexander Beattie, Esq., of a daughter.
 14. At Chowringhee, the lady of H. Beeton, Esq., of a daughter.
 15. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Bolst, of a daughter.
 16. At Calcutta, Mrs. W. M. Gilbert, of a son.
 18. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. V. Landeman, of a daughter.
 19. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. M. Goncalves, of a son.
 — At Chowringhee, the lady of James Colquhoun, Esq., of a daughter.
Latest. At Allahabad, the lady of Eusign Lawrence, 73rd N.I., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- March 16.* At Calcutta, J. W. H. Ilbery, Esq., to Elizabeth, daughter of the late E. Jenkins, Esq., of Montgomeryshire, North Wales.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. R. Haydon, of Cossipore, to Miss Sarah Cross.
17. At Doehee Ghat, Azimghur, C. R. Tulloh, Esq., C.S., to Mary Anne Caroline, daughter of the late Col. Nation, C.B., Bengal army.
19. At Calcutta, Mr. E. D. Baptist, to Miss Harriot E. Cook.
 — At Calcutta, J. L. Pereira, Esq., to Miss Sophia Matilda Maitland.
23. At Delhi, Mr. Fred. Peterson, to Miss Katherine Cowper.
 — At Cawnpore, Mr. Henry Milchum to Miss Elizabeth Bruce.
24. At Calcutta, Wale Byrne, Esq., to Miss Jane Spilsberry Page.
25. At Calcutta, Capt. H. Carew, Paymaster H.M. 13th L.I., to Rebecca Elizabeth, relict of the late Rev. T. Reichard.
27. At Simla, Caroline, daughter of the late Rev. W. Stafford, to Henry G. C. Plowden, Esq., 9th B. I. C., and of H.H. the Nizam's service.
 At Allahabad, T. J. Saunders, Esq., to Sophia Amelia, daughter of William Bristow, Esq.
 — At Cawnpore, Lieut. R. Stein, 49th N.I., to Elizabeth, daughter of H. Hopper, Esq.
31. At Calcutta, Daniel Macdonald, Esq., to Miss Cicely Master.
 — At Furreedpoor, Thomas Thompson, Esq., Lieut. and Adj. 34th regt. Chica-cole, Madras L.N.I., to Jesse Frances, daughter of the late C. H. Clay, Esq.
April 1. At Cawnpore, Aylmer Wyll, Esq., 8th L.C., to Emma, daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Taylor, engineers.
5. At Bareilly, Lieut. Glasford, Engineers, to Agnes Hart, daughter of the late A. Waker, Esq., Bengal. Med. Estab.
7. At Calcutta, Mr. John Weir, to Rebecca, widow of the late Mr. A. Pratt.
12. At Bulwah Ghaut, W. Charles, Esq., to Miss Esther Watson.
13. At Calcutta, Robert Henry Loving, Esq., to Miss Elizabeth Namey.
17. At Calcutta, Capt. W. Biddulph, 45th N.I., to Hannah, daughter of Dr. N. Wallich, superintendent Hon. Company's Botanical Gardens.
Lately. At Calcutta, Mr. C. J. Chhill to Mrs. A. Murray.
 — At Allahabad, T. Adams, Esq., H.M. 3rd dragoons, to Mrs. Maxwell.

DEATHS.

- Feb. 24.* At the storming of a fort in Afghanistan, Lieut. R. Pigou, Bengal Engineers.
March 12. At Cawnpore, Mr. T. W. H. Hay, aged 53.
14. At Calcutta, Master P. Thomas.
17. At Mussoorie, Capt. J. Swetenham, 10th N.I.
18. At Futtoghur, Mr. R. Kemball, Assist. Com. of Ordnance Pension Estab., aged 71.
20. At Calcutta, Matilda Ellen, wife of Mr. W. W. Swinden, aged 20.
21. At Mhow, Margaret, child of Surg. W. Gray, aged 2 years.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. Mary Mackenzie, aged 75 years.
23. In Chowringhee, Amelia Maria, infant daughter of W. Martin, Esq.
 — At Calcutta, M. J. Malchus, Esq., aged 47.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. Clarinda Dozey, aged 63.
24. At Futteh Ghur, Mr. R. Anderson, sen., aged 71.
25. At Saugor, Central India, Mary Hannah, wife of Capt. Frederic Lloyd, 19th regt., S.A.C. General.
26. At Calcutta, John Edouards, Esq., aged 41.
28. At Hazareeburg, the Rev. T. E. Allen, A.B., Chaplain, aged 36.
29. At Calcutta, Miss Amelia Victoria Stevens, aged 10.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. W. S. Green, aged 25.
30. At Calcutta, Catherine, daughter of T. Catania, Esq., junior, aged 9.
30. At Landour, Capt. J. H. Smith, 62nd N.I., aged 42.
31. At Calcutta, Master I. P. Alocantara, aged 6.
 — At Chittagong, the wife of Mr. R. D. Frietas, sudder moonsiff.
April 1. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Thomas Scallan, H.C. Marine, aged 31.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. Maria Edwards, aged 25.
 — At Serampore, Amelia, relict of the late T. R. Dent, Esq., aged 62.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. James Penny, of the barque *Berman*, aged 30.
2. At Calcutta, Michael Augustus, son of Mr. C. A. Fenwick, aged 14.
4. At Calcutta, Mr. W. J. P. Benda, of the preventive service, aged 48.
 — At Calcutta, the wife of G. L. W. Keadardine, Esq., aged 54.
5. At Calcutta, Mr. Richard Wall, branch pilot, H. C. Bengal Marine, aged 46.

April 5, At Calcutta, the Very Rev. Fre Antonio de Santa Maria, Vicar of the principal Catholic church, aged 55.

6. At Calcutta, Master David Sherriff, son of the late J. U. Sherriff, Esq., aged 12.
1. At Calcutta, Master J. G. Phillips, aged 16.
- At Allahabad, Richard James, infant son of H. M. Elliot, Esq., C. S.
7. C. L. Pinto, Esq., merchant, aged 38.
8. At Calcutta, Mrs. Clara Vandenberg, aged 82.
- At Calcutta, Mr. Charles Ewan, aged 33.
- At Calcutta, Mr. Thomas Gregory, late assistant military department, aged 45.
- Of cholera, Alexander, eldest son of Mr. C. Penheiro, aged 10.
- At Bhowanipore, of cholera, Mr. Joseph Wimpsey, steward, Lunatic Asylum, aged 58.
10. At Calcutta, Mr. James Bowers, aged 24.
- At Howrah, Capt. R. E. Smellie, of the ship *Christopher Rawson*, aged 37.
- At Calcutta, Mrs. Maria Caroga, aged 66.
11. At Calcutta, of fever, Major R. C. Macdonald, 49th N. I.
- At Chandernagore, Archibald Lacroix, Esq., aged 24.
- At Kiddepore, Mrs. Elizabeth Frederick
13. Drowned at Calcutta, Mr. William Henry, chief officer of the bark *Hasperus*, aged 23
15. At Calcutta, Willoughby Da Costa, Esq., late of the H. C. Mint, aged 65.
16. At Calcutta, Ann, widow of the late Lieut. James Roker, 32d N. I. aged 62.
18. At Barrackpore, Capt. Rogers, 3d regt. N. I.

MADRAS.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS, &c.

RETIREMENT OF MR. SULLIVAN.

Fort St George, March 8, 1841.—John Sullivan, Esq., is permitted to retire from the Company's service from the 4th instant, in compliance with his request.

In announcing the above retirement, the Right Hon. the Governor in council desires to avail himself of this opportunity to express his sense of Mr. Sullivan's valuable services as a member of council, and in many other important offices, both at the presidency and in the interior.

His lordship in council requests Mr. Sullivan to accept the expression of his thanks, and of his good wishes for his health and prosperity in his native land.

SERVICES OF THE 1ST MADRAS EUROPEAN REGIMENT.

Fort St. George, March 12, 1841.—The Right Hon. the Governor in council having had under consideration the many honourable services of the 1st Madras European Regiment, whose career is to be traced through the most eventful periods of the military history of British India, has been pleased to order, that in commemoration of its victories under Lawrence, Clive, Sir Eyre Coote, Lord Cornwallis, and other distinguished generals, it shall bear emblazoned upon its colours the motto "*SPECTAMUR AGENDO*," and the names of the following battles and expeditions, in which it has borne part:—*Arcot*; which it successfully defended under Lord Clive in 1751. *Plassey*; to which place it accompanied Lord Clive in 1756, and assisted in the victory gained on the 23rd June, 1757. *Condore*; where it greatly distinguished itself under Colonel Forde in Dec. 1758. *Wandewash*; for the victory on the 20th Jan. 1760. *Sholingur*; where it fought with success on the 27th Sept. 1781. *Nandy Dron*; which it assisted to capture in 1791, and for which his lordship in council is pleased to permit it also to bear a Royal Tiger on the colours and appointments. *Amboyna, Ternate, Banda*; to which islands the regiment proceeded with the expeditions in 1796 and 1809-10. *Pondicherry*; the corps having been employed at the sieges and reduction in 1761, 1778, and 1798.

In reviewing the services of this gallant regiment, the Right Hon. the Governor in council has had before him various records of its employment in the early wars of the Carnatic and in Southern India, of which the present brief notice gives but a general indication, and for which it is but necessary to refer to the military operations at different times near Trichinopoly from the year 1746 to 1761; to its share

in the resistance against the French under Lally, Confans, Bussy, Law, and other enterprising commanders; its various engagements in the Northern Circars and Cuttack, and its service in Ceylon in 1795-96.

The 1st European Regiment was actively employed throughout the campaigns against Hyder Ally and Tippoo: during the latter it assisted in the storming of Bangalore, and in the engagement near the walls of Seringapatam under the command of Lord Cornwallis; and already does it bear on its colours testimonials of the last Mahratta war, in which it was present at the sieges of Talneir, Malligaum, and Asseerghur, and of the bravery and devotedness which were so conspicuous in Birmah.

The Right Hon. the Governor in council feels that in conferring these distinctions upon the 1st Madras European Regiment, he does but accord a tribute of well-merited honour to the army of Fort St. George; and his lordship is assured that the decorated banners of its oldest corps, while exhibiting a proud memorial of past achievements, will never cease to wave over soldiers whose good conduct in garrison and bravery in the field will well maintain what has been so nobly won by their predecessors in arms.

FIRST INSPECTION OF THE 2ND EUROPEAN LIGHT INFANTRY.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, March 13, 1841.—Maj.-Gen Sir Robert Dick, commanding the Army in Chief, having received from Maj.-Gen. Allan, C. B., commanding the Mysore division, a most favourable report upon the first inspection of the 2nd European Light Infantry, considers it due to Lieut.-Col. Dyce, by whom the regiment has been formed, to record in general order, his sense of the indefatigable zeal and ability with which the lieutenant-colonel has discharged the important duty confided to him, and to which the regiment is mainly indebted for the high character, both for discipline and conduct, to which it has so soon attained.

The Major-General desires also to express his approbation of the captains and officers commanding companies and staff, whose zealous support of their commanding officer, and successful exertions in the formation of their new corps, have been greatly to their credit.

OFFICIATING FIELD OFFICERS OF THE DAY AT STATIONS.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, March 17, 1841.—The Officer commanding the Army in Chief having had under his consideration that there appears to be some misapprehension of para. 2, section "duties in Garrison or Cantonment," G. O. C. C, 31st Dec. 1839, under which field officers have been exonerated from the duty of the day, he is pleased to direct that, except when the number of available field officers at stations falls below six, captains are not to be brought on the rosters to officiate as field officers of the day.

ALLOWANCES TO RIDING MASTERS.

Fort St. George, April 16, 1841.—The Right Hon. the Governor-in-Council is pleased, in accordance with the practice in Bengal, to authorize riding masters of mounted corps under this presidency, to draw Rs. 5 per mensem for each troop, European and native, of the brigade or regiment to which they are respectively attached. This allowance, being for the provision of cavassons, whips, and other horse drill equipments, will be chargeable to the saddle contract fund, by which the expense of horse drill equipments has hitherto been borne.

2. Rupees 48 shall be presented to riding masters by subalterns on being discharged from the riding school, and 16 rupees shall be paid by each officer having his charger broken in by the riding master.

GENERAL COURTS-MARTIAL.

ENSIGN JOHN MAGUIRE.

Head-Quarters, Fort St. George, March 17, 1841.—At a general court martial held at Fort St. George, on the 10th Feb. 1841, Ensign John Maguire, of H. M.'s 56th Reg. of Foot, was tried on the following charges:—

First Charge.—For conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in the following instances:

1st Instance.—In having, on board the ship *Lady Flora*, during her outward-bound passage to Madras, on the evening of the 26th Nov. 1840, entered the cuddy of the said ship, in which were assembled most of the gentlemen passengers, and after questioning one or two of them regarding a cap belonging to Lieut. A. H. Chaproniere, of H. M. 55th regt. of Foot, which was missing, stated that the said Lieut. Chaproniere had given out that he would horsewhip and shoot the man who had made away with the cap, and his instigators, he, Ens. Maguire, concluded, in a loud and insulting tone of voice, with the following grossly abusive epithets, namely: "blackguardly, racially cowards! and many among us ought to be kicked out of society," or words to the same effect: thereby offering a premeditated, unprovoked, and wanton insult to the gentlemen passengers of the said ship, for which he subsequently refused to make any apology.

2nd Instance.—In having on board the ship *Lady Flora*, as aforesaid, on the same evening when in his own cabin, repeated the aforesaid or similiar expressions, in a boisterous and insulting tone of voice, in the presence of Capt. John Gordon of the 31st Regt. Native L.I., and in the hearing of the greater number of the passengers and others; thereby again wantonly and grossly insulting the gentlemen passengers of the said ship.

Second Charge.—For having on board the ship *Lady Flora*, as aforesaid, when to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, on the 28th Dec. of the same year, sent a written challenge to the aforesaid Capt. Gordon, his superior officer, to fight a duel, he, Capt. Gordon, having had no communication whatever with him, Ens. Maguire, for nearly a month previous to his sending the said challenge, it having been determined by Capt. Gordon, in conjunction with nearly the whole of the passengers, that the particulars of his, Ens. Maguire's, conduct towards them should be laid before the authorities at Madras, with which determination he, Ens. Maguire, had been made acquainted.

Third Charge.—For having, at the time and place last specified, refused to obey Brev. Capt. T. G. Silver, of the 20th Regt. N.I., when ordered into arrest by that officer for sending the challenge aforesaid.

Fourth Charge.—For having, at the time and place last specified, after having been ordered into arrest as aforesaid, proceeded to the poop of the ship, and with provoking gestures made use of the following insulting language in allusion to the aforesaid Capt. Gordon and in his presence and hearing, namely: "Who the devil is that fellow?" or words to the same effect.

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:

Finding on the First Instance of the First Charge.—That the prisoner is guilty, with the exception of the words "for which he subsequently refused to make any apology." On the Second Instance of the First Charge,—That the prisoner is guilty.

Finding on the Second and Third Charges.—That the prisoner is guilty.

Finding on the Fourth Charge.—That the prisoner is not guilty.

Sentence.—The Court having found the prisoner guilty to the extent above stated, doth sentence him, the said John Maguire, Ensign of H. M.'s 55th Regt. of Foot, to lose one step in his regiment, by being placed immediately below Ens. Arthur Lord, who at present stands next to him; and further, that he be severely reprimanded in such manner as the Major General Commanding the Army in Chief may be pleased to direct.

Remarks by the Court.—The Court cannot conclude its proceedings without expressing its conviction that had the officer in the immediate command of the troops by friendly advice pointed out to the prisoner the consequences of his unwarrantable conduct, or exercised the authority vested in him, the whole of the present proceedings might have been avoided; at the same time, the court deem it their duty to observe, that the assumption of authority by Brev. Capt. Silver in placing the prisoner

under close arrest, and at his peril to leave his cabin, was both premature and uncalled for, and that the prisoner's immediate commanding officer should best have been consulted before he took a step so liable to create irritation and jealousy among all parties. The court is further of opinion, that Capt. Gordon might have pursued a better course towards a very young and inexperienced officer, than to have placed his name on so offensive and irregular a paper as that submitted to the court.

Approved and confirmed.—The reprimand will be given to Ensign Maguire by the Deputy Adjutant General of Her Majesty's Forces.

(Signed) R. H. DICK, Maj. Genl., Comg. the Army in Chief.

Ensign Maguire having been severely reprimanded as directed, and in accordance with the sentence of the court, he is to be released from arrest and to return to his duty.

LIEUT. A. H. CHAPRONIERE.

Head Quarters, Fort St. George, March 17, 1841.—At a general court martial held at Fort St. George, on the 17th Feb. 1841, Lieut. A. H. Chaproniere, of H. M.'s 55th Regt. of Foot, and lately commanding a detachment of troops on the ship *Lady Flora*, from England to Madras, was tried on the following

Charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in the following instances :

1st Instance.—In having at sea, on board the ship *Lady Flora*, during her outward-bound passage to Madras, when to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, on the 28th Dec. 1840, conducted himself in a violent and insubordinate manner to me, his superior officer, on my officially reporting to him in his own cabin, my having placed Ens. John Maguire, of H. M.'s 55th regt. of Foot, an officer under his orders, in close arrest, for sending a challenge to Capt. John Gordon of the 31st regt. N.L.I., to fight a duel, by addressing me in an insulting and outrageous tone of voice, as follows, namely, "How am I to know you are an officer? you are on leave at present; and I do not consider you have any authority to do so," or words to the same effect.

2nd Instance.—In having on board the ship *Lady Flora*, as aforesaid, on the same day, on the poop of the said ship, in presence of many of the passengers and officers of the said ship, for having placed the said Ens. John Maguire in arrest, insubordinately and most insultingly addressed me as follows, namely: "I do not know who the devil you are, you may be a dismissed officer for all I know, and I do not care a damn for you," or words to the same effect, he, Lieut. Chaproniere, not having received any provocation whatever in word, look, or gesture from me.

(Signed) T. G. SILVER, Brev. Capt. 20th Regt. N.I.

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision.

Finding on the First Instance of the Charge.—That the prisoner is guilty, with the exception of the words "and outrageous." On the Second Instance of the Charge.—That the prisoner is guilty.

Sentence.—The Court having found the prisoner guilty to the extent above stated, doth sentence him, the said A. H. Chaproniere, lieut. of H.M. 55th Regt. of Foot, to lose three steps in his regiment, by being placed immediately below the three lieutenants who at present stand next to him.

Recommendation of the Court.—The Court having performed its painful duty in awarding a sentence adequate to the offence, begs to recommend the case of the prisoner, an officer of upwards of fourteen years' service, to the favourable consideration of the Commander-in-Chief, grounding its recommendation on the indelicate exercise of authority by Capt. Silver in placing an officer under the prisoner's immediate command in close arrest without a previous reference to him, which in this case might easily have been made.

Approved and confirmed:—but in consideration of the recommendation of the Court, I remit the punishment awarded.

(Signed) R. H. DICK, Maj. Gen. Comg. the Army in Chief.

The prisoner is to be released from arrest and to return to his duty.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

March 23.—F. H. Crozier, Esq., to act as register to Zillah Court of Malabar during absence of Mr. Chatfield, or until further orders.

R. T. Porter, S. D. Birch, and G. M. Swintons, Esq., to be commissioners for drawing of Government Lotteries of present year.

25. Charles Hogg, Esq. Hon. Company's solicitor, reported his arrival on 20th March.

26. Lieut. J. N. Warrington, 1st Madras Europ. Regt., to be post-master at Secunderabad.

W. Harrington, Esq., to continue to act as a judge of circuit in Centre Division, for a special purpose under provisions of Reg. III. 1825.

30. F. Copleston, Esq., to act as assistant judge and joint criminal Judge of Salem, during absence of Mr. Frere.

W. H. Bayley, Esq., to act as resident at Court of his Highness the Rajah of Tanjore, during absence of Capt. Douglas, or until further orders.

G. D. Drury, Esq., acting principal collector and magistrate of Coimbatore, delivered over charge of that district to J. Bird, Esq., sub-collector and joint magistrate, on 20th March.

R. H. Williamson, Esq., reported his arrival at presidency, on 28th March.

April 2.—T. B. Roupell, Esq., to act as deputy-secretary to Government in departments under immediate charge of the chief secretary, during Mr. Baley's employment on other duty, or until further orders.

W. H. Rose, Esq., to act as solicitor to Hon. Company, during absence of Mr. Hogg on leave, or until further orders.

W. Hodgson Esq., permitted to proceed to Neilgherry Hills, for purpose of prosecuting his studies under superintendence of principal collector of Malabar.

6. G. D. Drury, Esq., 2nd member of Board of Revenue, assumed his seat at the board.

8. Christopher Biden, Esq., master attendant of Madras, resumed charge of his office.

12. R. S. Garratt, Esq., permitted to prosecute his studies under principal collector of Malabar, instead of principal collector of Coimbatore, and to reside and draw his salary at Ootacamund.

14. C. J. Shubrick, Esq., to act as register to Zillah Court of Canara, during absence of Mr. Ward, or until further orders.

20. J. C. Wroughton, Esq., principal collector and magistrate of Coimbatore, received charge of that district, from J. Bird, Esq., sub-collector and joint magistrate, on 5th April.

H. Wood, Esq., reported his arrival at Mangalore on 2nd April.

Obtained Leave of Absence, Furloughs, &c.—March 2. J. J. Franklin, Esq., for two months, to presidency, on private affairs.—9. Mr. F. Kelly, leave in extension for six months, on sick cert.—23. R. W. Chatfield, Esq., for three months, to visit Neilgherry Hills.—30. C. J. Bird, Esq., to England, on sick cert., with benefit of furlough allowance.—W. B. Hawkins, Esq., for two months, to Pulmannair.—Charles Hogg, Esq., Company's solicitor, for three months, to visit Calcutta, on private affairs.—April 6. G. T. Beauchamp, Esq., for 18 months, to Cape of Good Hope, on med. cert.—19. J. N. Ward, Esq., leave in extension to 1st Oct. next, on sick cert.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, March 23, 1841.—Lieut. J. G. Neill, 1st Europ. regt., to be deputy assistant adjutant general in the Ceded Districts, v. Arbuthnot.

2nd L. C. Acting Riding Master John Barker to be riding master from 19th Oct., 1839, to complete the establishment.

March 26.—*Infantry.* Lieut. Col. (Brev. Col.) John Ogilvie to be colonel from 23rd Jan., 1841, v. Maj. Gen. T. H. Smith, dec.—Lieut. Col. J. E. Williams to take rank from 23rd Jan., 1841, in suc. to Ogilvie, prom.

1st N. I. Major J. D. Awdry, Capt. J. C. Fortescue, and Lieut. B. T. St. John, to take rank from 23rd Jan., 1841, in suc. to Williams, prom.

Infantry. Major James Campbell, from 33rd N. I., to be lieut. col., vice Kitson, retired; date of com. 25th Feb. 1841.

33rd N. I. Capt. A. S. Logan to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) G. A. Tulloch to be captain, and Ens. C. S. Sparrow to be lieut., in suc. to James Campbell, prom.; date of coma. 25th Feb. 1841.

The services of Major A. S. Logan, 33rd N. I., placed at disposal of the Major General Commanding the Forces for regimental duty, from date on which his present leave of absence may expire.

Brigadier James Ketchen, commandant of artillery, app. to a seat at the Clothing Board.

15th N. I. Lieut. J. R. Arrow to be capt., and Ens. G. C. Mowbray to be lieutenant, v. Faunce, retired; date of coms. 16th Nov. 1840.

March 30.—Capt. J. Sheil, 13th N. I., to be paymaster in the centre division of the army, vice Logan, prom.

Capt. P. Steinson, 18th N. I., to be paymaster to Nagpore Subsidiary Force, v. Sheil; Capt. Steinson to continue to act as paymaster at Visagapatam until relieved. (This app. since cancelled.)

Assist. Surg. George Harding to act as surgeon to General Hospital and superintendent of Medical School, during absence of Surg. Mortimer, on sick cert., or until further orders.

Assist. Surg. James Shaw to act for the permanent assistant to General Hospital and deputy superintendent of Medical School, during employment of Assist. Surg. Harding on other duty.

Lieut. John Mylne, 27th N. I., permitted to resign service of E. I. Company.

April 2.—27th N. I. Ens. Arthur Howlett to be lieutenant, v. Studdy, dec.; date of com. 21st March, 1841.—Ens. H. H. McLeod to be lieutenant, v. Mylne, resigned; date of com. 30th March, 1841.

Cadet of Cavalry H. Acton admitted on estab., and prom. to cornet.

Cadet of Infantry G. S. Meyers admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Lieut. A. T. Allan, H. M. 57th regt., to be considered as having been an aid-de-camp on staff of Maj. Gen. J. Allan, C.B., during period latter officer held temporary command of army of this presidency.

Assist. Surg. J. T. Donne, M.D., permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Lieut. G. N. Smith, 15th N. I., permitted to resign service of E. I. Company.

Lieut. Col. V. Mathias, 17th N. I., permitted to reside at Madnapore, under Bengal presidency, during remaining portion of leave granted him on 15th Jan. 1841.

April 13.—Cadet of Cavalry A. H. Hume, admitted on estab., and prom. to cornet.

Capt. R. H. Robertson, 36th N. I., transferred to invalid establishment.

The services of 2nd Lieut. J. Ouchterlony, 1st assistant to civil engineer of 3rd division, placed temporarily at disposal of Major General Commanding the Forces, for employment as acting adjutant of corps of Sappers and Miners.

April 16.—8th N. I. Lieut. G. H. S. Yates to be adjutant.

20th N. I. Lieut. G. Aitkin to be adjutant.

33rd N. I. Ens. A. N. Rich to be lieutenant, in suc. to James Campbell, prom.; date of com. 25th Feb. 1841. (This cancels the promotion of Lieut. C. S. S. Sparrow, that officer having died as ensign on 5th Feb. 1841.)

36th N. I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) T. D. Roberts to be captain, and Ens. T. R. Fisher to be lieutenant, v. Robertson, invalided; date of coms. 13th April, 1841.

Cadet K. Macauley admitted on estab., and prom. to Ensign.

The names of Capt. E. A. Humfryes, 8th L.C., and Veterinary Surg. M. W. Lloyd, directed by Court of Directors to be struck off the list of the Madras army.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) William Shelly, 20th N.I., permitted to resign appointment of adj. to that corps.

April 20.—8th L.C. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Edward Down to be captain, and Cornet R. J. Pollock to be lieutenant, v. Humfryes, struck off list of army; date of com., 18th April, 1841.

Capt. J. R. Brown, 6th L.C., to act as paymaster to Nagpore Subsidiary Force from date of Capt. Sheil's departure from Kaimpsee, and until relieved.

Lieut. J. Ouchterlony, corps of engineers, to act as secretary to Board of Revenue in department of Public Works, during absence of Capt. G. A. Underwood.

Assist. Surg. James Supple, zillah surgeon of Salem, and Assist. Surg. John Cadenhead, zillah surgeon of Tinnevely, permitted to exchange appointments, at their own request.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, March 25, 1841.—The undermentioned Cornets of Cavalry posted to regts. specified, viz.—F. T. Steward (not arrived), to 1st L.C.; C. H. Abdy (do.), to 5th do.; R. G. Jones, to 2nd do.; A. H. Hope, to 6th do.

Assist. Surg. W. R. Gingell, to afford medical aid to detachment of 30th N.I., proceeding to Malacca in the *Ayrshire*, and to return with relieved detachment of 8th N. I.

March 26.—The following postings and removal ordered in Infantry:—Col. John Ogilvie (new prom.), to 28th regt.; Lieut. Col. L. Macdowall from 33rd to 81st do.; Lieut. Col. J. Campbell (late prom.), to 33rd do.

March 29.—Major C. Wilford, 40th N.I., to proceed to Palaveram, and take charge of details of his regt. at that station.

Assist. Surg. G. Courteney removed from doing duty with 2nd E. L. Infantry, to do duty with 1st Madras European Regt.

April 2.—Lieut. L. McQueen, 3rd L. C., to act as aid-de-camp to Major Gen. Sir Robert Dick, K.C.B. and K.C.H., commanding the army in chief, from 10th March, 1841.

Ens. Samuel Waller transf. from 35th N.I., to 1st Madras Europ. Regt.

Assist. Surg. W. Moorhead removed from doing duty with H.M.'s 4th Foot, and appointed to medical charge of detachment of 24th N.I., and details, at Malacca.

Assist. Surg. T. W. Whitelock, doing duty at Presidency General Hospital, appointed to afford medical aid to detachment of 44th N.I., proceeding to Moulemein in barque *Ann*, and to return with relieved detachment of 40th N.I.

April 3.—Ens. G. S. Meyers (recently arrived and prom.), to do duty with 2nd N.I.

Assist. Surg. G. F. H. Eastall, doing duty with 2nd bat. artillery, to afford medical aid to detachment of 44th N.I., proceeding in barque *Champion*, and to return with relieved detachment 40th N.I.

April 6.—Assist. Surg. J. Kennedy, M.D., removed from doing duty under Superintending Surgeon Malabar and Canara, to duty with 2nd bat. artillery, Mount.

April 8.—Lieut. Charles Gill, 17th, acting qu. mast. and interp. 22nd N.I., permitted to rejoin his own corps when it arrives at Vizianagram.

Ensigns J. S. Sword and John Mortlock, removed from doing duty with 39th to do duty with 41st Regt. N.I.

April 10.—Cornet A. H. Hope removed, at his own request, from 6th to 3rd L. C.

April 12.—Assist. Surg. John Arthur, M.D., removed from 11th Regt. to B. Troop Horse Artillery, but will continue to do duty as at present until relieved.

Assist. Surg. R. H. Rennick posted to 11th N.I.

April 14.—Capt. R. H. Robertson (recently transf. to inv. estab.) posted to 1st N. V. Batt.

2nd Lieut. J. Ouchterlony, of Engineers, to relieve Lieut. Mardell, 16th N. I., from charge of head-quarters of Sappers and Miners, and act as adjutant to the corps, until further orders.

April 18.—The following removals ordered in Infantry:—Lieut. Col. Henry Smith from 36th to 9th regt.; J. Laurie from 9th to 45th do.; John Low, C. B., from 45th to 36th do.

Examinations.—The undermentioned officer has been examined in the Hindoostanee language:—Ens. T. C. Longcroft, 16th regt.—credible progress. Moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Ens. Longcroft.

Lieut. S. T. Watson, 4th L. C., having been examined in Hindoostanee, and reported to have made creditable progress, the usual Moonshee allowance is to be issued to him.

The undermentioned officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee language:—Lieut. T. G. Oakes, 7th N. I., Belgaum, qualified as interpreter; Lieut. J. N. Warrington, 1st M. E. regt., Secunderabad, qualified as interpreter; Lieut. H. G. Rich, 47th N. I., Belgaum, creditable progress; Lieut. E. Brice, horse artillery, Secunderabad, creditable progress; Lieut. J. H. Corsar, 3rd L. C., Belgaum, creditable progress.—Moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Lieuts. Corsar, Rich, and Brice.

Off-Reckonings.—In consequence of death of Col. (Maj. Gen.) T. H. Smith, of infantry, the following addition to the list of officers entitled to off-reckonings is authorized:—Col. Thomas King, to half a share from Off-Reckoning Fund, from 24th January, 1841.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—March 23. Capt. J. C. G. Stuart, 42nd N.I., for health.—April 2. Lieut. C. H. Case 22nd N.I., for health (via Calcutta).—13. Capt. Aeneas Sherriff, artillery, for health.—Assist. Surg. J. C. Fuller, for health (to embark from Bombay). 20. Lieut. R. McDowall, 7th L. C., for health.

To N. S. Wales and V. D. Land.—April 20. Capt. A. T. Cotton, acting civil engineer 6th division, for sixteen months and eleven days, on sick cert.

To Bombay.—April 6. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) H. Gordon, 16th N.I., till 16th June 1841, on private affairs.

To Presidency.—March 5. Major F. Welland, 2nd N.V.B., from 1st March to 30th April, on sick cert.—Assist. Surg. J. Kennedy, from 10th March to 31st May 1841.—22. Capt. G. Pinnock, 12th N.I., from 16th March to 16th May 1841, on sick cert.—29. Major C. Wilford, 40th N.I., from 5th March to 5th July 1841.—April 2. Maj. G. Hutchinson, 24th N.I., commanding troops at Penang, for six

months on private affairs.—5. Brev. Capt. T. G. Silver, 20th N.I., from 15th March to 15th June 1841.—8. Capt. J. S. Sherman, 13th N.I., from 5th April to 15th Aug. 1841.—12. Capt. J. Mann, 25th N.I., from 30th March, preparatory to applying for leave to sea, on sick cert.—Lieut. W. T. Money, 30th N.I., from 10th April to 16th July 1841.—20. Capt. J. Sheil, 13th N.I., for four months, on private affairs.—18. Lieut. D. J. Money, 5th N.I., from 20th April to 20th July 1841.—Lieut. G. S. Mardell, 16th N.I., from 5th April, preparatory to applying for leave to Europe, on sick cert.—Ens. F. H. Chutty, 40th N.I., from 13th April 1841, preparatory to ditto ditto.

To Cuddalore.—March 22. Capt. J. Byng, 6th L. C., in continuation till 30th Nov. 1841, on sick cert.

To Neilgherries.—March 22. Capt. C. Butler, 1st M. E. Regt., in continuation till 31st Dec. 1841, on sick cert.—29. Lieut. Col. C. D. Dun, 44th N.I. in continuation till 1st Oct. 1842, on sick cert.—Major J. D. Awdry, 1st N.I., from 24th March to 31st Dec. 1841, on sick cert.—Lieut. C. E. M. Walker, 30th N.I., from 15th March 1841 to 15th March 1842, on sick cert.—Lieut. A. Richmond 7th N.I., from 1st April 1841 to 1st April 1842, on sick cert.—April 6. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. Wilton, 30th N.I., from 15th April till 15th Oct. 1841, on private affairs (also to Bombay).—5. Lieut. R. Cooper, 45th N.I., from 10th April to 10th July 1841.—16. Capt. J. E. Butcher, 48th N.I., from 1st May 1841 to 30th June 1842, on sick cert. 15. Maj. J. Macdonald, 45th N.I., in continuation till 31st Dec. 1842, on sick cert.

To Tanjore.—March 26. Assist. T. F. Fernandez, M.D., for three months.

To Trichoor and Neilgherries.—March 26. Assist. Surg. R. Maginniss, 45th N.I., from 16th March to 15th June 1841, on sick cert.

To Colombo.—March 30. Lieut. G. Selby, artillery, from 1st April to 30th June 1841, on private affairs.

To Bangalore.—March 18. Capt. O. Bell, cantonment adj.; Palaveram, from 1st April to 31st July 1841.—Capt. R. H. Richardson, 7th L. C., from 5th April to 5th July 1841.—Capt. T. S. Rooke, 12th N.I., from 14th March 1841 to 15th March 1842, on sick cert. 26. Surg. Wm. Mortimer, M.D., till 30th Oct. 1841, on med. cert. (also to Neilgherries).—April 6. Capt. G. A. Underwood, sec. to Board of Revenue, for three months (also to do.)

To Western Coast.—March 29. Capt. J. E. Hughes, 47th N.I., from 1st April to 30th June 1841.

To Pondicherry and Neilgherries.—April 5. Maj. E. A. McCurdy, 27th N.I., from 5th April to 15th Sept. 1841.

To Masulipatam and Cocanada.—March 16. Brev. Capt. H. C. Beevor, 18th N.I., from 27th Feb. to 30th April, 1841.

To Malabar.—March 16. Lieut. E. B. Stevenson, 46th N.I., from 15th March to 15th May 1841.

Obtained leave of Absence.—March 12. Capt. T. McClellan, 33rd N.I., in extension until 20th Sept. 1841, on med. cert. April 13. Lieut. T. A. Jenkins, for six weeks, on private affairs.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

MARCH 24.—*Harrison* from Mauritius.—26. *Tarnite*, from Newcastle, &c.; and *Ann*, from Moulmein.—27. *Orient*, from Port Phillip, &c.—*Water Witch*, from Tokien, &c.—28. *Bengal Merchant*, from Port Jackson; *Champion*, from Mauritius; *Amelia*, from Calcutta.—30. *Falkstone*, from China.—31. *Chiefstain*, from London.—APRIL 1. *Victoria*, from Penang.—2. *Ann*, from Moulmein, &c.—5. *Donna Carmelita*, from Mauritius.—18. *Constance*, from Pondicherry.—11. *Angkor*, from Bordeaux, &c.—13. *Isadora*, from Calcutta; *Euphrasin*, from Moulmein, &c.—14. *Agnes*, from Colombo; *Cervantes*, from Mauritius, &c.—20. *Avoca*, from Cape.

DEPARTURES.

MARCH 20.—*Catherine*, for Moulmein; *Washington*, for Philadelphia; *Britannia*, for Calcutta.—21. *Resolution*, for Singapore.—27. *Water Witch*, for Calcutta.—28. *Nerbudda*, for Calcutta.—APRIL 1. *Ayrshire*, for Malacca.—5. *Ann*, for Visagapatam. *Falkstone*, for Calcutta.—6. *Carmelita*, for Calcutta.—7. *Champion*, for Visagapatam, &c.—9. *Bengal Merchant*, for Visagapatam. 11. *Chiefstain*, for Calcutta.—*Amelia* for the Northern ports; *Orient*, for Calcutta; *Constance*, for Pondicherry.—12. *Harrison*, for Singapore.—17. *Agnes*, for Calcutta.—19. *Victoria*, to Singapore.

Freight to London (April 21).—Porta Nova Iron, 18s. per-ton; Light Goods, 25s. Dead Weight, £3 10s.; Cotton, 24s.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- March 15.* At Ootacamund, the lady of Capt. T. J. Fischer, 4th N.I., of a son.
21. At Madras, the lady of Brev. Capt. Hill, adj. H.M. 57th regt., of a daughter.
 — At Cuddalore, Mrs. Chas. Dashwood, of a son (since dead).
23. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. J. Briggs, of a son.
24. At Chintadrepettah, Mrs. H. Swayne, of a son.
 — At Trichinopoly, the lady of Major Ross, 15 N.I., of a daughter.
25. At Sydapet, the lady of A. J. Johannes, Esq., of a son, which survived only twelve hours.
26. At Neilgherries, the wife of Mr. H. R. Dawson, of a son.
27. At Madras, the wife of Mr. C. Shortt, of a daughter.
29. At Chittoor, the lady of T. Onslow, Esq., of a son.
31. At Yelwall, the lady of A. N. Magrath, Esq., of a son.
 — At Masulipatam, the lady of Brigadier Home, C.B. of a daughter.
 — At Ootacamund, the lady of Capt. E. Roberts, 49th N.I., of a son.
April 2. At Madras, the lady of T. B. Roupell, Esq., C.S., of a son, still-born.
3 At Perembore, Mrs. D. McIntyre, jun., of a daughter.
 — At St. Thomas's Mount, the lady of Asst. Surg. G. F. H. Eastall, of a daughter.
4. At Jaulnah, the lady of Claude Roberts, Esq., Madras army, of a son.
 — At Kandy, the wife of the Rev. W. Oakley, of a son.
 — At Negapatam, the lady of the Rev. Thomas Haswell, of a son.
5. At Trichinopoly, Mrs. Geo. Sewell, of a son.
 — At Trichinopoly, the lady of Lieut. Col. Sandys, 8th L.C., of a son.
7. At Vepery, the lady of Wm. T. P. Cotton, Esq., of a daughter.
 — At Madras, the lady of Henry Chamier, Esq., of a daughter.
 — At Trichinopoly, Mrs. Revenue Surveyor Gynor, of a daughter.
 — At Bellary, the lady of Capt. J. E. Glynn, Fort Adj., of a daughter.
 — At Cuddalore, the lady of Lieut. Leggatt, commanding depôt, of a son.
8. At Madras, the lady of Surgeon Graham, 2nd N.I., of a son, still-born.
9. At St. Thomas's Mount, the wife of Mr. Charles Mainwaring, art. depôt, of a daughter.
10. At Conbaconum, the lady of F. M. Lewin, Esq., of a daughter.
 — At Madras, the wife of Mr. J. L. Rudd, of a still-born daughter.
14. At Secunderabad, the lady of Lieut. C. J. Allardyce, 1st Europ. regt., of a daughter.
 — At Bangalore, the wife of Mr. Wm. Reardon, of a son.
17. At Bangalore, Mrs. R. W. O'Grady, of a son.
Lately. At Samulcottah, the lady of J. T. Maule, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- March 22.* At Madras, C. W. Payne, Esq., late of the King's service, to Anne Bradstreet, widow of the late Major C. B. Bradstreet, 37th N.I.
April 10. At Madras, Mr. Henry Hider, to Miss M. Brooming.
12. At Belgaum, R. O'Neill, Esq., "The King's Own" regt. to Adelaide Elisa, daughter of F. Harvey, Esq.
13. At Bangalore, James Kerr, Esq., to Miss Susanna Senior James.

DEATHS.

- Feb. 5.* At Tavoy, Ens. C. S. Sparrow, 33rd N.I.
19. Mary, youngest daughter of T. O'Sullivan, aged 5 years.
March 10. At Madras, Mr. Simon Martins, aged 85.
11. At Mangalore, Major William Hake, of H.M. 15th Hussars. The deceased was an officer of more than thirty years' standing, and was long connected with the army of this presidency.
19. Near Toomkoor, Maria, relict of the late Rev. R. Smyth, A.M., Chaplain on this establishment, aged 60.
27. At Viahnoochuckrum, Lieut. Albert Studdy, 27th N.I.
28. At Madras, Mr. W. T. Hogg, aged 82.
31. At Madras, Mr. Bernardino Mendes, aged 62.
 — At Secunderabad, Mary Jane, daughter of Capt. T. McGoun, Dep. Judge Adv. General.
April 1. Mrs. Mary Usanian, aged 56.
 — Mrs. Susan Shortt, aged 52.
2. At Madras, Caroline Ann, youngest daughter of W. D. Shaw, Esq., Calcutta.

April 5. At the Mysore Residency, Yelwall, William Henry, son of Mr. H. Van Ingen, aged 7.

11. Mr. John Francis Pinard, aged 47.

— At Cochin, Felecity, wife of G. M. Bass, Esq., Moonsif of Cochin.

12. At Poodoopett, Harriett Cordelia, daughter of Mr. John Burgall, late Head Accountant of the Collector's Cutcherry, Masulipatam, aged 20.

16. At Madras, Mr. Peter Boxley, aged 60.

17. At Bangalore, Eliza, wife of Capt. Hornsby, 2nd Regt. E. L. I.

Lately. At Madras, Mademoiselle F. A. Phillippe, aged 30.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS, &c.

SERVICES OF CAPT. MORESBY.

Bombay Castle, March 29, 1841.—Capt. Robert Moresby is permitted to retire from the Indian Naval Service, on the pension of his rank.

The Hon. the Governor in Council will have much pleasure in bringing to the notice of the Hon. the Court of Directors the distinguished services which Capt. Moresby, in an honourable career of nearly twenty-four years, has rendered to his country and to the government, and especially the manner in which by his valuable surveys, he has contributed to extend and improve the science of maritime geography.

ACTING GOVERNOR.

Proclamation.—Bombay Gazette, April 28, 1841.—Whereas by the resignation of the Hon. Sir James Rivett Carnac, Bart., Governor of the Presidency of Bombay, the charge of the office of Governor of the Presidency aforesaid has devolved on the Hon. George William Anderson, conformably to the statute of the 3rd and 4th of our late most gracious sovereign, William the Fourth, cap. 35.

It is therefore hereby proclaimed, that the Hon. George William Anderson has this day taken charge of the said office of Governor of the Presidency of Bombay and of its dependencies.

The Hon. Governor is pleased to make the following appointments on his personal staff:—Capt. M. Willoughby, artillery, to be Military Secretary; Lieut. D'Arcy, H. M. 94th regiment, Aid-de-Camp; Surgeon J. McLennan, surgeon in attendance.

NEW MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

Proclamation.—Bombay Castle, April 28, 1841.—The Hon. James Henry Crawford has this day taken the oaths and his seat as Fourth Member of Council of this presidency, under the usual salute from the garrison.

COURTS MARTIAL, &c.

LIEUT. S. B. W. WYNYARD.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, March 20, 1841.—At a general court-martial, held at Colabah, near Bombay, on the 16th Feb. 1841, Lieut. S. B. W. Wynyard, H. M. 17th Regt. of Foot, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—For highly disgraceful conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances; viz.

1st. In having, at Bangalore, during the month of Feb. 1840, at a party at the quarters of Lieut. Hawkes, H. M. 4th (or King's Own) Regt. of Foot, to which he (Lieut. Wynyard) had gone uninvited, taken possession of a ring belonging to the said Lieut. Hawkes, without his permission, and in never having returned or accounted for it.

2nd. In having, at the same time and place, conducted himself with such impudency as to induce Lieut. Hawkes to eject him (Lieut. Wynyard) forcibly from the

(Lieut. Hawkes') quarters, thereby subjecting himself to treatment derogatory to the character of an officer and a gentleman; and in not having adopted subsequent measures for clearing and vindicating his character.

Finding.—The Court, on the evidence before it, is of opinion as follows:—

With respect to the first instance of the charge, that the prisoner took possession of a ring, the property of Lieut. Hawkes; but attaches no criminality of intention to the circumstance.

That the prisoner is guilty of the second instance of the charge, with the exception of the words 'highly disgraceful' as set forth in the preamble.

Sentence.—The Court having found the prisoner guilty to the extent above specified, does adjudge him, Lieut. S. B. W. Wynyard, 11. M. 17th regt of foot, to be cashiered.

Recommendation by the Court.—The Court having performed the painful duty of passing the above sentence, and having acquitted the prisoner of 'highly disgraceful conduct,' begs most respectfully to solicit the favourable and merciful consideration of the confirming authority to the circumstance of all but one of those present when the occurrence at Lieut. Hawkes' quarters took place, and the society of the station, not having by their subsequent conduct towards Lieut. Wynyard manifested to him that he had conducted himself in so seriously an improper manner as to require further notice of the matter on his part.

The Sentence of the Court is approved and confirmed,

(Signed.) J. NICHOLLS, General Commander-in-Chief in India.

These proceedings having, in conformity with her Majesty's Royal pleasure, been submitted to me, I have felt myself compelled to confirm the sentence.

The court apparently have considered, that, by acquitting Lieut. Wynyard of the *highly disgraceful* part of his conduct, what remained might be fairly viewed as venial; but in pronouncing him guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, they left that untouched, which I cannot pass over without neglecting my duty.

Neither can I permit the ground of the court's recommendation to go forth with even an implied sanction on my part. The lenity of Lieut. Wynyard's brother officers, or of society in general, towards a person who had not been tried for occurrences of which he becomes subsequently convicted, cannot do away with, or palliate the fact of such occurrences having taken place, nor remove the stigma arising out of conviction.

His Exc. Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas Mc Mahon will be pleased to order the necessary notifications to be made.

(Signed) J. NICOLLS, General Commander-in-Chief in India.

The sentence to have effect from the date of the receipt of this order at the head quarters of the 17th regt. of Foot.

SUBADAR SUMNAC JOWNAC.

At a native general court martial, holden at Fort George, Bombay, on the 7th day of Jan. 1841, Subadar Sumnac Jownac, 19th regt. N.I., was tried, having been placed in arrest by order of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, on the following charge, *&c.* For highly irregular and unsoldierlike conduct, in having, on or about the 7th March, 1840, whilst in command of a detail of the regiment proceeding from Kurrachee to Bombay, under the influence of his situation and appearance as an officer in the British service, clandestinely entered the temple at Dwarka, on the coast of Kattywar, and also proceeded to other places therewith connected, deemed peculiarly sacred, from which he was well aware, he, as being of the Dher caste, was strictly excluded, and in having there performed ceremonies not permitted to one of that class, thereby grossly offending the religious feelings and customs of the persons attached to those places.

Finding. The court is of opinion that the prisoner is guilty of the crime laid to his charge, with the exception of the words "under the influence of his situation and appearance as an officer in the British service." The court, having found the prisoner

guilty to the extent above shown, do now sentence him to be suspended from rank and pay for a period of six months, from such date as the Commander-in-Chief may direct.

(Signed) SHANK EMAUM, Soortes,

Sub. Major and President.

I approve the finding, and confirm the sentence of this court martial.

(Signed) THOMAS McMAHON, Lieut. Gen. and Com.-in-Chief.

Remarks by the Commander-in-Chief.—On a full review of the circumstances developed on the trial, I feel compelled to observe that I consider the sentence passed by the court to be very inadequate in the case of a native officer of great experience and long standing in the army having wilfully violated the religious customs of the country, with which he must have been thoroughly acquainted; but, taking into consideration the previous good character and long services of the prisoner, I have confirmed the award without directing a revision, in the hope that the lenity shown by the court will produce a proper effect on him, the Subadar, and not tend to mislead others belonging to the army, of any rank or religious denomination, to offend against the well known protection and attention with which the British government at all times, and under all circumstances, carefully guards the religious feelings and observances of every class of its native subjects, and those of its allies.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c

April. Mr. P. Stewart to be collector and magistrate of Poona

Mr. J. W. Langford to be sub-collector of Broach, retaining charge of his present office of acting collector of continental customs and excise.

The Hon. G. W. Anderson, Esq., to be president of Board of Education, in suc. to Hon. Sir J. W. Awdry, Knight, proceeded to Europe.

Mr. Assist. Surg. Weatherhead to succeed Assist. Surg. T. Mackenzie as civil surgeon to Residency in Persian Gulf.

Mr. A. Malet confirmed in office of political agent in Cutch.

Mr. A. Bell, confirmed in office of puisne judge of Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, and judicial commissioner for Deccan and Candesh, and Mr. R. Mills, in that of judge and session judge of Poona, and agent for Sirdars in the Deccan.

W. Escombe, Esq., to act as opium agent and superintendent of stationery, on departure of C. Sims, Esq., for Europe.

Mr. A. Remington confirmed in the office of first assistant to political commissioner for Guzerat and resident at Haroda.

Mr. P. Scott, first assistant magistrate of Poona, to have full penal powers of a magistrate in that collectorate.

Mr. H. R. Stracy confirmed in office of assistant judge and session judge at Ahmedabad.

Mr. Wm. Escombe to act as stipendiary commissioner of Court of Requests.

P. Scott, Esq., J. Gordon, Esq., and A. C. Stuart, Esq., returned to their duty in Bombay civil service.

Mr. A. C. Stuart to be third assistant to collector and magistrate of Ahmedabad.

Capt. G. G. Malet, 3d L.C., confirmed in office of superintendent and commandant of Balmeer.

Lieut. C. Cruttenden, I.N., confirmed in situation of assistant to political agent at Aden.

Capt. W. G. Duncan, 24th N.I., to be assistant to political agent in Cutch.

Mr. J. Gordon, to act as assistant judge and session judge at Surat.

J. L. Phillips, Esq., to resume charge of offices of registrar of equity and admiralty sides, prothonotary on plea side, clerk of the papers, reading clerk and keeper of the records and muniments of the Supreme Court of Judicature, and examiner to the court for the relief of insolvent debtors, from 12th April.

O. W. Ketterer, Esq., to be clerk to the Hon. Sir T. E. Perry, puisne judge of the Supreme Court, from 10th April.

Mr. W. C. Bruce, to be acting accountant general and acting revenue, judicial, and military accountant.

E. E. Elliot, Esq., to be acting civil auditor and mint master.

J. A. Shaw, Esq., to be acting post master general, giving over charge of his office of judge and session judge at Dharwar to his assistant.

Capt. H. N. Ramany, 24th N.I., to act as second assistant to political agent in Cuttewar, until further orders.

Mr. J. Woodcock, to be assistant judge and session judge at Ahmednuggur.

Mr. H. Hebbert to be assistant register of Sudder Dewannee and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut, and to continue to act as assistant judge and session judge at Tan-nah, until further orders.

Lieut. Rudd, 5th N.I., permitted to resume his appointment of assistant magistrate, commandant of Poona police corps, and superintendent of city police, from date of his return to that station.

Mr. J. W. Muspratt to act as judge and session judge of Dharwar.

John Gordon, Esq., appointed to charge of general post-office, until Mr. Shaw's arrival.

Assist. Surg. Alex. Campbell appointed surgeon to the police, surgeon to the cor-ner, and assistant civil surgeon at the presidency.

Assist. Surg. D. Costelloe to be civil surgeon at Sholapore.

Capt. R. J. Littlewood, 9th N.I., to conduct duties of post-master at Deesa, during absence of Capt. Penny on leave.

Assist. Surg. S. Sproule, M.D., appointed civil surgeon at Ahmedabad.

Charles Forbes, Esq., writer, admitted on establishment.

Astley Cooper Travers, Esq., writer, admitted on establishment.

H. L. Anderson, Esq., to be private secretary to the Hon. the Governor.

J. Gordon, Esq., to be acting deputy, civil auditor, and mint master, from date of taking charge of his office by J. Shaw, Esq., acting post-master-general.

The Hon. J. A. Dunlop to officiate as chief judge of Sudder Dewannee and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut.

Furlough.—Charles Sims, Esq., to England, for three years, for health.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

April.—The Rev. Charles Tombs (arrived at Bombay on 10th April) to be chap-lain at Sholapore.

The Rev. J. N. Allen (arrived at Bombay on 21st April) to be chaplain to the Field Force, and the Rev. C. Sandys, at present chaplain to that force, to be chap-lain at Kurrachee.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, March 13, 1841.—Lieut. R. C. Wormald to perform duties of staff officer of artillery, Poona division of army, and duties of adj. to 1st bat. artil-lery, during absence of Lieut. H. Creed, and until arrival of officer appointed to these situations.

March 22.—Cadets of Cavalry C. H. Barnswell and E. A. Hardy admitted on estab., and prom. to cornets.

Cadets of Infantry George Meyer, John Laing, and R. M. Westrop, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Mr. F. Lodwick admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

March 30.—Capt. Fraser to perform duties of deputy assist. com. general, during absence of Lieut. Hartley.

Infantry. Supernum. Lieut. Col. (Maj. Gen.) J. Morse to be colonel, v. H. Roome dec.; date 15th Jan. 1841.

March 31.—Ens. G. O. Geach, 1st Europ. regt., at his own request, transferred to 13th N.I., as junior ensign.

April 3.—2nd Lieut. H. Bell, of engineers, appointed, as a temporary measure, to act for Capt. Harrie, executive engineer in Southern Division, consequent upon appointment of Lieut. H. Munro as executive engineer in Lower Sindh.

April 5.—Lieut. Taylor to act as adj. to 5th N.I., during such time as Lieut. Deane may have charge of the regt.

April 6.—Capt. Gamp to act as interp. to H.M. 40th regt. until Ser. Capt. Adams resumes.

April 7.—Assist. Surg. A. H. Leith appointed to medical charge of political agency in Lower Sindh, subject to confirmation of Government of India.

April 9.—The promotion of Lieut. J. Ash, regt. of artillery, to lowest rank of cap-tain, his Order dated 5th March, is hereby cancelled, that officer's name having been included with those of other officers promoted, by an oversight.

Capt. J. Jackson, 25th N.I., to receive charge of treasure chest at Roze.

21st N.I. Ens. F. Cuerton to be Lieut. vice Welstead retired.

A. F. before appointed to 1st N.I., v. Cantonment.

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April 15.—Capt. Jackson, 25th N.I., appointed staff officer to force at Kotra from 9th Jan. last, until further orders.

Scinde Force.—Lieut. H. F. Valiant, H.M. 40th foot, to be brigade major to 1st infantry brigade from 15th March, v. Brown.

Lieut. E. Fanning, 1st or gren. regt. N.I., to be station staff officer at Sukkur, on departure of Brigade Major Wyllie from that station.

The services of Lieut. Sinclair, 23rd N.I., placed at disposal of political agent in Scinde, date 7th March.

Lieut. Shaw, sub-assistant commissary general, to be superintendent of bazars and police to Scinde force.

April 16.—Cadets of Infantry A. P. Barker and R. Lawrie admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Capt. W. Ward, 15th N.I., to be barrack master at presidency in suc. to Lieut. Duncan.

April 19.—Major W. Foquett, 2nd Europ. I. I., permitted to retire from service, on pay of his rank, from 1st April.

Lieut. F. M. Steer, 15th N.I., permitted to resign his commission in Hon. Company's service.

April 21.—Assist. Surg. G. M. S. Seaward, to proceed to Navaick, to officiate as civil surgeon at that station, during Assist. Surg. Watkin's absence.

Lieut. Col. Schuler, of artillery, having returned to Bombay, directed to resume his appointment as principal commissary of ordnance.

Lieut. Col. Schuler permitted to resign his situation as principal commissary of ordnance, and the following appointments are consequently made, viz.

Major Watson to be principal commissary of ordnance at presidency.

Capt. W. Webb to be senior deputy, and Capt. T. Cotgrave to be junior deputy commissary of ordnance at presidency.

Capt. E. Stanton to be agent for gun carriages, in suc. to Major Watson.

April 22.—Capt. Browne, commanding wing of 8th N.I., appointed commissariat agent at Shikarpore, pending sanction of Government.

April 26.—Surg. R. Brown, M.D., permitted to resign office of personal surgeon to Hon. the Governor, and to assume charge of his appointment as surgeon of European General Hospital.

Surg. R. Brown, M.D., directed to proceed in attendance upon Hon. the Governor to Egypt, and eventually, should it be necessary, to England; and to be considered as absent upon duty from date of his departure from Bombay.

Surg. J. Scott to act as surgeon to European General Hospital during Dr. Brown's absence on duty, or until further orders.

Brev. Capt. Stevens, 21st N.I., to act as assistant to garrison engineer at presidency, in suc. to Capt. H. N. Ramsay.

April 29.—The following officers, cadets of the session 1825, promoted to the brevet rank of capt. from the dates specified.—Lieut. Thomas Eyre, 3rd L.C., 11th March, 1841; Lieut. J. R. Hibbert, 2nd Eur. L. Inf., 31st do.; Lieut. W. G. Duncan, 24th N.I., do. do.

Head-Quarters, March 1, 1841.—Assist. Surg. T. B. Larkins to be attached to European General Hospital at presidency, and Assist. Surg. H. S. Moore to 2nd bat. artillery at ditto, until further orders.

March 6.—Assist. Surg. T. B. Larkins to proceed in medical charge of details of European and native infantry under orders for Poonah and Ahmednuggur.

March 8.—Assist. Surg. J. J. Atkinson, at present doing duty with 8th N. I., posted to 3rd Troop Horse Brigade, v. Collier prom.

March 9.—Lieut. Ravenscroft, 3rd L.C., to proceed to Balmeir for purpose of assuming command of squadron of the regt. at that station; date 16th Feb.

March 13.—The following field order by Maj. Gen. Brooks, commanding Scinde force, dated 19th Feb., confirmed:—Assist. Surg. Jephson, M.D., to proceed to Sukkur for purpose of assuming charge of appointment of deputy medical storekeeper at that station, to which he stands appointed.—Assist. Surg. Wright, doing duty with right wing 20th regt., to be attached to 25th N.I. and to proceed to join it without delay; on his departure Assist. Surg. Leith, 1st troop horse artillery, to afford medical aid to right wing 20th N.I.—Assist. Surg. Babington, attached to 1st L.C., will, on departure of Assist. Surg. Jephson, M.D., afford medical aid to 25th N.I. until arrival of Assist. Surg. Wright.

March 25.—Assist. Surg. H. S. Moore, attached to 2nd bat. of artillery, to proceed in medical charge of detachment of H. M. 18th Royal Irish Regiment under order to embark for China.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—*March 29.* Lieut. F. C. Wells, 15th N.I.;

FURLONGS, &c.

To Europe.—March 30. Ens. H. E. Patullo, 1st B. E. R., for health (to proceed from Aden).—31. Capt. E. Skipper, 7th N.I.—Assist. Surg. Mackenzie, civil surg. to Residency in Persian Gulf, for health (to proceed to Karraek).—April 16. Lieut. H. Miles, 2nd E. L. Inf., for health.—28. Lieut. Col. S. Whitehill, inv. estab., for health.—30. Lieut. F. Ayrton, artillery, for health (to proceed from Aden).—Capt. J. Wright, 8rd N.I., and Ens. J. Alexander, attached to 94th N.I., for their health.

To Deccan.—March 30. Lieut. J. C. Hartley, for health.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Feb. 23.—The following temporary arrangements confirmed;—Commander Lowe, from the *Berenice*, to command H. C. steam-vessel *Auckland*, from 18th Jan. last.—Lieut. J. A. Young, from the *Hastings*, to temporary command of H. C. steam-packet *Berenice*, from 18th Jan. last.

April.—Lieut. Hewitt app. to temporary command of the H. C. steam-vessel *Hugh Lindsay*, from 6th Feb. last.

The following promotions made, consequent on retirement of Capt. R. Moresby from the service:—Commander Robert Lloyd to be supernumerary captain.—Commander Robert Lowe to be captain, vice Moresby retired; date of com. 1st April, 1841.—Lieut. J. P. Porter to be commander, vice Lowe promoted; do.—Midshipman C. H. Berthon to be lieut., vice Porter, do.

Assist. Surg. Wooman to act as port and marine surgeon, until further orders.

Lieut. Kempthorne returned to his duty with permission of Court of Directors.

Mr. Ardaser Cursetjee to be chief engineer and inspector of machinery in Steam Factory and Foundry at Bombay.

Furloughs, &c.—Feb. 26 Lieut. A. H. Gordon, to Europe, for three years, for health.—March 5. Lieut. G. Quanborough, inv. estab. of I. N., to Malabar Coast, in extension for a further period of twelve months.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals

MARCH 31. *Countess of London*, from Liverpool.—APRIL 1. *Chas Dumerque*, from Mauritius.—2. *William Gilles*, from Liverpool.—3. Steamer *Zenobia*, from Mangalore.—4. *Acasta*, from Manila.—5. *Bucephalus*, from Greenock.—8. *Midas*, from Aden.—10. Steamer *Victoria*, from Suez, &c.; *Anne*, from Sidney; *Jude Bahmore*, from Calcutta; *Martha Ridgeway*, from Port Wellington.—12. Steam-frigate *Auckland*, from Kurrachee.—15. *William Sharples*, from Liverpool; *Caledonia*, from Calcutta; *Rothschild*, from Liverpool; *Anherst*, from China; *Emily*, from Point de Galle; *Buckinghamshire*, from London.—16. Steamer *Seaforth*, from Colombo, &c.; H. C. Schooner *Emily*, from Bushire.—17. *Amity*, from Zanzibar.—20. *Cavalier*, from Zanzibar; *Adelaide*, from Siam, &c.—21. *Donna Pascoa*, from London.—22. Steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, from Kurrachee.—24. Steamer *Indus*, from ditto; *Alexander Baring*, from London; *Harriett Scott*, from Singapore.—26. *Clarissa*, from Calcutta, &c.—27. *Good Success*, from Manila.—29.—*Calcutta*, from Stockholm, &c.—30. *Prince Albert*, from Singapore.

Departures.

APRIL 3. *Asia*, for Hong-Kong.—4. *Simplicia*, for Penang.—5. *Reliance*, for Liverpool.—6. *Shah in Shah*, for Calcutta; *Jehangheer*, for Malabar Coast, &c.—9. *Wave*, for Singapore.—10. *British Merchant*, for Liverpool.—11. *Sophia*, for Singapore.—12. Steamer *Enterprise*, for Madras and Calcutta; *Chieftain*, for Liverpool; Steamer *Indus*, for Kurrachee.—13. *Lancaster*, for Liverpool.—14. *Wild Irish Girl*, for China.—15. *Victoria*, for Singapore, &c; *Olive Branch*, for Liverpool; *Champion*, for Liverpool.—19. *Hope*, for Greenock.—20. *Corsair*, for China; *Colonel Newell*, for Malabar Coast, &c.—22. *Carnatic*, for Greenock; Steamer *Seaforth*, for Colombo.—27. Steamer *Auckland*, for Suez.—28. *Rosena*, for London; *Midas*, for London; *Le Deus*, *Clementine*, for Bourdeaux.—30. E. I. C. Schooner *Emily*, for Persian Gulph.—MAY 1. Steamer *Berenice*, for Red Sea (with overland mail).

Passengers arrived.

For *Victoria* steamer, from Red Sea, Aden, &c.: Lady and Sir Erskine Perry, Police Judge; Mrs. and Revd. Mr. Tombs; Mrs. Colonel Mameon; Mr. and Mrs. Murray; Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, B. C. S.; Mrs. Shaw; Mrs. Edwards; Miss Hodgson; Miss Elliott; Mr. Stewart, B. C. S.; Mr. Anderson Merchant; Mr. Mc. Euen; Lieut. Moore 41st. Regt.; Mr. Melhuish; Mr. Phillips; Mr. Appled; Mr. Brough; D.

Weeks, R. N.; Messrs. Wray, Snelder, Bainbridge, Lightfoot, and Fuller, Cadets.—*For Madras*: Major Stratton, M. C.; Mr. Anderson Meret; Mr. Wood.—*For Ceylon*: Mr. Campbell, Mrs. Campbell, Miss Campbell, (died at sea 2d April); Mr. Worms; Monsieur Arnaud; Monsieur L. Arnaud.—*For Singapore*: Mr. Patterson, Mrs. Patterson.—*From Aden*: 45 E. I. C. Troops.

Departure of Passengers.

Per H. C. steam-frigate *Auckland*, to Suez: The Hon. Sir J. R. Carnac, Governor of Bombay, and suite.

Freights (May 1).—To London, £4 15s.—To Liverpool, £4, 17s. 6d. to £5.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

March 10. At Bombay, Mrs. Jacob Cabral, of a son.

27. At Deesa, the lady of Lieut.-Col. D. Cunningham, 1st L. Cav., of a daughter.

April. 2. At Mazagaum, Mrs. George Smith, of a son.

3. At Bombay, the wife of Mr. J. Mathieson, of a daughter.

12. At Ahmedabad, the wife of Mr. Charles Lake, of a daughter.

16. At Ahmednugger, the lady of Lieut. B. Woosnam, Artillery, of a daughter.

17. At Rutnageree, the wife of Mr. E. A. Cabral, of a daughter.

19. At Colabah, the lady of Commander William Lowe, commanding H. C. steam-frigate *Auckland*, of a daughter.

20. Off Bombay Harbour, the lady of George H. Bainbridge, Esq., of a daughter.

22. At Belgaum, the lady of Capt. J. D. Hallett, D. A. Com. G. I. S. D., of a daughter.

— At Mazagaum, Mrs. George Smith, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 14. At Byculla, Major Cowper, H. M. 18th Royal Irish, to Annette, eldest daughter of W. Hodgson, Esq., of Houghton House, county of Cumberland.

26. At Byculla, Henry Cormack, Esq., to Eliza, daughter of Michael Remington, Esq., of Bideford, Devon, and late of Steppay Green, London.

DEATHS.

Feb. 20. Killed at the assault of Kujjuck, in Upper Scinde, Lieut. R. Creed, Bombay artillery, son of Richard Creed, Esq., of Walthamstow. He was the twin brother of Lieut. H. Creed, who so much distinguished himself at the capture of Khelat.

— Killed in action at Kujjuck, Lieut. Wm. Falconer, 2nd Gr. N. I.

March 3. At Bombay, Lieut. W. C. M. Bowen, 26th regt. N. I. His brother officers have resolved upon erecting a monument to his memory.

6. In Upper Scinde, of wounds received in the action at Kujjuck, Lieut. Col. P. P. Wilson, of the 3rd regt. L. C.

17. Suddenly, Bundka Ali Khan, Nawab of Cambay.

20. At Hyderabad, Aga Mir Mahomed Huson Shoostry.

April 2. On board the H. C. S. *Victoria*, proceeding to Bombay, Margaret Auchinleck, only surviving child of Smollet J. D. Campbell, Esq., of Ceylon.

3. At Clare Hall, Charlotte, wife of John Pyne, Esq., C. S., aged 36.

5. At Mhow, George M'Dowall, only son of Capt. Geo. C. Stockley, 7th N. I.

7. At the European Gen. Hospital, Mr. Thomas Moss, engineer, aged 38.

9. At Parell, Mr. S. Clackar, engineer, aged 32.

19. At Mazagaum, Capt. J. Keys, late of the ship *Farul Rubay* aged 50.

Ceylon.

THE NEW GOVERNOR.

Colombo, April 5, 1841.—Whereas his Exc. Lieut. Gen. Sir Colin Campbell, K. C. B., hath been appointed by her Majesty to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the island of Ceylon and its dependencies; it is therefore hereby proclaimed, that his Exc. Lieut. Gen. Sir Colin Campbell, on the day of the date hereof, assumed the said office, and took the oaths prescribed; and all persons are hereby required to take notice accordingly.

The following officers have been appointed to the personal staff of his Exc. Sir Colin Campbell, K. C. B., until further orders.

Lieut. A. W. Campbell, 14th regt., assistant military secretary.

Lieut. the Hon. Francis Villiers, 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, aide-de-camp to the lieut. general.

Lieut. George Maclean, Royal Artillery, aide-de-camp to the Governor.

Lieut. A. W. Campbell, 14th regt., aide-de-camp to the Governor.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

March 2. J. G. Layard, Esq., confirmed in his present acting appointment as assistant at Kandy to Government agent for Central Province.

24. The Hon. P. Anstruther, colonial secretary, and the Hon. Henry Wright, auditor-general, sworn in members of Executive Council.

27. George Lee, Esq., resumed his office of postmaster-general on 16th March.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Capt. W. Fisher, 95th Foot, to act as staff officer at Kandy.

Capt. G. Cochrane, Ceylon Rifle Regt., to be commandant of Jaffna.

2nd-Lieut. A. Watson, Ceylon Rifle Regt., to act as qu. master.

Furloughs to Europe.—Capts. J. Wilson and M. Geale, 90th L. Inf., on sick leave; Capt. C. A. Brooke, 95th F., on private affairs; Capt. H. A. Atchison, Ceylon Rifle Regt., on sick leave; Brev. Major Walleth, do., on private affairs; Capt. Roddy, do., on do.; Qu. Mast. J. Black, do., on do.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Colombo.—Feb. 19. *Brigand*, from Macao and Point de Galle (for Bombay); *Iris*, from London and Madeira; *Memnon*, from Bombay.—20. *Pandora*, from Liverpool and Cape.—23. *Atlas*, from Madras and Alleppey.—24. *Emily*, from Llanelli.—March 2. *Sovereign*, from Bombay.—3. *Egyptian*, from Hobart Town.—9. *Ceylon Island*, from Bombay.—15. *Persia*, from London.

Departures from ditto.—Feb. 23. *Alexander Robertson*, for London.—24. *Memnon*, for Bombay.—28. *Atlas*, for London.—March 1. *Rosalind*, from London.—14. *Woolington*, for London.—17. *Emily*, for Bombay.

BIRTHS.

April 3. At Newpark, the wife of Capt. Park, of twins (sons).

4. At Kandy, the wife of the Rev. William Oakley, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

April 3. At Colombo, Peter Henry Leebrugget, Esq., of Jaffna, to Miss Harriet De Vos.

DEATHS.

Jan 11. At Colombo, Capt. G. A. W. Wallace, of the late ship *Lady Wallace*, and brother of Sir J. Wallace, Bart., of Craigie.

18. At Cotta, Mr. Thomas Nelson, late of Madras, aged 78.

Lately. Near Nuweria Elia, Mr. E. G. Munro, formerly of Bombay. He was killed accidentally by a musket ball fired at a buffalo.

Penang, Singapore, &c.

APPOINTMENT.

Dec. 5. Mons. Eugene Chaigneau to be French Consul at Singapore.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Singapore.—Previous to Feb. 18. *Vanguard*, from London; *Falcon* and *Eliza*, both from Calcutta; *Swift*, from Malacca; *Orion*, from Batavia; *Lord Western*, from Penang; *Eden*, from N.S. Wales; *Frederick Hull*, from Cape; *Cornmandel*, from New Zealand.

Departures from ditto.—Previous to Feb. 18. *Flora Kerr*, for Cork.—*Nerva*, for London; *Syph*, *Eliza*, *Laladans*, *Fulton*, and *William*, all for China.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 17. At Penang, the lady of George Stuart, Esq., of a daughter.

Jan. 17. At Singapore, Mrs. Burrows, of a daughter.

24. At Malacca, the lady of Thomas Oxley, Esq., resident assistant surgeon, of a daughter.

25. At Singapore, the lady of Dr. Montgomerie, of a son.

Feb. 1. At Singapore, Mrs. William Rodyk, of a daughter.

16. At Singapore, Mrs. Anchant, of a daughter.

March 11. At Suffolk Park, the lady of the Hon. J. W. Salmond, resident councillor of this settlement, of a son and heir.

MARRIAGE.

Feb. 18. At Singapore, Capt. C. M. Crisp, commander of the barge *Colonel Burney*, to Judith Emma, second daughter of the late Capt. W. M. Wyatt.

DEATHS.

Jan. 19. At Malacca, Jane, wife of J. B. Westerhout, Esq., aged 34.

21. At Singapore, Mr. A. T. Fransiz, aged 45.

26. At Malacca, Petronella, lady of Louis Neulronner, Esq., aged 31.

Feb. 25. At Malacca, Assist. Surg. William Shedden, 8th Regt. Madras N.I.

Dutch India.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Batavia.—Previous to Jan. 9. *Latitia*, and *Canopus*, both from Liverpool; *Waterloo*, from Adelaide (for Cowes); *Tuscan*, and *Sydney*, both from N. S. Wales; *Philantropie*, from Sandwich Islands.

Departures from ditto.—Previous to Jan. 12. *Surrey*, for London; *Canopus*, for Singapore; *Sydney*, for Sourabaya and England.

China, &c.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Macao.—Previous to Feb. 8. *Folkstone*, and *Lloyds*, both from London; *Chebar*, from Liverpool and Singapore; *Kington*, from Bombay; *Clifford*, *Francis*, *Smith*, and *Favorite*, all from Manila; *Sanderson*, *Black Swan*, and *Gunga*, all from Singapore; H. M. brig *Columbine*, from Chusan; *Ernaud*, from Calcutta and Singapore; *Harlequin*, from San Blas.

BIRTH.

Jan. 23. At Manila, the lady of Adolph Barrott, Esq., council general of France in the Philippine Islands and Indo China, of a son and heir.

DEATH.

Lately. At Chusan, Mr. Porter, purser of H. M. S. *Blonde*.

Mauritius.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Previous to Feb. 12. *Duke of Norfolk*, and *Planet*, both from Bordeaux; *Taken*, and *Deemster*, both from Cape; *Eugenie*, from St. Helena; *Mary Campbell*, from Greenock; *Alcide*, from Bourbon.

Departures.—Previous to Feb. 13. *Cecilia*, and *Charles Dumerque*, both for Bombay; *Olivia*, *John Heyes*, *Enterprise*, *Janet*, *Abbotsford*, and *Washington*, all for Calcutta; *Constance*, for Pondicherry; *Ganges*, and *Harrison*, both for Madras; *Argo*, for Chusan.

BIRTH.

Lately. The lady of Capt. J. R. Heyland, 35th regt., of a son.

DEATH.

Lately. Paymaster Wadson, of the 18th regt. of Foot.

Cape of Good Hope.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in Table Bay.—Previous to March 18. *Worcester*, *Rockcliffe*, *Greyhound*, and *George the IVth*, all from London; *Lintin*, and *Orestes*, both from Liverpool; *Rapid*, from Llanelly; *Proserpine* steamer, from St. Helena; U.S.S. *Boston* (22 guns), from Rio de Janeiro (for China); *Apprentice*, from do.; *Cookson*, from New-castle; *Sandade*, from coast of Brazil; *Louisa*, from Lambert's Bay.

Departures from ditto.—Previous to March 15. *Mary Gray*, for Sydney; *Briton*, to Sealing; *Henry*, for Swan River, *Amwell*, and *Rapid*, both for Mauritius; *Hilda*, and *Martina*, both for Batavia; *Lintin*, for Bombay; *Worcester*, for Madras and Bengal; *Queen Victoria*, *Conch*, and *Gratitude*, for Algoa Bay; Russian ship *Abbo*, for Kamschatka; *Hero*, for Port Natal; *Susan Crisp*, for Simon's Bay; *Margaret Hardy*, and *Rockcliffe*, both for Ceylon; *Greyhound*, for China.

Arrivals in Simon's Bay.—Previous to March 17.—*Susan Crisp*, from Table Bay; H.M.S. *Camelion*, from Rio de Janeiro; *George*, from London and do.

Departure from ditto.—March 1. *Duncan*, for Hobart Town.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 19. At Clanwilliam, the lady of John van Ryneveld, Esq., of a son.

26. In Cape Town, Mrs. Rodam, of a son.

March 6. Mrs. John Blore, jun., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

Feb. 11. At Caledon, Edwin Cheere Emmett, Esq., eldest son of Capt. E. C. Emmett, to Miss J. C. Keyter, third daughter of A. P. Keyter, Esq., J.P., Caledon.

DEATHS.

Feb. 23. John Harry, son of John Boys, Esq., late captain 75th regt., aged 6 years.

28. At Klip Fontein, Sarah, wife of Mr. Samuel Burrell, aged 50.

29. At Graham's Town, Robert Norris, Esq., of Quagga's Vlukte, Uitenhage.

March 4. Mr. James Henry Morland, aged 46.

LONDON GAZETTES.

May 7.

Admiralty, May 6, 1841.

Despatches were this day received at this office from Commodore Sir J. J. G. Bremer, C.B., addressed to R. More O'Ferrall, Esq., of which the following are copies or extracts:—

Welllesley, close off Anunghoy, Jan. 7, 1841.

"Sir: My last hasty despatch will have informed their lordships, that it was my intention to commence the attack on the forts of the Bocca Tigris, by the destruction of Chuenpee and Tycocktow, this day."

[The remainder of this despatch is already given, in p. 30, except that the two concluding paragraphs are expressed in the third person instead of the first.]

Welllesley, off Anunghoy, Jan. 9, 1841.

"Sir: In continuation of the detail of operations, I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that yesterday morning I moved forward towards the forts of Wangtong and Anunghoy. A Chinese, a civilian, had been saved from drowning by the *Louisa* cutter, and I liberated him, sending by his hands a letter to the Admiral, in which I explained the usages of war amongst European nations with regard to flags of truce, sparing the lives of prisoners, and of an enemy yielding, and that the striking of flags signified submission, and always led to a cessation of hostility by surrender; and also that I had yesterday liberated upwards of one hundred prisoners who had laid down their arms.

"The plan of attack was laid, and would have commenced seriously in a few moments, when I was surprised to see the flags and banners of the forts hauled down, and a boat with a flag of truce coming out; it contained a letter from the admiral, requesting a suspension of hostilities until a communication could be made to the imperial commissioner at Canton. On consulting her Majesty's plenipotentiary, we were of opinion that it would be advisable to comply with this request, in the sincere hope that negotiations would prevent a further conflict. Three days have, therefore, been given for this purpose.

"The plenipotentiary renewed the offer of terms which he has forwarded to her Majesty's Government, and it will be a source of infinite gratification to me to find that they are accepted.

"I have, &c. J. J. GORDON BREMER,

Commodore of the First Class, Commander-in-Chief."

"R. More O'Ferrall, Esq., M. P., Admiralty."

[Then follows the report of Major Pratt, dated 8th January, with the list of casualties and return of ordnance; and the report of Capt. Scott, the same date; already inserted in pp. 31—33.]

May 14.

Admiralty, May 12.

Despatches were yesterday received at this office from Commodore Sir J. J. G. Bremer, C.B., addressed to R. More O'Ferrall, Esq., of which the following are copies:—

"H.M. Ship *Wellesley*, off Anunghoy, January 18, 1841.

"Sir: I have the honour to forward, for their lordships' information, copy of an amended return of ordnance captured, on the 7th inst., at Chuenpee and Tycocktow, by which they will perceive that two eight-and-a-half-inch howitzers were taken; they are nearly like the new pattern eight-inch howitzer now in use in our service.

"The examination of the intrenchments and field batteries, in front of the position of Chuenpee, has caused me much surprise; they display considerable science, and are so formidable, that they must have cost us many men to carry, if the Chinese had not been forced from them by shells, with which they are entirely unacquainted.

"I beg to acquaint their lordships, that Lieut. Bingham, senior of *Modeste*, received a most severe and painful wound (fracture of the leg, in blowing up the fort of Tycocktow), which will cause his loss to the service for some time. Mr. Arthur Vyner, mate of the *Blenheim*, is also suffering much, but is not in any danger; he was blown up by the springing of one of the enemy's mines. I beg to recommend these officers and Lieut. Watson, senior of *Calliope* (who was employed in that ship's boats), and Lieut. Harrison, and Mr. Edwards, mate of the *Larne* (employed in the destruction of the junks), to their lordships' notice.

"I avail myself of this occasion to express my hope that their lordships may be pleased to bestow some mark of their favour on Capt. Ellis, Royal Marines, of this ship: this meritorious old officer was in Sir Robert Calder's action at Trafalgar; in the *Potomac*, and in very many other brilliant affairs. The order which he established in the battalion of Royal Marines, and the gallantry with which he led the advance of the force on the 7th, were such as to entitle him to my thanks and admiration, and I venture to recommend him to their lordships accordingly.

"I have, &c., J. J. G. BREMER,

Commodore First Class, and Commander-in-Chief."

"To R. More O'Ferrall, Esq., Admiralty."

Amended Return of Ordnance mounted on the Forts and Intrenchments at Chuenpee, when stormed and captured on the 7th of January.

Upper fort, 9 iron guns; lower fort, 12 iron guns; in the intrenchments, 16 iron guns: total mounted, 44. Iron guns not mounted, 38. Total, 82.

The guns in the forts were nearly of the same calibre as the British 18-pounders and 12-pounders; those in the intrenchments, 6-pounders. They were all rendered unserviceable, and the magazines destroyed.

Taken by *Samarang* from the wreck of the junks, 2 brass eight-and-half-inch howitzers. On Tycocktow, 25 iron guns. In the junks, 82 iron and brass guns,—junks destroyed. Total, 109.

Recapitulation.—Chuenpee and its dependencies, 89; howitzers, 2. Tycocktow, 25. In the junks, 82. Grand total, 191.

“ *Calliope*, January 23, 1841, Macao Roads.

“ Sir: The *Calliope* having been detached with the advanced squadron, the accompanying copy of a letter from Capt. Herbert did not reach me until after my last despatch was closed. I seize, with infinite pleasure, on the first opportunity to lay it before their lordships, and to assure them that the service therein-mentioned was admirably performed, and the officer conducting it worthy of their notice.

“ I have, &c., J. J. GORDON BREMER,
Commodore First Class, Commander-in-Chief.”

“ To Lt. More O’Ferrall, Esq., &c., Admiralty.”

“ Her Majesty’s Ship *Calliope*, Chuenpee, China, Jan. 7, 1841.

“ Sir: You witnessed the manner the ships* you did me the honour to place under my orders took up their position within pistol-shot of the batteries of Chuenpee, the rapidity with which they were silenced, and the union-jack hoisted in the forts, and how nobly they were stormed on the land side by our gallant troops (land forces and marines). This service performed, the war junks, agreeably to your orders, were my next object, and I directed the steamers, assisted by the boats of the ships under my orders, to their attack; but, from the shallowness of the water, the *Nemesis* and boats could be only employed; they were so efficiently conducted, and from their fire soon caused the crews of the junks to desert them, succeeded in capturing ten out of thirteen. The admiral’s junk was blown up by a rocket from the *Nemesis*, thus crippling the naval armament of the Chinese in this quarter.

“ This part of the force operating against the enemy was most ably and efficiently conducted by Commander Belcher, of the *Sulphur*, showing to every advantage the powerful force of this description of war-steamer, combining, as she does, a commanding armament with light draught of water. He speaks in terms of high commendation of Lieut. Kellett, of the *Starling*, conducting the *Queen* steamer, assisted by Mr. Crouch, gunnery mate of the *Wellfleet*, and has expressed his high admiration of the most gallant manner in which the boats of the *Calliope* and *Larne* passed on to a very impressive attack on the war junks to the northward of the *Nemesis*, which he found, on coming up, in the possession of a scaman, each as prize-masters, reflecting great credit on Lieuts. Watson, of the *Calliope*, and Harrison, of the *Larne*, assisted by five mates (Messrs. Duly, St. Leger, Rivers, and Egerton, of the *Calliope*, and Mr. Rowland Edwards, of the *Larne*).

“ From the vessels being captured in a narrow channel, and close to the villages, the ebb tide running strong, with an imperfect knowledge of the channel, Commander Belcher considered it too great a risk to wait the uncertainty of getting the junks out of the different positions in which they were taken, and gave directions for their being destroyed.

“ To Commanders Blake and Warren, of the *Larne* and *Hyacinth*, my best thanks are due for their co-operation, as well as to all employed on this occasion.

“ I have the honour, &c., T. HANNAH, Captain.”

“ To Commodore Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, Knt., C.B.,
Commander-in-Chief, &c.”

* “ *Calliope*, *Larne*, *Hyacinth*, and steamers *Queen*, *Madagascar*, *Enterprise*.”

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

LAW.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, May 10.

Richetta v. The East India Company.—This was an action brought against the defendants, as trustees and managers of a fund entitled the Civil Service Annuity Fund, established at Calcutta in 1824, by the civil officers of the Company, and out of subscriptions paid by them to the fund from their emoluments whilst upon full pay. The plaintiff, who was a civil officer of the Company, and had been a regular contributor to the fund, received the retired allowance for four years up to 1831, but the defendants refused to pay it for the following years, upon the ground that he had been removed from his office for misconduct in his official duties as resident at Lucknow.

Lord Denman now delivered the judgment of the Court, which was to the effect, that whatever may be otherwise the value of the objections made by the defendants, their conduct had precluded them from taking advantage thereof; that the retirement of the plaintiff from the active service of the Company was perfectly regular, and the defendants had themselves continued to pay him the superannuation allowance during the time at which the inquiry was going on, of which they had full knowledge, although, whether the plaintiff had such information or not, was a matter of doubt. With regard to the particular form of the action, that for money had and received, the Court was also of opinion that the defence of the Company had failed. The fund had been formed with their knowledge, and under their sanction and approval. They actually furnished the subscriptions by deducting them from the current pay of the officers; and their own sub-treasurer, through whom the whole of the sums were contributed to the fund, and redrawn for the benefit of the annuitants, was the treasurer of the fund. The accounts of the Company showed that they had received a large sum in gross upon account of the annuitants, and gave each individual credit for the sum to which he was separately entitled; and amongst the entries so made was one of Rs. 10,000 to the credit of the plaintiff himself. The Company, in fact, had acted as bankers to the whole body of the retired officers, as well as to each individual, and paid and received the money as the agent of each. The judgment of the Court was therefore delivered in favour of the plaintiff.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

This Society held its eighteenth anniversary meeting on the 8th of May; the Right Honourable C. W. Williams Wynn, M.P., the president, in the chair. A large number of the members were present; amongst them were the Rt. Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart.; Sir James Law Lushington; Sir Robert Campbell, Bart.; Sir Joseph O'Halloran; Sir Charles Malcolm; the Right Hon. Holt Mackenzie; Sir Herbert Compton; Sir George Staunton, Bart., M.P.; Colonel Sykes; General Goodfellow; and several Directors of the East-India Company.

The honorary secretary read the Annual Report of the Council on the proceedings of the Society, and its present condition. The council had great satisfaction in announcing, that his Royal Highness Prince Albert had been graciously pleased to become a vice-patron of the Society; and also a contributing member to it, and to the Oriental Translation Fund. The Society had sustained considerable loss by deaths, thirteen of the members having departed this life since the last annual meeting. Of these, none claimed the tribute of a grateful notice more than the late Major-General Sir Henry Worsley, G.C.B., who had so munificently presented £1,100 to the Society for the promotion of its objects; to mark which liberality, a marble bust of Sir Henry had been subscribed for among the members, and now stood in the Society's room, a fit companion to that of the founder of the institution, the late Mr. Colebrooke. A brief memoir of the life of Sir Henry Worsley was then given. The

Report stated that the number of elections into the Society had been fewer during the past year than in preceding years; and expressed the hope of the council that, in consideration of the value of the services which the Society is capable of rendering to the best interests of India, and the interesting nature of its proceedings and objects to all persons connected with our Eastern possessions, or engaged in Oriental researches, it would meet with more extended support in future years. The necessity for economy had often cramped the exertions of the council, and had prevented them from offering for the use of all who take an interest in Indian matters, a more extensive library and a larger museum than the Society now possessed; both of which, nevertheless, were at the present time of considerable extent, and comprised much that was valuable and unique. This regard to economy had also prevented the council from printing more than one number of the Society's Journal during the year; the printing of another volume had, however, been commenced. The Society's library had received many valuable accessions during the year, particularly that of the "Manning Collection" of Chinese books, presented by the representatives of the late Thomas Manning, Esq. The Report then stated that the Committee of Commerce and Agriculture of the Society had ceased to exist as a distinct branch of the Society, but its operations would be continued by the council. Several papers of value, in relation to the commerce and productions of India, had been printed and published by the committee; and an impulse had been given to similar investigations. The East-India Company had considered the objects for which the committee had been formed so important, as to institute a separate department, under their own control, for that end; and had selected Dr. Royle, the late secretary to the committee, to conduct its details: so that the objects of the committee would now be worked out under the most favourable auspices.

The Report then noticed the proceedings of the committee of the Oriental Translation Fund. The committee had printed two works since the last annual meeting of the Society, namely, the "History of the Mahomedan Dynasties in Spain, from the text of Al-Makkari," translated from the Arabic by Don Pascual de Gayangos; and "Masudi's Meadows of Gold and Mines of Pearls," also from the Arabic, by Dr. A. Sprenger. In the preface to the latter work, the translator justly styles Masudi the Herodotus of the Arabs. The work of Al-Makkari contains a full account of the conquest of Spain by the Arabs, and of their wars with the Christians; it gives ample details of their manners, trade, agriculture, commerce, and civil and religious institutions as well as the sciences cultivated by them: in short, it affords a complete history of Moorish Spain, from the conquest of that country by Táruk, in the year 711, to the taking of Grenada in 1492. The volume now presented to the public through the medium of the Fund extends to nearly seven hundred pages in quarto; and is enriched with numerous critical and explanatory notes by the learned translator, derived principally from original sources, by which the deficiencies common to Arabian authors have been supplied, and the interest and value of the translation greatly enhanced. Of the works in the course of printing under the auspices of the Fund, Baron MacGuckin de Slane's English translation of Ibn Khallikan's "Illustrious Men of Islám" approaches nearest to completion. The printing of the *Dabistan* was commenced, and before the close of another year would most probably be completed. This work gives a curious and interesting account of ancient religious creeds and sects; the translation from the Persian was originally commenced by D. Shea, Esq., deceased, and is now being continued by Capt. A. Troyer, of Paris. A translation of the *Jam al Tawarikh*, by W. H. Morley, Esq., a member of the committee, is in progress. This celebrated Persian work of Rashid al-din gives a copious account of the origin of the Turks; the reigns of Changiz Khán and his descendants, to the author's own time; an abridged history of the prophets, Mahommed and the Khalifas, to the year of the Híjra 700; a chronicle of the Jewish and Christian princes; and an interesting geographical and historical description of the various countries of the earth. The translation will comprise the whole work; as, fortunately, the long-lost portions have been discovered, by remarkable coincidences, since

1898, in separate collections of Oriental MSS. in London, by Mr. Morley and Professor Duncan Forbes: the greater portion of the long-lost books was discovered by Mr. Forbes Falconer, in the library of the East-India Company. Its publication will be hailed with gratification by every lover of Oriental literature; and must redound to the reputation of the translator, and even to the credit of the country itself. The Report then stated that the third volume of Professor Flügel's edition and Latin translation of the extensive Bibliographical and Biographical Dictionary, in Arabic, of Haji Khalfā, is nearly completed. Professor Julien's translation of the *Li-Ki*, a Chinese work on moral and ceremonial law, attributed to Confucius, is in the press; likewise, a further portion of Makrizi's History of Egypt, translated by M. Quatremère. Among the works in the course of translation for the committee were, the *Nishan-i-Haidari*, a history of Mysore during the reign of Hyder Ali and his son Tipu, by Colonel W. Miles; a long-lost work of Eusebius, called the "Divine Manifestations," by Professor Lee; and the *Kitab al Yamani*, by the secretary to the committee, the Rev. James Reynolds. The progress of the latter work has been a good deal retarded by the difficulties which it presents to the translator. In this respect, the work might be classed with the *Timur*, of Arabshah, or the *Makāmāt*, of Huriri. It relates to the popular Mahomedan hero Mahmūd, of Ghazna, and his conquests in Hindustan. The works already printed at the expense of the Fund amount to fifty-six; and the committee, while gratefully acknowledging the munificent support they have received, expressed their regret that the list of their subscribers should not comprise a number more adequate to the claims upon their patronage and aid: they hoped, nevertheless, to be enabled long to foster and encourage pursuits so especially gratifying to those who engage in them, and which could not fail, ultimately, to exert a beneficial influence over literature in general.

As connected closely with the objects of the Society, the council deemed it their duty to bring to the knowledge of the members the recent institution of the "Oriental Text Fund;" formed for the purpose of printing esteemed Oriental works in their original languages, to be afterwards disposed of at a moderate charge to students; thereby to encourage Oriental studies, and, at the same time, to preserve and disseminate, by means of the press, valuable works now in MS. difficult of access, by reason of their cost and scarcity; and requiring much careful collation. A commencement had been made; and three original works were now in the course of printing.

The Report of the auditors of the financial accounts of the Society was then read; by which it appeared that the expenditure of the Society during the last year had been £1,084. 13s. 9d., leaving a balance in hand, at the end of 1840, of £336. 7s. 4d. From a consideration of the estimate of receipts for the current year, the auditors were induced to advise that the same rigid economy as had prevailed for the last four years should not be departed from; and called upon the members to exert themselves to promote a fresh accession of new associates, as the best means of insuring the permanent stability of the institution.

The thanks of the Society were unanimously voted to the auditors for their services; and their Report, together with that of the council, was received, and ordered to be printed.

On the thanks of the Society being voted to the council, Mr. Wynn, as president, rose to acknowledge the vote; and observed that the difficulty he had in rising (in consequence of a rheumatic affection under which he laboured) would be the best excuse he could make for his having tendered his resignation of the office which he had had the honour to hold under the Society for eighteen years. He had often regretted that the state of his health should have prevented him from giving a more regular attendance at the Society's meetings; and he felt that it would be for the interest of the Society that he should resign the office into other and more efficient hands. At the time he was originally placed in the chair, he had the honour of being President of the Board of Control; and having the interests of India, as connected

with this country, warmly at heart, he willingly accepted the presidentship of a society founded for the express object of making us better acquainted with all that concerned that empire. He was further gratified when his Majesty, George IV., consented to become the patron of the Society, who himself suggested that the President of the Board of Control should be, *ex officio*, a vice-patron of the Royal Asiatic Society. In looking at the progress of the Society since that period, he could not but flatter himself that its institution had greatly aided in inducing a curiosity and attention in the public mind on Eastern matters. The right hon. gentleman then referred to the tardy debt of justice which this country would pay to India in the equalization of the sugar duties, and remarked, that after we had sacrificed many of the native manufactures of India by the greater cheapness of our own, it was but fair we should give India a chance of more freely and advantageously disposing of the produce of her own soil in this country. He hailed it as the dawn of a better system, which would not fail to work for the benefit of both countries. As regarded the condition of the Society, he lamented that they had not a surplus income, and that it was necessary to restrict the expenditure for printing the Society's Journal within very narrow limits. He regretted also to perceive a paucity of literary contributions; which could not be attributed to any defect in the management of the Society, when they considered that the most gifted Oriental scholar in Europe, Professor Wilson, held the office of its director. Public estimation could scarcely be hoped for if the Society did not continue to give evidence of the extended utility of its labours. His parting advice on quitting the chair would be, that every member should exert himself to add numbers to the Society, and that the Society, as a body, should never relax in its endeavours to deserve well of the public. He understood that the name of a nobleman would be proposed to succeed him in the chair, than whom no individual could be better qualified, as well by his high station, as by his acquirements in Oriental literature. He assured the meeting that his last wish, on giving up his office, was for the prosperity, the eminence, and the permanency of the Society.

Sir George Staunton warmly eulogised the services Mr. Wynn had rendered the Society during his presidentship. He was sure that the Society at large would be equally sorry with the council at losing them; and although the council at first hesitated to receive Mr. Wynn's retirement, they ultimately considered it would be but an ungrateful return for benefits received to press his continuance in the office when the state of his health rendered his attendance upon it painful. After touching upon the present position of the Society, and the zeal its respected president had ever evinced in promoting its welfare, he moved that the special thanks of the Society be voted to him for his past services.

The motion was seconded by Professor Wilson, and carried unanimously.

Sir Gore Ouseley, after expressing his deep regret at the circumstances which had led to Mr. Wynn's retirement, proposed the Earl of Munster to succeed that gentleman; and felt assured that the confidence of the Society would not be misplaced in electing the nobleman he had named, who had, from his earliest years, shown a great predilection for Oriental studies; had been in India; and had acquired a high degree of knowledge relating to the East. Seconded by Sir James Law Lushington, and carried by acclamation.

Professor Wilson stated that, as a vacancy had been made in the number of vice-presidents, it became necessary to choose another; but they need be at no loss; he begged to propose the Honourable Mountstuart Elphinstone, a gentleman who was well known to them, and who, by the kindness of his nature, his great talents, and his intimate acquaintance with Indian affairs, would do honour to the office. Carried unanimously.

The thanks of the Society were afterwards unanimously voted to the director, vice-presidents, honorary secretary, treasurer, and librarian of the Society, respectively.

A ballot then took place for eight new members of the council; and the following gentlemen were proposed and elected: The Right Hon. Sir Charles E. Grey, M. P.; the Right Hon. Holt Mackenzie; Sir Herbert Compton; Colonel Barnewall; N.

Bland, Esq. ; Thos. Newnham, Esq. ; Louis Hayes Petit, Esq. ; and the Rev. T. Robinson.

A large party of the members and their friends dined together in the evening, at the Thatched House Tavern.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The East-India and China Association having renewed their memorial to the Lords of the Treasury on the subject of the optional payment of letters between this country and India, their lordships have directed the Postmaster-General to carry the arrangements proposed by the East-India Company, in the following letter from Mr. Melvill to the Secretary to the India Board, into effect —

“ East-India House, March 11, 1841.

“ Sir : I have laid before the Court of Directors of the East-India Company your letter of the 3rd inst., and the enclosed correspondence relative to the optional prepayment of letters passing between the United Kingdom and India *via* Gibraltar and Falmouth, respecting which the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India are desirous of ascertaining the Court's opinion. The Court direct me to state in reply, that considering the proposed arrangement as one calculated to promote the convenience of the public in both countries, they are willing to facilitate its introduction, and accordingly to give orders for the collection in India, on behalf of her Majesty's Government, of the postage due both on unpaid letters posted in the United Kingdom and on letters for this country prepaid in India, and for the remittance to England of the amount collected by bills in favour of her Majesty's Postmaster-General, in the manner already adopted with respect to the postage levied on letters passing between India and places in the Red Sea or Persian Gulf, &c. The scale of rates authorized by the Lords of the Treasury for the collection of the postage on the last-mentioned description of letters may, it is presumed, be applied to all letters on which postage may hereafter be levied in India on behalf of her Majesty's Government. The Court will also take care to transmit to India any communication which may be considered necessary for the information of the Indian postmasters in the collection of the postage, and they would suggest, with the view of insuring the well-working of the new system, that detailed directions on the subject should be drawn up at the General Post-office here, and that the proposed arrangement should not be carried into effect without giving due notice to the authorities in India, and allowing time for the requisite preparations there.”

The Senatus Academicus of the University of Edinburgh has conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine on Mr. McCosh, of the Bengal medical service.

On the 2nd June, a ballot was taken at the East-India House for the election of a Director in the room of Mr. Neil Benjamin Edmonstone, deceased. At the close of the day the scrutineers reported that the election had fallen on Maj. Gen. Archibald Robertson.

Rear-Admiral Sir William Parker, K.C.B., the new Commander-in-Chief on the East-India station, with his flag-lieutenant and secretary, as well as Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., appointed chief commissioner for the settlement of China affairs, have embarked in the *Great Liverpool* steamer for Alexandria. Major Malcolm, of the 3rd Light Dragoons accompanies Sir Henry Pottinger to China as his official assistant.

A printed letter addressed to the Court of Directors, dated, “ Madras, March 1841,” is in circulation, the object of which is to urge the injustice and impolicy of excluding the European non-commissioned officers of the Company's army from the chance of a commission. The writer (who appears to be one of the excluded) observes that even the British army, which certainly is the most aristocratic in its

officering of any in the world, though heretofore most rigidly exclusive as regards the inferior grades, has of late years been regulated on a more liberal principle, since a large number of commissions have been annually conferred by Lord Hill on deserving non-commissioned officers, and indeed the *Gazettes* of the last two months contain the names of no less than eleven individuals so promoted. All he asks is the "throwing open a few unattached commissions, annually, to the most deserving of the warrant and non-commissioned officers, and render them eligible to such staff situations as they may be found qualified to fill—their employment in such situation to depend, however, entirely on their own professional acquirements, as also a knowledge of the Native languages in those appointments wherein the like knowledge is at present called for."

The Court of Directors of the East-India Company have given notice (May 19), that the rate of exchange at which they will receive cash for bills on Bengal will, from the present date, and until further notice, be 1s. 10d. the Company's rupee, and for bills on Madras and Bombay 1s. 10½d. the Company's rupee.

From a return moved for by Mr. Herries, it appears that the total sum which had been expended by the East-India Company on account of the expedition against China, to be repaid by her Majesty's government, at the latest period for which the same can be ascertained, was £625,203, of which £150,000 has already been paid.

The East-India Company have granted 50*l.* to the Royal Naval School at Camberwell, in addition to a former grant of 100*l.* to the Building Fund of that institution.

Major Crawford Hagart, deputy adjt.-general of the Bombay army, has been permitted by her Majesty to accept and wear the insignia of the 3rd class of the Order of the Dooranee Empire, which H. M. Shah Shoojah, has been pleased to confer upon him, in approbation of his services in Candahar, Cabool, and at the capture of the fortress of Ghuznee.

By an order of her Majesty in Council, the duties now levied at the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, and Australia, upon articles the produce and manufacture of the British possessions in India, are to be reduced or altered to the same rates as are now imposed upon similar articles the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of other British possessions.

The Queen has been pleased to make the following appointments:—C. J. Barnett, Esq., to be consul-general in Egypt; date 11th May.—Niven Moore, Esq., to be consul at Aleppo; N. W. Werry, Esq., to be consul at Bierout; and Richard Wood, Esq., to be consul at Damascus; date 15th May.

Alexander Shepherd, Esq., has been appointed treasurer of the colony of New Zealand, and Thomas Welch, Esq., attorney-general of Van Diemen's Land.

HON. E. I. COMPANY'S SERVICE.

ECCLIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

The Reverends R. Panting, M. A., R. M. Price, B. A., J. Spencer, B. A., and A. Garstin, to be assistant chaplains on the Bengal establishment.

The Reverends C. Tombs, M. A., and T. J. Hogg, B. A., to be assistant ditto on the Bombay establishment.

RETIREMENTS, &c. IN ENGLAND.

Bengal Establishment.

Retired.—Messrs. Hugh Fraser, sen., and Wm. Wilkinson, senior merchants (upon the Annuity Fund).—The Rev. Charles Parker, A. M., chaplain, from 27th Oct. 1840.—1st Lieut. K. J. White, artillery, from 29th July 1840.—Major G. H. Johnstone, inv. estab., from 31st March 1841.—Mate J. H. M'Clintock, pilot service, from 14th Dec. 1840.

Resigned.—Mr. Richard Woodward, senior merchant, from 1st Jan. 1841.—Mr. R. B. W. Ramsay, writer, from 23rd Dec. 1840.—Sir C. M. Ochterlony, Bart., writer, from 20th Jan. 1841.

Madras Establishment.

Retired.—Major W. S. Bury, 2d L. C., from 14th Jan. 1841.—Capt. H. Vanderzee, 27th N.I., from 6th April, 1841.

Resigned.—Assist. Surg. Francis Wakefield, from 16th March, 1841.

Names removed from Army List.—Capt. F. A. Humfrefreys, 8th L. C.—Lieut. G. B. Stevens, 21st N.I., from 1st Feb. 1841.

Name struck off.—Veterinary Surg. M. W. Lloyd.

Bombay Establishment.

Retired.—Lieut. Alfred Welstead, 21st N.I., from 17th Dec. 1840.

Resigned.—Mr. J. H. Bainbridge, senior merchant, from 6th Jan. 1841.—Mr. J. H. F. Stewart, writer, from 25th Jan. 1841.—2d Lieut. H. Wood, engineers, from 17th Feb. 1841.

Dismissed.—Midshipmen M. Patrick and E. G. Reynolds, Indian Navy, from 17th March, 1841.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES.

21st Foot (in Bengal). Ser. Maj. James Mahood to be qu. master, v. Vale dec. (25 Feb. 41).

26th Foot (in Bengal). Capt. F. Whittingham, from 40th F., to be capt., v. Maule app. to 36th F.; Lieut. John Piper, from 38th F., to be lieut., v. Sharp, app. to 72d F. (both 18 May 41).

31st Foot (in Bengal). Ens. J. D. C. Smyth to be lieut. without purch., v. Graves app. to 14th L. Drags.; Richard Sparrow to be ens. v. Graves (both 11 May 41).

40th Foot (at Bombay). Lieut. F. W. Smith to be capt. by purch., v. Caulfield who retires; Ens. J. D. M'Andrew to be lieut. by purch., v. Smith; and Richard Dawson to be ens. by purch., v. M'Andrew (all 21 May 41).

51st Foot (in V. D. Land). Assist. Surg. T. L. Belcher, from staff, to be assist. surg., v. Power app. to 5th Dr. Gu. (18 May 41).

55th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. John Frend to be lieut. without purch., v. Pinder dec. (20 Feb. 41); Serj. Maj. J. R. Duell to be ens., v. Frend (21 May).

80th Foot (in N. S. Wales). Capt. Chas. Lewis, from h. p. unattached, to be capt. (paying the dif.), v. Whittingham app. to 26th F. (18 May 41).—A. T. Welsh to be ens. by purch., v. Hopper who retires (21 May 41).

90th Foot (in Ceylon). Ens. Thos. Ross to be lieut. by purch., v. Lord S. A. Chichester who retires; C. F. Thruston to be ens. by purch., v. Ross (both 18 May 41).

Ceylon Rifle Regt. Lieut. L. S. C. Fraser, from 70th F., to be lieut., v. R. Macbeath who retires upon h. p. of 16th F. (18 May 41).

NAVAL PROMOTIONS—CHINA EXPEDITION.

The following officers are promoted for the service on the coast of China; commissions dated 6th May 1841 :—

Commanders Edward Belcher, P. G. Blake, William Warren, and Harry Eyres, to the rank of captain.

Lieuts. George Goldsmith, Henry Kellett, R. B. Watson, John Hay (b), John E. Bingham, and J. P. Bower, to the rank of commander.

Mates John Daly, John Hancock, G. B. Jefferys, Royland Edwards, Arthur Vyner, G. C. Fowler, and W. G. Luard, to the rank of lieutenant.

Capt. S. B. Ellis, Royal Marines, recommended for brevet rank of major in the army.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

MAR 6. *Bombay*, Furley, from Bombay 27th Dec., and Alleppie; off Margate.—*Norfolk*, M'Gildowey, from Mauritius 29th Jan.; off Dartmouth.—*Lady Lrith*, Greaves, from N. S. Wales 27th Dec., off Portsmouth.—7. H.M.S. *Volage*, Elliot, from Macao 7th Dec., Singapore 20th do., and Cape 7th March; at Portsmouth.—*Montrose*, Peters, from Bengal 23rd Dec., and Cape 26th Feb.; off Margate.—*Superior*, Johnston, from Bombay 15th Jan., and Cape 4th March; at Liverpool.—*Isabella Thompson*, Gray, from Bengal 24th Sept., Mauritius and Lisbon; in West India Docks.—8. *Earl of Hardwicke*, Henning, from Bengal 25th Jan., and Cape 15th March; off Portsmouth.—*Concordia*, Soaring, from New Zealand, &c.; off Swanage (for Copenhagen).—10. *Lord Saumarez*, M'Lean, from Port Phillip 13th Jan.; and *Henrietta*, Henderson, from South Seas; both at Deal.—*John Garrow*, Wilson, from Bombay 19th Nov.; *Amazon*, Holmes, from Bengal 16th Dec.; *Livingston*, Rickett, from Bengal 3rd Jan.; and *John O'Gaunt*, Robertson, from China 23rd Jan.; all at Liverpool.—*Gleaner*, Gibb, from Bengal 19th Dec.; at Cowes (for Leith).—*London*, Benn, from Bengal 31st Dec.; off Liverpool.—*Wellington*, Kenrick, from Madras 23rd Jan., and Cape 14th March; off the Wight.—11. *Urgent*, Marshall, from Bengal 11th Dec.; and *William Jardine*, Crosby, from Bengal 4th Jan., and Cape 4th March; both at Deal.—*Mangles*, Carr, from Manilla 5th Nov., and Cape; off Falmouth.—12. *Duke of Bedford*, Lay, from Bengal 11th Jan.; *Fairlie*, Garratt, from Bengal 23rd Dec.; and *Lysander*, Currie, from Bengal 15th Jan.; all off Portsmouth.—*Statesman*, Quiller, from Manilla 6th Dec.; at Cowes.—*Tigrie*, Symonds, from Ceylon and Cape; off Dartmouth.—13. *Maidstone*, Wimple, from Bengal 21st Jan.; off Portsmouth.—*Sumatra*, Duncan, from Ceylon 27th Jan.; off Brighton.—*Barossa*, Austen, from China and Singapore; off Kingsbridge.—*Malcolm*, Sim, from Singapore 9th Jan., and Cape 5th March; off Brighton.—*Pensard Park*, Middleton, from Mauritius and Cape; off ditto.—14. *Cape Packet*, Lamb, from Cape 8th March; and *Alexander*, Ramsay, from Mauritius; both off Portsmouth.—*Wigson*, Capes, from Mauritius; off Portland.—*Helen Stewart*, Gorbett, from Manilla and Cape; off Liverpool.—15. *William Nicol*, Elder, from Manilla and Singapore; off Brighton.—*Gazelle*, Donaldson, from Mauritius 14th Jan.; off Kingsbridge.—*Eleanor Russell*, Worth, from Mauritius 2nd Feb.; off Brighton.—*Wanderer*, Smith, from Bengal 6th Jan.; off Beachy Head, (for Hull).—*Seven*, France, from Mauritius; off Cork (for Liverpool).—*Elizabeth*, Jansen, from Batavia and Cape; off Newhaven.—17. *Emma Eugenia*, Wade, from Penang and Cape; off Plymouth.—*Volunteer*, M'Minn, from Mauritius 29th Jan.; and *Mona*, Hill, from Mauritius and Cape; both at Liverpool.—*Brilliant*, Barr, from Bombay 7th Jan.; at Greenock.—18. *Majestic*, Marjoram, from Moulmein; at Deal.—*Strabane*, Bowen, from Bombay 21st Jan., off Youghal (for the Clyde).—19. *Habe*, Anderson, from N. S. Wales and Pernambuco; off Portsmouth.—*Warrior*, Beckett, from Ceylon 20th Dec.; off

Hastings.—*Mercury*, Giles, from Australia; off Penzance.—*Tigri*, Morrison, from Mauritius 4th Feb.; off Falmouth.—20. *Lascar*, M'Kie, from Singapore 17th Jan.; at Deal.—*Guss*, Macy, from Singapore 31st Dec.; in London Docks.—25. *True Briton*, Consitt, from Madras 2nd Feb.; off Plymouth.—26. *Plantagenet*, Domett, from Bengal 22nd Jan., and Cape 21st March; off Penzance.—31. *Agontina*, Perry, from V. D. Land 8th April; off Hastings.—*Cheviot*, Young, from Hobart Town 20th Jan.; off Portsmouth.—*Branken Moor*, Smith, from V. D. Land 18th Jan.; off Penzance.—*Mary*, Henderson, from South Seas; off the Start.—JUNE 1. *Vernon*, Denny, from Bengal 13th Feb., and Cape 3rd April; off Brighton.—*Mary Ann*, Tarbutt, from Madras 4th Feb., and Cape; off Plymouth.—*Dawson*, Price, from Manila 24th Dec.; off Cork (for London).—*Core*, Palmer, from Mauritius 13th Feb.; off Portsmouth.—*Jesse Logan*, Major, from Bengal; off Cork.—*Eliza*, Mann, from Batavia and Cape; off Plymouth.—2. *Derwent*, McPherson, from V. D. Land 11th Feb.; off Penzance.—*Tar*, Langley, from Bengal 19th Jan.; at Bristol.—*Javan*, Meyer, from Batavia; off Portsmouth.—*Grenada*, Miller, from Bengal 5th Jan.; off Portland.—3. *Lord Eldon*, Worsall, from N. S. Wales; off Plymouth.

Departures.

APRIL, 30. *Vibilia*, Terry, for Aden and Bombay; from Llanelly.—MAY 2. *Queen*, Thomas, for Mauritius; from Marseilles.—3. *Margaret*, Connal, Smith, for Bengal; from Plymouth.—*Salopian*, Bell, for Batavia and Singapore; from Liverpool.—4. *Princess Royal*, Robinson, for Bengal; and *Athol*, Hossack, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—6. *Ann*, Howie, for Bengal; from Clyde.—7. *Trio*, Hall, for Bengal; *Winchester*, Mac Donald, for Bengal; and *Tru*, Smith, for Mauritius; all from Deal.—8. *Royal Saxon*, Crawford, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—*Coronation*, Seale, for New Zealand; from Gravesend.—*Druid*, Ritchie, for Bengal; from Clyde.—9. *Enchantress*, Cornick, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—10. *Runnymede*, MacTaggart, for N.S. Wales and New Zealand; from Plymouth.—*V'ren*, Palmer, for Cape; *Maia*, Sproule, for Port Phillip; both from Deal.—11. *Laura*, Crockley, for Algoa Bay; *Daniel Wheeler*, Bouch, for South Australia; *Amphitrite*, Ansell, for Mauritius; *Timbo*, Bently, for Launceston; *Annabella*, Ward, for Ceylon; and *Ina*, Booth, for Launceston; all from Deal.—12. *Malcolm*, Bell, for Madras (with troops); from Deal.—*Thalia*, Murray, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—*Adam Lodge*, James, for N.S. Wales; from do.; *Zemander*, King, for Bengal; from Clyde.—13. *Prince Rupert*, Atkinson, for New Zealand; from Plymouth.—*Paris*, King, for Batavia; from Liverpool.—*Deva*, Sprott, for Port Phillip; and *Elephanta*, Ross, for China; both from Deal.—14. *John Renwick*, Morgan, for N.S. Wales, from Plymouth.—*Sarah Bell*, Bell, for N. S. Wales; from Portsmouth.—*Tasmania*, Jamieson, for Hobart Town and Port Phillip; from Deal.—15. *Strathfieldsaye*, Warren, for Port Phillip and N.S. Wales; from Plymouth.—17. *Eleanor*, McPherson, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—20. *Young Queen*, Reid, for China; from Liverpool.—21. *William Mitcalfe*, Phillipson, for Port Phillip; from Cork.—*Elizabeth*, Moffatt, for N.S. Wales; from Liverpool.—*China*, Robertson, for N. S. Wales and Port Phillip; from Plymouth.—*Westmoreland*, Brigstock, for Hobart Town (with convicts); *Arrow*, Geare, for New Zealand; *Adelaide*, Campbell, for Mauritius; *Ganymede*, Jobson, for Launceston; *Seymour*, Davies, for Bengal; and *Clifton*, Tilley, for N. S. Wales; all from Deal.—*Percy*, Hickman, for N.S. Wales; from Greenock.—*Ann Martin*, Blair, for Bombay; from Clyde.—22. *Madonna*, Miller, for Bombay; and *Majestic*, Cornforth, for Bombay; both from Liverpool.—23. *Forth*, Lamb, for N.S. Wales and Port Phillip; from Plymouth.—24. *Heart of Oak*, McDonald, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—*Levant Packet*, Catto, for Mauritius; *Crest*, Walker, for Cape and Bengal; *Ino*, Whelan, for N.S. Wales; *Enmore*, Ellis, for Port Phillip; all from Deal.—*British Isle*, Graham, for Batavia and Singapore; from Clyde.—*Catherine Jamieson*, Hutchinson, for N.S. Wales; and *May*, Robertson, for Mauritius; both from Leith.—

Per Brenda, from Zanzibar: Capt. A. Ward; Capt. J. Drinker; Rev. E. Stone; Mrs. Stone and 2 children.

Per Great Liverpool steamer, from Alexandria, &c. (arrived at Falmouth 10th May): Major and Mrs. Whinyates; Col. Borthwick; Lieut. Col. Wallington; Capt. and Mrs. Powis; Capt. and Mrs. Higgins; Capt. Dodgin; Dr. Hadley; Dr. Ludlow; Mrs. Croker and child; Mr. Rainsford and family; Dr. Kelly; Mr. Kemp; Mr. Astell and Mr. H. Astell, from China; Capt. Hunt, from Aden; Capt. Gubbins; Capt. Little; Lieut. Cooke; Lieut. Mackenzie; Messrs. Newcomen, Scott, Thompson, Curnin, Smith, and Brown; Capt. Codrington, and Cannon; Lieut. Fitzjames; Mrs. Gay; Messrs. Gliddins, Rubioui and two Arabs, Olive, Moody, Fagan, Holdgate, Johnson, Atkinson, Hemming, Fellows, Eccles, Montgommery, and Collins.—(The following were left at Malta: Capt. Moffet; Mr. Dick; Mr. Wallace).

Per Southampton steamer, from Alexandria, Malta, &c.: His Ex. Sir James and Lady Carnar, and two Misses Carnar; Capt. and Mrs. Carnar; Major Gen. Sir Willoughby Cotton; Sir H. Darell, 18th Royal Irish; Capt. Hull, 1st Madras European Regt.; Capt. Moresby, I.N.; Capt. Hale, 3rd Lt. Dragoons; Capt. Roberts, 9th M.N.I.; Capt. Faux, E.I.C. service; Capt. S. Skipper, Bombay Army; Dr. Brown, Bombay Medical Estab.; Dr. Kerr, Bengal ditto; Dr. Hoods and three children, Madras Medical Estab.; Mrs. Stewart and child; Mrs. Timins and child; Mr. Timins, Bengal C.S.; Mr. Pugh and family; Mr. Grant, Bombay C.S.; Mr. Hawdon; Mr. Buller, Ceylon Civil Estab. — Returning from their travels: Sir D. Wilkie, Mr. Woodhouse, Mr. Coult, Mr. Mengil, Capt. D'Etcherverry.

Per H. C. steamer Beronice, from Bombay 1st May, for Red Sea (arrived at Suez): Mrs. Mallet, Miss Clemons, Mrs. Andrews, Madame D'Souza, Mrs. Young, Mr. Malet, Colonel Whitehill, Capt. Clemons, Mr. Sims, Mr. Fuller, Right Hon. S. McKenzie and family, Major Munsey, Major Foquett, Capt. Sheriff, E. C. Schoene, Esq., J. Cochrane, Esq., J. Alexander, Esq. Capt. Peck.

Expected.

Per Colombo, from Bengal and Madras to Suez: Capts. Coppinger and Pierre, and Lieut. Aspital, H. M. 16th regt.; Lieut. Phillips, Bengal artillery; Messrs. Eggers, Schoene, Lackerstein, and Olivia, merchants; Capt. L. Fyfe, II. M. 17th Foot, aid-de-camp to Major-Gen. Sir B. H. Dick; Capt. T. H. Hull, 1st M. E. regt.; H. M'Mahon, Esq.; Mr. Mazareen, merchant.

Per Scotia, from Bengal: Mrs. Col. Beresford; Mrs. H. T. Raikes; Mrs. Price; Mrs. Kerry; Miss Sinclair; Miss Wilson; Col. Beresford; H. T. Raikes, Esq., C.S.; T. B. Biscoe, Esq., C.S.; Major Wilson, 65th N.I.; Dr. Egerton; Dr. Drummond; Lieut. Price; Lieut. Durand; Lieut. Jackson; Lieut. Richardson; Capt. Warden; Lieut. Harvey; Lieut. Menzies; Capt. Wallace; Miss Raikes; two Masters Raikes; two Masters Sinclair; Masters Kerry and Aitchison. Steersage: Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland and family.

Per Clifton, from Bengal: Major-Gen. Baddeley, C. B.; Major Goldie; Capts. Scott, Reddie, Fenning, and Grange; T. Bayley, Esq., C.S.; A. Jones, Esq.; T. Stowell, Esq.; two Masters Stowell; Mrs. Baddeley; Mrs. Stowell and four children; Mrs. Reid and two children; Misses Baddeley and Stowell.

Per Duke of Argyle, from Bengal: Col. Caulfeild, C.B., and family; Mrs. Caulfeild; Mrs. Colonel Wallace; Dr. and Mrs. Dunlop; Lieut. and Mrs. Hatton; Mrs. Raban; Major Woodroffe; Major and Mrs. Jones and family; Dr. Griffiths; Lieut. Hubert, 9th Cavalry; Capt. Madden.

Per Prince Albert, from Madras: Lieut. Beadle, 12th N.I.; Lieut. Taylor, 3rd L.I.; Ens. Mortimer, 34th L.I.; Rev. W. S. Fox, Wesleyan missionary; Mr. and Mrs. Maycock and two children.

Per Bressbornebury, from Bengal; Capt. F. Hardwick; Thos. Toah, Esq.; Mrs. Armstrong; Mrs. Dr. Vos.

Per Mount Stewart Elphinstone, from Bengal; Capt. and Mrs. Newbitt; Capt. Payne, H. M. 18th; Lieut. Seymour, ditto 63rd; Lieuts. Scott and Robertson; C. J. Bird, Esq., M.C.S.; — Kemp, Esq.; Dr. Innes, and 8 invalids.

Per Ocean Queen, from Madras: G. T. Beauchamp, Esq., C.S.; Lieut. R. McDowall, 7th L.C.; Rev. W. Arthur, missionary; Dr. Boeck, Danish service; two children of the late Lieut. Junor.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Repulse, for Bombay: Mrs. Stephens; Mrs. Brodribb; Miss Jones; Lieut.-Col. Townsend, H. M. 14th L. Drago.; Capts. Stephens, Archer, Weston, and

Tonge, ditto; Lieuts. Dawson, Clarke, and Boalth, ditto; Cornets Barrett, Nettle-ship, and Rosser, ditto; Qu.-Master Brodribb and Assist.-Surg. Moffat, ditto; Messrs. Hone and Larkins; Ensigns Blake and Codd; 400 men, being head quarters of H. M. 14th Light Drago.

Per Winchester, for Bengal: Capt. M'Donald; Capt. Stevens and family; Mr. and Mrs. Ireland and child; Messrs. Browne, Redmond, and M'Cready.

Per Northumberland, for Madras and Bengal: Rev. Mr. Spencer and family; Major and Mrs. Boyes and infant; Capt. and Mrs. Patch; Mrs. Deacle; Miss Crommeline; Messrs. Balfour, Somerville, Haines, Green, Bacon, Hall, Woodhouse, Campbell, Scott, and Davidson.

Per Copeland, for Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Jubben and child.

Per Adelaide transport, for Cape and Mauritius: Capt. Walpore and Lieut. Gibb, Royal Engineers; 10th company of Royal Engineers.

Per Waverley, for N. S. Wales; Capt. Bush, 96th F.; Ens. Freeman, 80th F.; detachment of troops as guards over convicts.

Per Malcolm, for Madras: Major Messiter; Lieut. Scott; Ens. Ramsbottom; Dr. Cluter; Mr. and Mrs. Hook; detachment of troops.

Per Euphrates, for Mauritius: Capt. Wallhouse, Lieut. Kemp, and Ens. the Hon. C. G. Lambert, 12th Foot; Ensigns Harris and Price, 85th Foot; 1st Lieut. W. P. Lea, and 2nd Lieut. S. P. Lea, 87th Foot; detachment of troops.—For Ceylon: Col. Slades and family; Mrs. Ackland and a lady; Ensigns Leckie and Morley, 90th Foot; Capt. Maxwell, Lieut. Cruice, and Assist. Surg. Swettenham, 95th Foot.

Per Augusta Jesse, for Bengal: Mr. Robertson; Mr. Davis; Ens. Carey; Mr. Tell; 2 Messrs. Croly.

Per Archilles, for Ceylon: Mr. and Mrs. Moir; Messrs. Lewis, Nicol, Graham, Barton, and Frazer.

Per Oriental steamer, for Malta, Alexandria, &c. (sailed from Falmouth 2nd May): Rev. Mr. Hogg; Capts. Dickson and Smith; Mrs. Smith; Mr. and Mrs. Clifton; Mrs. Cannon and two daughters; Mrs. Evans and family; Jehangeer Nowrojee, Hirjeebhoy Merwanjee, and Dorabjee Muncherjee, Parsees; Meirza Bozoorg; Dr. Milligan; Messrs. Nicholson, Leonard, De Blaqueire, Saville, Gladstones, Edgar, Manners, Allan, Barber, Evans, Prescott, Morris, Bagg, Wilson, and M'Kenley.

Per Great Liverpool steamer, for Malta, &c. (sailed from Falmouth 2nd June): —For Alexandria: Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., commissioner to China; Major Malcolm; Mr. Barr; Rear-Admiral Sir William Parker, new naval Commander-in-Chief, East Indies; Lieut. Tennant; Mr. Chimmo; Mr. Mackay and two nephews; Messrs. W. Pelly, H. Pelly, Livingstone, Matheson, F. Ede, jun., Kay, Hargrave, Pedder, Milne, and Lane; two servants.—For Malta: Lieut. Johnston; Messrs. Hunter, Levick, Dixon, Brown, Tod, and two Brachens; Misses Evans and Dixon; two servants.—For Gibraltar: Mr. Arankum.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The *Catherine*, Evans, from Bengal to China, struck on a ledge of rocks off East Island, in the Caramatta Passage, 17th Dec., and was abandoned same day, with eighteen feet water in her hold; crew saved.

The *Tory*, Lowry, from Singapore to the China Seas, struck on a reef off Half-moon Shoal, in the Palawan Passage, 23rd Jan., and was abandoned on the 25th, being full of water; crew saved.

The *Ardasoor*, Macintyre, from Bombay to China, put into Sourabaya 9th Jan., with loss of foremast, topmasts, yards, sails, &c., having experienced a gale near the Caramatta Passage.

The *Maheas*, Nicholson, from Sydney to Manila, struck on a reef off the south-west end of Malanta (Solomon's Archipelago) 11th Nov., and went to pieces; crew saved.

The *Clonmel* steamer, Tolververy, from Sydney to Port Phillip, was wrecked on the night of the 1st Jan. on a reef off Wilson's Promontory; crew and passengers saved.

The *Nocton* whaler, bound to Sydney, N. S. Wales, has foundered off Ocean Island; crew saved.

The *John Marsh*, Hawkins, from Newcastle to Aden, which put into the Mascarenes 17th Jan. leaky, has been condemned.

The *Palorus*, of 18 guns, stranded in a gale of wind at Port Essington, has been got off, and rendered fit for service

The *Orestes*, Cook, from Liverpool to Sydney, N S Wales, got on shore in Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, on 14th March, but has since been got off, apparently without much damage

The *Henry Wellesley*, Castle, from London to Hobart Town, which got on shore near Calais, 25th May, during a fog, lies in a very dangerous position, and is not expected to be got off cargo discharging, much damaged

BIRTHS MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS

BIRTHS

May 8. In Beaumont Street, Portland-place, the lady of B W Goldie, Esq., Bengal Engineers, of a son

10 At Norwood, the lady of Major J Steel, Bengal Army, of a daughter

— In Upper Berkeley Street, Portman Square, the wife of Wm Parker, Esq., of Calcutta, of a daughter, which survived only half an hour.

19 At 2 Cumberland Terrace, Regent's Park, Lady I dmonstone, of a daughter

— At Moor-hill Villa, Westend, near Southampton, the lady of Capt. C B Daubeney, 55th Foot, of a son

— At Arcot, county of Northumberland, the lady of Henry Shum Esq., of a son

18. The lady of S Gompertz, Esq., of the Madras army, of a son

27. At Camden-hill, Kensington, the lady of Henry Sullivan Grime, Esq., of a daughter

MARRIAGES

April 21 At Leghorn, H H Bowling Esq., of the Hon. E I Company's service, to Louisa, only daughter of the late Archibald Cockburn, Esq., Bengal civil service

May 11 Augustus Turner, Esq., Bengal army, to Matilda, daughter of the Rev. Richard Pain, rector of Lindsell, and of Little Wigborough, Essex

— At Andover, Shropshire, W G Rose, Esq., eldest son of W R. Rose, Esq. of Harleston Park, in the county of Northampton, to Charlotte, daughter of the late E. B. Blackburn, Esq., Chief Justice of the Mauritius

12. At Ospringe Church, Kent, Frederick Sutton, Esq., of the 11th Hussars, to Eliza, eldest daughter of the Rev Morgan W Jones, vicar of Ospringe.

13 E P Thompson, Esq., to Caroline widow of the late Edward Ironside, Esq

17 At St Breladen, Jersey, John Walpole, Esq., fourth son of the late Thomas Walpole, Esq., and of Lady Margaret Walpole, to Harriette, only surviving daughter of Lieut Col H B Smith, of the 8th Madras L C.

18. At Hodnet, the Rev S H Macaulay rector of Hodnet, to Mary, only daughter of the late Rev Reginald Heber, of Hodnet-hall, Shropshire, and widow of the Rev. C. C Choimondeley

21 At Weymouth, M G B Browne, Esq., of H.M. 41st Regt., to Louisa Leonora, youngest daughter of Sir George Thomas, Bart

25 At St. Luke's Church, Chelsea, Capt Gill, of the Madras army, to Fanny Flowerdew, eldest daughter of W Ruckerby, Esq., of Sloane Street.

26 At Cheltenham, C W Tremenihere, Esq., of the Bombay Engineers, to Camilla Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Robert Greig, Esq., M D.

June 1. At Trinity Church Marylebone, Capt T Plumbe, 27th Bengal Infantry, to Ellen, youngest daughter of D Moss, Esq., of Portland-street, Portland place

2 At Marylebone, John King, Esq., Surgeon, 10, Portland-terrace, Regent's Park, to Mary Johanna, daughter of the late Capt. Aston, late of St Helena, and niece of Col. W. W. Moore, late of the Bengal Army

DEATHS

March 11. At sea, on board the *True Briton*, on the passage from Madras to England, Capt. R. Otter

21. At Malta, on his return from India to this country, of dysentery, Thomas Pym Wecker, M.D., late Member of the Medical Board at Bombay.

April 12. At sea on board the *Plantagenet*, on the passage from India, Lieut. C. C. Pigott, adj. 18th regt. Bengal N.I.

27. At her residence, New Sydney Place, Bath, Eliza Maria, wife of Maj. Gen. J. L. Richardson, Bengal army.

— At sea, on board the *Tigris*, on the passage from Ceylon, Lord James Bessford, H.M. 90th L.I.

30. Marian, relict of James Barton, Esq., late of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

May 1. At St. Andrews, Lieut. Col. Walter Wilson, of the Hon. E. I. Company's Madras establishment, in his 87th year.

— At Stonehouse, Mrs. Loftie, relict of the late Major Loftie, 55th regt., aged 66.

5. At 34, Devonshire Place, Isabella, second daughter of the late Hon. Alexander Fraser Tytler, Lord Woodhouselee, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, &c. Scotland.

9. At her house in King Street, Portman Square, Mrs. Warden, at the advanced age of 85; a lady highly esteemed by all who knew her worth; an affectionate mother; a firm friend, exceedingly kind and charitable to the poor, and of the most hospitable disposition. Her irreparable loss to society, of which she was an honour, will long be felt by a large circle of sincere friends.

— At Manor-terrace, Clapham, Surrey, Mr. Joseph Lawford, aged 74.

12. At 3, Upper Belmont-place, Wandsworth Road, W. H. Partridge Esq., late of the Treasury, East India House, in the 64th year of his age.

— At her residence, Berkeley Street, Mrs. Euphemia Richardson, in her 90th year, formerly of Bombay.

13. At Exmouth, Margaret Catherine, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Josiah Stewart, C.B., in the 14th year of her age.

15. At Everton-house, Sarah, wife of William Astell, Esq.

20. At No. 1, King-street, Portman-square, after a long and severe indisposition, Thomas Warden, Esq., late in the service of the East India Company, deeply regretted.

22. At Portsmouth, Frederick Richard, youngest son of Capt. Basil Hall, R. N., in the 5th year of his age.

23. In Arlington-street, the Hon. Henry Richard Molyneux, lieut. colonel of the 60th Rifles, in his 41st year.

27. At No. 2, Terrace, Camberwell, Mary Laura, daughter of Edmund Harpur, Esq., Bengal medical service, aged 3 years.

31. At Sudbrook-park, Petersham, the Right Hon. Sir R. Wilmot Horton, Bart., G. C. H., in the 57th year of his age. The deceased was appointed a privy councillor in 1827, and was for several years Governor of Ceylon.

— In Baker Street, in his sixth year, John Shaw Malcolm, youngest son of Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Malcolm.

June 2. In Albion Street, Hyde Park, Mrs. Deborah M. Gregory, relict of the late Maj.-Gen. Robert Bourke Gregory, of the Hon. East India Company's Service.

Lately. At sea, between the Cape and St. Helena, on his voyage from Australia to England, H. F. Gishorne, Esq., second son of T. Gishorne, Esq., M. P., private secretary to Sir Richard Bourke when Governor of Australia, and subsequently commissioner of police in that colony.

— Margaret, wife of Capt. James Benwell, and eldest daughter of the late Maj. Gen. Sir James Limond, both of the Madras army.

— In Dublin, Lieut. Maurice O'Halloran, half-pay 62nd Regt.

— At Porto Ferrajo, Island of Elba, Capt. John Beckett, late of the *Mahatta* service.

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advance (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same; N.D. no demand.—The beaser maund is equal to 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., and 100 beaser maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mds. produce 8 to 9 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.—The Madras Candy is equal to 500 lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 745 lb. The Pecul is equal to 133 lb. The Corgie is 30 pieces.

CALCUTTA, March 20, 1841.

	R.s.	A.		R.s.	A.
Anchor Co.'s R.s. cwt.	13	@	30	0	
Bottles do. 100	12		10	8	
Coals do. 0	8		0	11	
Copper Sheet, 16-32 Sa. R.s. F. md.	35	14	36	6	
— Braiers' do. 36	10		37	2	
— Ingot do. 35	8		35	12	
— Old Gross do. 36	12		37	0	
— Bolt do. 35	6		36	8	
— Tile do. 37	0		44	0	
— Nails, assort. do. 37	0		44	0	
— Peru Slab Ct. R.s. do.					
— Russia Sa. R.s. do.					
Coppers do. 1	8		1	10	
Cottons, chintz Co. R.s. pec.	3	0	6	0	
— Muslins do. 1	2		10	0	
— Yarn 20 to 140 mos.	0	2	0	6	9
Cutlery, fine do.	30	D.	35	D.	
Glass Ware do.	15	D.	30	D.	
Ironmongery do.	35	D.	45	D.	
Hosiery, cotton do.	10	D.	30	D.	
Ditto, silk do.	5	A.	15	A.	
Iron, Swedish, sq. Co.'s R.s. F. md.	4	12	@	4	14
— flat do. 5	12		5	12	
— English, sq. do. 2	12		2	12	
— flat do. 2	12		2	12	
— Bolt do. 2	12		2	12	
— Sheet do. 4	18		5	6	
— Nails cwt. 14	0		15	0	
— Hoops F. md. 4	10		4	14	
— Kentledge cwt. 1	1		1	1	
Lead, Pig Sa. R.s. F. md.	6	13		6	15
— unstamped do. 6	8		6	10	
Millinery do. 5	D.		5	D.	
— Shot bag 3	0		3	5	
— Spelter Ct. R.s. F. md.	10	12		10	14
Stationery do.	10	15	A.	D.	
Steel, English Sa. R.s. F. md.	6	0		6	6
— Swedish do. 9	0		9	2	
Tin Plates Ct. R.s. box 21	4		22	4	
Woolens, Broad cloth, fine . . yd.	4	8		9	8
— coarse and muddling 1	2		4	4	
Flannel, fine do. 0	8		1	6	

MADRAS, March 17, 1841.

	R.s.		R.s.		R.s.
Bottles do. 100	13	@	14		
Copper, Sheet candy	275		278		30
— Tile and Slab do.	240		242		52
— Old do. 265			270		48
— Nails, assort. do. 280			280		60
Cottons, Chintz piece	3		10		15A.
— Ginghams do. 3			7		48
— Longcloth, fine do. 8			12		60
Iron, Swedish candy	none.				21
— English bar, flat, &c. do.	22		24		10
— Bolt do. 25			28		10 to 12 Ans.
Iron Hoops candy	28	@	30		
— Nails do. 52			70		
Lead, Pig do. 50			52		
— Sheet do. 45			48		
Spelter do. 59			60		
Stationery do.	10A.		15A.		
Steel, English candy	38		48		
— Swedish do. 50			60		
Tin Plates box	20		21		
Woolens, Broad-cloth yard	3		10		
Flannel, fine do. 10			12 Ans.		

BOMBAY, April 1, 1841.

	R.s.		R.s.		R.s.
Anchor cwt.	12	@	13		
Bottles, quart. do.	1		1		
Coals ton	15		15		
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32 cwt.	61		61		
— Thick sheets or Braiers' do.	61		62		
— Plate bottoms do.	62		65		
— Tile do.	85		85		
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 20 to 100 lb.	0.6		0.6		
— ditto, Nos. 70 to 100 do.	0.10		0.13		
Cutlery, table P.C.	20A.		20A.		
Earthenware P.C.	10A.		10A.		
Glass Ware P.C.	25A.		25A.		
Ironmongery P.C.	30A.		30A.		
Hosiery, half hose P.C.	30D.		30D.		
Iron, Swedish St. candy	50		50		
— English do.	31		31		
Iron Hoops cwt.	6	@	6		
— Nails do. 12			12		
— Sheet do. 7			7		
— Rod for bolts St. candy	30		30		
— do. for nails do. 35			35		
Lead, Pig cwt.	11		11		
— Sheet do. 11			11		
Millinery do. 12			12		
— Shot, patent cwt. 12			12		
Spelter do. 12.8			12.8		
Stationery P.C.	10A.		10A.		
Steel, Swedish tub	12.8		12.8		
Tin Plates box	17		17		
Woolens, Broad cloth, fine . . yd.	6		6		
— Long Ellis do. 15			15		
Flannel, fine do. 1			1		

SINGAPORE, February 18, 1841.

	Drs.		Drs.		Drs.
Anchor pecul	6	@	6		
Bottles do. 100	4		4		
Copper Sheathing and Nails pecul	54		54		
Cottons, Madapollams, &c. pec.	11		11		
— Ditto do. 40-44	do.		do.		
— Longcloths 38 to 40 do.	21		21		
— do. do. do. 40-43	do.		do.		
— do. do. do. 40-40	do.		do.		
Grey Shirting do. do. do.	21		21		
Prints, 7-S. & 8-S. single colours do.	11		11		
— two colours do. 11			24		
— Turkey reds do. 5			6		
— fancies do. 3			4		
Cambric, 19 yds. by 48 to 44 pec.	14		14		
— Jacquet, 20 do. 14			14		
— Leppets, 10 do. 1			1		
Cotton Mkfs. limit. Battick, dble. corgie	24	@	24		
— do. do Pullicat do. 1			1		
— Twist, Grey mule, 20 to 50 pecul	30		30		
— Ditto, ditto, higher numbers do. 40			44		
— Ditto, Turkey red, No. 22 to 30 do.	100		115		
Cutlery do.	25D.		25D.		
Iron, Swedish pecul	44		44		
— English do. 3			3		
— Nail, rod do. 31			4		
Lead, Pig do. 7			7		
— Sheet do. 7			7		
Spelter pecul	71		71		
— Steel tub 8			8		
Woolens, Long Ellis pec.	7		7		
— Cambrics do. 20			20		
— Bonhametts do. 44			44		

MARKETS IN INDIA, &c.

Calcutta, April 19, 1841.—Mule Twist continues to be sold freely at steady prices. Several sales of Turkey Red Yarn have taken place during the week at unaltered rates.—Sales of inferior descriptions of Chintz Goods have been made to the bazaar dealers; the market continues dull in the absence of buyers, and the stocks of all descriptions are rather heavy.—The market for Coloured Cottons is still dull; a few sales in Turkey Red Twills and Ginghams continue to be made at low prices.—Bleached and Grey Shirtings have been in fair demand, and sales to a large extent have been made, but at prices exhibiting a decline of from 2 to 3 pie per yard from previous prices: in all other descriptions of White Cotton Goods business has been done during the week to a moderate extent.—Woolens, the market dull; a few sales of medium cloths have taken place at rather discouraging prices.—We have heard of no transaction in Copper during the week; the prices of the day exhibit a slight reduction on Braziers and Tile.—Iron has been in limited operation, and prices have undergone no particular change since our last.—Steel, without sale.—A sale of stamped Pig Lead is reported at a reduction in price.—Spelter

has been sold at our quotation—Tin Plates; a sale is reported at a reduction in price.—Quicksilver, without transaction.

Bombay, May 1, 1841.—During the past week there has been considerable activity in the market, and transactions to some extent have taken place both in imports and exports. Money, however, continues scarce; but the Bank has not raised her rate of interest on advances on Government Securities, which continue at 6 per cent., and her rate of discount on Government Bills the same: on approved private Bills 7 per cent.—The transactions in Piece Goods have been extensive, but at no improvement on former prices.—In Yarns, the only sale we have heard of was of 16,200 lbs. No 30 at 8½, No. 40, at 9, and No. 50 at 9½ annas per lb.; few of the higher numbers are inquired after, but unremunerating prices are offered for them.—Woolens continue to be neglected, and we hear of no transactions in them.—Metals are also dull, and neither in Iron nor Copper have we any sales to report during the week.—A considerable quantity of Beer has been sold during the week, of Allsop's, at Rs. 62— and at Rs. 60 to arrive early next month; and Hodgson's, at Rs. 40 per hoghead.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, April 17, 1841.

Government Securities.

	Sell.	Buy.
Stock { Transfer Loan of } Sa. Rs.		
Paper { 1835-36 interest pay- } prem. 10 8 11 0		
able in England ..		per cent.
Second { From Nos 1,181 } Co.'s Rs.		
at 15,200 accord- } disc. 1 0 1 8		
ing to Number }		
Third at Bombay, 5 per cent. prem. 0 0 0 0		
4 per cent. disc. 0 0 12 0		

Bank Shares.

Bank of Bengal (Co. Rs. 4,000) Prem. 2,400 a 2,500	
Union Bank, Pm. (Co. Rs. 1,000) 880 a 885	
Agra Bank, Pm. (Co.'s Rs. 500) 190	

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills, 3 months 6½ per cent.	
Ditto on government and salary bills 5 do.	
Interest on loans on govt. paper 6 do.	

Rate of Exchange.

On London—Private Bills, with and without documents, at 6 months' sight and 10 months' date, 2s. 1d. per Co.'s Rupee.

Madras, April 21, 1841.

Non Remittable Loan of 8th Aug. 1835, five per cent.—1 to 6 prem.
Ditto ditto last five per cent.—5½ to 8½ prem.
Ditto ditto Old four per cent.—8½ disc.
Ditto New four per cent.—8½ disc.
Five per cent. Stock Debt Loan—10 per cent. disc.

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Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight—1s. 10½d. per Madras Rupee.

Bombay, May 1, 1841.

Exchange.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 98 to 98½ Bombay Rs. per 100 Co.'s Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 97½ to 98½ Bombay Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. Loan of 1835-36, 105 to 105½ Bombay Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
Ditto of 1839-30, 105 to 105½ per ditto.
4 per cent. Loan of 1839-33, 94½ to 95 per do.
Ditto of 1835-36, (Co.'s Rs.) 89 to 90 per do.
5 per Cent. Transfer Loan of 1834-35, 108 to 109 Bom. Rs.

Singapore, March 18, 1841.

Exchange.

On London—Navy and Treasury Bills, 5 to 5½ days' sight, 4s. 6d. per Sp. Dol.; Private Bills, with shipping documents, 6 mo. sight, 4s. 7½d. per do.

Macao, Jan. 21, 1841.

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 7½d. for navy bills, and 4s. 7½d. to 4s. 8d. for private do., per Sp. Dollar, and may be expected to advance.

(Y)

LONDON PRICE CURRENT, June 1, 1841.

EAST INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE						Mother-o Pearl Shells, China		cwt		£ s d		£ s d						
	cwt	£	s	d	@	£	s	d		1	0	@	3	15	0			
Coffee Batavia		2	8	0	2	10	0		Nankens	piece	0	2	0	0	4	10		
— Samarang		2	0	0	2	6	0		Rattans	100	0	2	6	0	0	0		
— Mysore		2	10	0	3	6	0		Rice Bengal White	cwt	0	8	6	0	0	13	0	
— Sumatra		1	14	0	1	19	0		— Patna		0	18	0	0	1	1	0	
— Ceylon		2	3	0	4	0	0		— Java		0	6	6	0	0	11	0	
— Mocha		4	2	0	1	10	0		Safflower		1	15	0	0	0	0	0	
Cotton Surat	lb	0	0	4½	0	0	0	6½	Sago	cwt	0	15	0	0	0	16	0	
— Madras		0	0	4½	0	0	0	6½	— Pearl		0	17	0	0	1	2	0	
— Bengal		0	0	4½	0	0	0	6½	Saltpetre		1	6	6	0	1	8	0	
— Bourbon		0	0	4½	0	0	0	6½	Silk Bengal Novi	lb	0	11	0	0	1	0	0	
Drugs & for Dyeing									— China Tsaltee		0	13	0	0	1	0	0	
— Aloes Ejiatia	cwt	4	0	0	11	0	0		— Canton		0	11	0	0	1	7	0	
— Anniseeds Star		10	0		5	18	0		Spices Cinnamon		0	2	10	0	0	7	0	
— Borax Refined		2	10	0	2	14	0		— Cloves		0	1	2	0	0	0	0	
— Unrefined		2	0	0	2	7	0		— Mace		0	2	3	0	0	0	0	
— Camphire in chests	lb	11	0	0	12	0	0		— Nutmegs		0	3	0	0	0	0	2	0
— Cardamoms Malabar	lb	1	2	0	0	2	8		— Ginger	cwt	0	12	0	0	1	2	0	
— Ceylon		6	1	0	0	1	3		— Pijer Black	lb	0	0	4½	0	0	0	4½	
— Cassia Buds	cwt	1	0	0	7	0	0		— White		0	0	6	0	0	1	4	
— Lignum		4	12	0	5	0	0		Sugar Bengal	cwt	1	0	0	0	1	8	0	
— Castor Oil	lb	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	— Siam and China		1	1	0	0	1	0	0	
— China Root	cwt	2	3	0	2	10	0		— Mauritius		2	8	0	0	3	10	0	
— Cubebs		3	10	0	4	0	0		— Manila and Java		0	15	0	0	1	5	0	
— Dragon's Blood		2	11	0	21	0	0		— Bohea	lb	0	1	8	0	1	10	0	
— Gum Ammoniac drp		6	10	0	11	10	0		— Congou		0	1	10	0	1	0	0	
— Arabic		1	7	0	1	10	0		— South ng		0	1	10	0	1	0	0	
— Assafoetida		1	15	0	1	0	0		— Ceylon		0	1	1	0	1	2	0	
— Benjamin		4	0	0	4	0	0		— Pouchong		0	1	3	0	0	2	0	
— Anni		3	10	0	8	10	0		— Twank y		0	1	10	0	0	0	0	
— Gan bogium		7	0	0	1	10	0		— Pkoi		0	2	1	0	0	3	10	
— Myrrh		4	15	0	14	0	0		— Hsion skin		0	1	8	0	0	1	0	
— Oilbanum		1	1	0	2	18	0		— Hyson		0	0	1	0	0	5	1	
— Kino		1	1	0	10	0	0		— Young Hyson		0	2	1	0	0	0	1	
— Lac Lake	lb	0	0	1	0	0	0		— Imperial		0	2	0	0	0	0	4	
— Dye		0	1	0	0	4	0		— Gunpowder		0	2	8	0	0	0	0	
— Shell	cwt	2	0	0	3	10	0		— Tin Bansa	cwt	4	13	0	0	1	14	0	
— Stick		1	0	0	3	10	0		— Tortoise shell	lb	0	15	0	0	1	0	0	
— Musk China	oz	0	15	0	7	5	0		— Vermilion	lb	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	
— Nux Vomica	cwt	0	7	0	0	8	6		Wax	cwt	5	15	0	0	8	0	0	
— Oil Cassia	lb	0	4	6	0	10	0		— Wood Saunders Red	ton	8	5	0	0	1	0	0	
— Cinnamon	oz	0	2	4	0	0	6		— Sapan		8	0	0	0	15	0	0	
— Cocoa nut.	cwt	1	14	0	1	18	0		AUSTRALIAN PRODUCE									
— Cayaputa	oz	0	0	2½	0	0	3		Cedar Wood	foot	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	
— Maci		0	0	2	0	0	3		Oil Fish	ton	20	0	0	0	29	0	0	
— Nutmegs	oz	0	10	0	0	1	0		Whalebone	ton	120	0	0	0	130	0	0	
— Rhubarb		0	3	0	0	7	0		Wool N 5 Wales w.									
— Sal Ammoniac	cwt	1	8	0	2	10	0		— Combing	lb	0	1	2	0	0	2	4	
— Senna	lb	0	0	¾	0	0	3	0	— Clothing		0	1	3	0	0	2	4	
— Turmeric Java	cwt	0	18	0	1	17	0		— V D Land vis		0	1	2	0	0	2	4	
— Bengal		1	4	0	1	13	0		— Clothing		0	1	3	0	0	2	4	
— China									SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE									
Galls in sorts	lb	0	0	2½	0	0	6		Aloes	cwt	2	18	0	0	3	10	0	
Hides, Buffalo		0	0	5	0	0	1	0	Ostrich Feathers und	lb								
— Ox and Cow		0	0	5	0	0	1	0	Gum Arabic	cwt	1	8	0	0	2	10	0	
Indigo Bengal Fine Blue		0	8	6	0	8	9		Hides, Dry	lb	0	0	3½	0	0	0	0	
— Fine Purple		0	8	7	0	8	9		— Salted		0	0	4	0	0	0	0	
— Fine Red Violet		0	8	0	0	8	7		Oil, Palm	cwt	1	15	0	0	1	15	0	
— Fine Violet		0	7	6	0	8	0		Raisins									
— Mid to good Violet		0	6	9	0	7	6		Wax		7	15	0	0	9	10	0	
— Good Red Violet		0	7	9	0	8	0		Wine Cape Mad., best	pipe	15	0	0	0	17	0	0	
— Good Red Violet and Copper		0	6	3	0	7	0		— Do 3d & 3d quality		12	0	0	0	14	0	0	
— Mid and ord do		0	4	3	0	6	0		Wood Teak	load	9	5	0	0	10	10	0	
— Low consuming do		0	3	9	0	4	3		Wool	lb	0	0	8	0	0	2	0	
— Trash and low dust		0	1	0	0	1	6											
— Madras		0	2	8	0	6	1											
— Oude		0	1	6	0	5	3											

PRICES OF SHARES, June 4, 1841

	Price	Dividends	Capital	Shares of	Paid	Books Shut for Dividends
DOCKS						
East and West-India (Stock)	£ 80½	5 p cent.	2,065,687	100	—	June Dec
London (Stock)	£ 69½	7 p cent.	3,226,000	—	—	June Dec
St. Katherine's	£ 66½	5 p cent.	1,382,768	100	—	Jan July
Ditto Debaratras	£ 44	4 p cent.	—	—	—	5 April 5 Oct
Ditto ditto ..	1 dist.	4 p cent.	—	—	—	5 April 5 Oct
MISCELLANEOUS						
Australian (Agricultural)	40	1 10 0	10,000	100	27½	Nov
South Australian	—	6 p cent.	14,000	20	17½	Jan July
Bank (Australian)	28½	8 p cent.	5,000	40	—	Jan July
Bank (Union of Australia)	9 pm.	1 16 0	20,000	25	25	—
Van Diemen's Land Company	8½	—	10,000	100	17½	March

LONDON MARKETS, June 1.

Sugar.—There is an increased disinclination on the part of both grocers and refiners to purchase West-India Muscovadoes Sugar, and although importers have submitted to a further reduction of 1s per cwt., still the demand has been extremely limited. The stock of British Plantation is now 9,707 hhds. and treases, which is 964 more than last year. The stock of Mauritius is 112,067 bags, being 70,109 more than last year. The stock of Bengal is 119,684 bags, which is 92,061 more than last year. The market for Mauritius has presented a quiet aspect. Prices continue on the decline for Tengel, importers having again pressed large parcels on the market. For Manila, the market is yet quiet, and privately few purchases have been made by either shippers or refiners; importers are still desirous to realise. Java has been taken sparingly, and a slight reduction in prices has been submitted to. Sugar is not cheaper, but the demand has been only for small parcels.

Coffee.—The market for West-India has presented a quiet aspect, and the operations in this description have been upon a small scale only, by private treaty, and although there is now little prospect that any alteration will be made in the duties, at least during the course of the present season, still the trade have taken barely sufficient to supply their immediate wants. Importers, however, continue firm, and having supplied the market sparingly, former rates have been sustained for fine ordinary to good middling qualities, but the lower sorts may be purchased on easier terms. The market for East India and other sorts, admissible for home consumption, has been inactive, and prices have assumed a downward tendency for all common sorts, but in the value of the better kinds, little variation has taken place. In Ceylon, the operations have been limited by private treaty. The market is dull for Java, and common sorts

may be purchased at lower rates, but good and fine kinds are held firmly. Padang, Sumatra, and other common kinds of East-India, may be purchased at rather lower prices, but shippers as well as the home trade are not disposed to operate at present. Mocha has sustained former rates, the supply being small, but the trade have operated with caution. The stock of most kinds is on the increase. The stock of West-India is 1,078 casks, 996 barrels and bags; of Mocha, 403 bales; of Ceylon, 19,410 bags, and of other East-India and Cape sorts, 121,882 bags greater than last year at this time.

Cotton.—The market is in a dull state, and the limited business done has been at easier rates. The stock is 50 per cent. larger than last year at this time, prices are 10 per cent. above those of that time.

Tea.—There has been a good demand for Free Trade Tea during the past week to supply both town and country orders; holders were firm, and obtained an advance on the rates of the last public sales. The stock in the kingdom is reduced to 35,600,000 lbs., being 8,000,000 lbs. less than it was last year at this time, and 14,000,000 lbs. under that of 1834.

To-day, accounts were received from China, stating that hostilities had recommenced. The effect was to cause buyers of Free Trade to be more on the alert, and holders refused to sell but at advanced rates; the public sales, consisting of 10,700 packages, were well attended by buyers, but the news was not generally known until the sales had nearly finished. The trade were anxious to purchase Black Tea, and even to pay higher prices, but the advanced rates required by the merchants operated against buying. In the speculative market there was considerable excitement.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from May 5 to June 3, 1841, inclusive.

May.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	New 3 Pr. Cent.	Long Annuit.	India Stock.	Consols for act.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
5	165½	88½88½	89½89½	97½97½	98½98½	12½12½	250½	89½89½	3p	8 10p
6	168	88½88½	89½90	97½97½	98½98½	12½12½	250	89½90	3p	8 10p
7	167½169	88½88½	89½90	97½97½	98½98½	12½12½	251	90	3p	8 10p
8	168	88½88½	89½90	97½97½	98½98½	12½12½	—	90 90½	2d 2p	5 8p
10	—	88½88½	89½90	97½	98½98½	12½12½	250½1	88½90	1d 1p	5 7p
11	167½168	88½88½	89½89½	97½97½	98½98½	12½12½	—	89½89½	1d 1p	4 6p
12	168	88½88½	89½89½	97½97½	98½98½	12½12½	251½	89½89½	par 1p	4 6p
13	167 168	88½88½	89½89½	97½97½	98½98½	12½12½	251½	89½	2d 2p	3 6p
14	167 168	88½88½	89½89½	97½97½	98½98½	12½	250½1½	89½	2 1p	3 5p
15	—	88½88½	89½89½	97½97½	98½98½	12½12½	—	89½89½	1d	1 5p
17	—	88½88½	89½90	97½97½	98½98½	12½12½	251½	90 90½	1d par	3p
18	167½168½	88½88½	89½90	97½97½	98½98½	12½	251	90	3d par	1 3p
19	167½168½	88½88½	89½90	97½97½	98½98½	12½12½	—	89½90	3d par	1 6p
20	—	88½88½	89½90	97½97½	98½98½	12½12½	—	89½90	par 4	7p
21	168	88½88½	89½90	97½97½	98½98½	12½12½	250½1½	89½90	par 2p	6 10p
22	168	88½88½	89½90	97½97½	98½98½	12½	252	89½90	par	8 10p
24	168 169	88½88½	89½90	97½97½	98½98½	12½12½	—	89½90	par 2p	8 10p
25	168	88½88½	89½90½	97½97½	98½98½	12½12½	—	90½90½	par 2p	8 10p
26	—	88½88½	89½90½	97½97½	98½98½	12½12½	—	90½90½	par 2p	7 10p
27	168½169	88½88½	89½90	97½97½	98½98½	12½12½	252½	90½	par 1p	7 9p
28	169 169½	88½88½	89½90½	97½97½	98½98½	12½	252½3½	90½90½	par 2p	8 11p
29	169	88½88½	89½90 90½	97½97½	98½98½	12½	252 2½	90½90½	2 4p	10 13p
31	169	88½88½	89½90½	97½97½	98½98½	12½	—	90½90½	3p	11 13p
June										
1	—	88½88½	89½90	97½97½	98½98½	12½12½	252	90½90½	—	11 13p
2	168½	88½88½	89½90	97½97½	Shut.	12½12½	—	90½	3p	11 13p
3	168½	88½88½	89½90	97½97½	—	12½12½	251	90½	1 3p	7 12p

FREDERICK BARRY, Stock and Share Broker,

7, Birchin Lane, Cornhill.

SHIPS DESTINED FOR INDIA, AND THEIR PROBABLE TIME OF SAILING.

FOR BENGAL.

<i>Eleanora</i>	400 tons.	Jackson	June 10.
<i>Passenger</i>	300	Watson	June 11.
<i>Herrfordshire</i>	1279	Moore	June 20.
<i>Vergil</i>	622	Marshall	June 20.
<i>Alexander</i>	600	Ramsay	June 21.
<i>Bucephalus</i>	1000	Fulcher	June 25.
<i>Duke of Bedford</i>	720	Lay	June 25.
<i>Carnatic</i>	700	Voss	July 3.
<i>Madagascar</i>	1000	Weller	July 5.
<i>Plantagenet</i>	1000	Domett	July 9.
<i>Southampton</i>	1050	Bowen	July 17.
<i>Aquincourt</i>	1050	Walker	July 25.
<i>Maidstone</i>	1000	Wimble	July 29.
<i>Earl of Hardwicke</i>	1000	Gimblett	Aug. 10.
<i>Precursor</i> (steamer)	1800	Thompson	Sept. 1.

FOR MADRAS AND BENGAL.

<i>Pekin</i>	600	Laing	June 8.
<i>Queen Glendower</i>	1000	Toller	June 10.
<i>Thames</i>	1425	Marquis	June 20.
<i>Seringapatam</i>	1000	Hopkins	June 20.
<i>Essex</i>	850	McLeod	June 21.

FOR MADRAS.

<i>Greenlaw</i>	500	Morice	June 20.
<i>Wellington</i>	500	Kenrick	Aug. 10.
<i>True Briton</i>	800	Conat	Aug. 29.

FOR BOMBAY.

<i>Bombay</i>	1400	Furley	June 20.
<i>Tartar</i>	600	Young	June 20.
<i>Reaper</i>	500	Gordon	June 25.
<i>Malabar</i>	700	Pollock	July 20.

FOR CEYLON.

<i>Montefiores</i>	293	Paul	June 10.
<i>Royal William</i>	300	Smith	June 12.
<i>Sumatra</i>	400	Duncan	June 20.
<i>Tigris</i>	550	Symons	Aug. 1.

OVERLAND MAILS for INDIA, 1841.

Date of leaving London.	Arrived at Bombay. (vid Suez, Aden, &c.)	Days to Bombay.	Arrived at Madras.	Days to Madras.	Arrived at Calcutta. (In divisions).	Days to Calcutta.
(vid Marseille).						
Jan. 4, 1841	Feb. 13	(per Victoria) 40	Feb. 20	47	Feb. 21, &c.	48
Feb. 4	March 14	(per Berenice) 38	March 21	45	March 22, &c.	47
March 4	April 10	(per Victoria) 37	April 18		April 19, &c.	46

A Mail will be made up in London, for India, vid Falmouth, on the 30th June, and vid Marseille on the 6th July.

OVERLAND MAILS from INDIA, 1841.

Date of leaving Bombay.	Per Steamer to Suez.	Arrived in London vid Marseille.	Days from Bombay.	Arrived in London vid Falmouth.	Days to London.
Jan. 1, 1841	<i>Victoria</i>	Feb. 8	36	Feb. 11	(per Orient) 41
Feb. 1	<i>Berenice</i>	March 11	36	March 13	(per Gr. Liverpool) 40
March 1	<i>Victoria</i>	April 9	36	April 18	(per Orient) 43
April 1	<i>Cleopatra</i>	May 6	36	May 11	(per Gr. Liverpool) 40
May 1	<i>Berenice</i>	June 3	36		

LONDON GAZETTES.

June 11.

Admiralty, June 9, 1841.

Despatches were yesterday received at this office from Commodore Sir J. J. G. Bremer, C.B., addressed to R. More O'Ferrall, Esq., of which the following are copies or extracts :—

(No. 13.)

"Wellersley, off Lintin, Feb. 24, 1841.

"Sir: My letter (No. 4) of the 9th of January will have made their lordships acquainted with the progress of operations of this expedition up to that date, when a suspension of hostilities was agreed to by her Majesty's plenipotentiary; this was followed by negotiations, which proceeded until the 20th, when the preliminaries of a treaty were agreed upon, under seal of the Chinese commissioner, one of the conditions of which was the cession of the island of Hong Kong to her Majesty, and the restoration of Chuenpee and Tycocktow to the Chinese, together with the evacuation of Chusan at the earliest possible period."

(The remainder of this despatch is contained in the despatch to Lord Auckland, dated March 10, given last month* in p. 106 and to the end of the paragraph beginning p. 107. It then proceeds.)

"Capt. Herbert took up his former position in the Western Channel off Wangtong, on the 20th, and on the 22nd he proceeded in the *Nemesis*, with some boats of the squadron, to the channel at the back of Anunghoy. His letter, a copy of which I enclose,† will afford their lordships every information; and it only remains for me to express my hope that the gallant manner in which this service was performed by a handful of men will be honoured by their approbation. I am now on my passage up the river, and hope to be off the Bocca Tigris to-morrow, when I shall have the honour of making a further report.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

"J. G. GORDON BREMER,

"Commodore First Class and Commander-in-Chief."

"H.M. ship *Calliope*, South Wangtong, Bocca Tigris, February 23, 1841.

"Sir: His Exc. H.M.'s Plenipotentiary having represented to me that the Chinese Imperial Minister, and High Commissioner, had failed to conclude the treaty of peace agreed upon in the late conferences within the period formally allowed to him, that is to say, within the current Chinese month, of which the 20th was the last day, that I was, therefore, to consider myself at liberty and requested to prevent continued defensive preparations upon the part of the Chinese, and further to harass the enemy by all possible means. Combining this representation with the knowledge elicited from a linguist taken in a boat yesterday morning by Lieut. Watson, and recognized as an active agent of the Chinese authorities in the late affair at Chuenpee, and that he was en route with orders from Kwang, admiral and governor of Anunghoy, to hasten the stopping of the back passage of that island, at a place called Summonhow, by driving stakes and sinking stones, I deemed it highly essential to ascertain the true position and nature of the pass which they were so solicitous to protect, and proceeded in the steam-vessel *Nemesis*, accompanied by his Exc., with the boats of H.M. ships named in the margin,‡ under their respective officers and mates, as enumerated, for

* There is one variation.—Speaking of the interview between Capt. Elliot and the Imperial Commissioner, Sir Gordon Bremer says, "As I am not a joint plenipotentiary, and consequently could have taken no part in the negotiations, I considered that it would not be consistent with my rank as commander-in-chief to appear, and I therefore sent Capt. Maitland, my flag captain, to convey my compliments to the Imperial Commissioner. He was accompanied by Captain the Honourable R. S. Dundas, of her Majesty's ship *Melville*, and as many officers of the fleet as could be spared. The party was received with every possible mark of distinction and respect."

† 23rd February, 1841.

‡ *Calliope*, Lieut. Watson; *Mr. Le Vesconte*, mate; *Mr. Egerton*, mate; *Semarang*, Lieut. Bower; *Harriet*, Acting Lieut. G. B. Dewar; *Alligator*, Mr. B. Woodcock, mate.

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this purpose. No obstruction was offered to our forward movement until we came unexpectedly upon a masked battery, at the place they were staking across, which immediately opened a heavy fire upon the *Nemesis* and boats, their small junks and boats, to the number of thirty, making off in the greatest confusion. Our return fire was rapid, and so energetically followed up by landing and pushing on to the attack, that the fort (of twenty guns in battery) was immediately in our possession; the guns were disabled by breaking off the trunnions and throwing them aside as useless, completely destroying their preparations, and also other guns, not mounted, to the number of sixty. The parties defending this post fled, after a slight resistance; the magazines, a few junks, and some other boats of no note, were burned; but a joshoume, in which were two women and some children, was preserved. Lieut. Bower,* in following up his success, came upon the rear-guard of the Chinese and took their colours. What loss the enemy sustained it is impossible to say, from the short time the tide allowed for operations; but there were from twenty to thirty dead left on the ground. The zeal and coolness of all employed gave complete success to this partial affair. Lieut. Watson, whom I have mentioned on former occasions, Lieut. Bower, and Acting Lieut. G. B. Dewes, together with the mates under their orders, I beg leave to recommend to your particular notice. My attention was particularly attracted by the activity and steady conduct of Mr. Belfield Woolcombe, of the *Alligator*, and of Mr. Hall, master in command of the *Nemesis*, his officers and crew. I am much indebted for the quick and effectual manner in which they performed the duty of hauling up the stakes and partially clearing the passage.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

"T. HERBERT, Captain.

"P.S.—The boats of the *Wellesley*, with Capt. Belcher, met us on returning from the attack.—(Signed) T. H."

(No. 15.)

"H.M. ship *Wellesley*, off Wangtung, Feb. 27, 1841.

"Sir: In continuation of my detail, I beg you will inform their lordships that, from the prevalence of light winds, the line-of-battle ships and *Druid* were not collected until the 24th."

(This despatch then takes up that to Lord Auckland, where the former left off, and is the same (with a few verbal variations) as far as p. 108, line 12, except that two passages are omitted in the despatch to the Admiralty which appear in that to the Governor-general; namely, "which fire was returned by the Chinese with great spirit," &c., p. 107, lines 48 to 51; and "and the animated gallantry," &c., p. 108, lines 12 to 14.)

"It now became my pleasing duty to express my admiration of the manner in which the whole squadron was carried into action. Capt. Sir H. F. Soubhase, and the Hon. R. S. Dundas, in the *Blenheim* and *Melville*, took up their positions in the most gallant style, and were ably supported by their respective commanders, Pritchard and Puget. Sir Fleming speaks in high terms of the conduct of Mr. Warden, commanding the H.C. steamer *Queen*. The rocket-boats were under Lieut. Pearce, of the *Blenheim*. They were admirably placed and served; and I beg to recommend this old and gallant officer to their lordships' notice. To Capt. Herbert, who had the light division, and to Captains Scott, Smith, Nias, and Kuper, of the *Calliope*, *Samarang*, *Druid*, *Herald*, and *Alligator*, and Commander Eyres, of the *Modeste*, together with their officers and ships' companies, my best thanks are due, as also to Commander Belcher, of the *Sulphur*, and Lieut. Kellett, of the *Starling*, for their gallant and zealous services on all occasions. From Capt. Maitland, of this ship, I have ever received the most cordial and valuable assistance on every point of service. Commander Fletcher had the superintendence of the landing, and I recommend him and every other officer of this ship to their lordships.

* This officer was wounded at Typhoon, and had been but a few days out of the sick list.

" A copy of Major Pratt's report I enclose, and I have the greatest satisfaction in recording my thanks to that officer, and to Major Johnstone, of the 26th; Capt. Knowles, Royal Artillery; Duff and Mee, commanding the detachments of native troops; and to every officer, non-commissioned officer, and soldier. Capt. Ellis, at the head of the Royal Marines, was, as usual, conspicuous; indeed, the animated gallantry displayed by every individual in the whole force, convinces me that almost any number of men the Chinese can collect would not be able to stand before them for a moment.

" I subjoin a list of casualties and ordnance captured. The maintopmast and foreyard of the *Blenheim* were shot through."

(The despatch then takes in the rest of the paragraph in p. 108.)

" North Wangtung being the key to this position, I shall place a garrison in it. The batteries on either side of the river are in course of destruction, in order that our communications with Hong Kong may be uninterrupted. Tiger Island is abandoned, the guns were withdrawn to strengthen these defences. I shall also destroy this fort, and send forward the right division to Whampoa immediately.

" I have, &c.

(Signed) " J. J. GORDON BAKER,

" Commodore First Class, and Commander-in-Chief."

— " Bocca Tigris, Feb. 27, 1841.

" Sir: It having been determined to attack the forts at the Bocca Tigris on the 26th inst., and the part allotted to the troops under my orders being to land on the island of North Wangtung, on the evening previous, two eight-inch howitzers, one twenty-four pounder howitzer, and a rocket-tube, were placed in South Wangtung, with a covering party of Royal Marines, and 37th Madras N.I. A breastwork was thrown up during the night, and the guns placed, the Chinese keeping up a noisy but ineffectual fire during this operation nearly the whole night. At daylight these guns opened their fire, and threw shells and rockets into the forts and field-works on North Wangtung, with the greatest effect, setting fire to some of the houses. The Chinese returned the fire with spirit for some time from a battery of eighteen guns placed opposite, but slackened the fire, and latterly ceased firing. About eight o'clock the troops were embarked in boats, ready to land, when the batteries at the south-west end of the island had been dealt with by H.M. ships. At twelve o'clock, on the ships giving their fire, the enemy were seen flying across the island and the large fort at the south-east end; the signal was made for the troops to land, which they did just in the rear of the south-west fort. The nature of the ground rendered much regularity of formation impossible. The troops moved on as they landed, accompanied by the seamen with the scaling ladders, drove the Chinese, who made scarcely any resistance, from the field batteries, which from this point were all taken in the reverse, and entering the gate along with the flying enemies, in a few minutes the British flag was hoisted on the north-east fort, which, with the two forts on the Anunghoy side, commands the river, and we soon had the proud satisfaction of seeing that these forts had yielded to the ships attacking on that line. The fort at the south-east end of North Wangtung has a formidable battery of forty heavy guns, above which there is another tier of fifteen guns, and a large, high, walled enclosure all round it, containing barracks. The fort at the south-west end has a similar battery, excepting the upper tier and enclosure; the Chinese had lately nearly encircled the island with field works, mounting sixty-three guns, beside jingalls, and in the centre is a circular tower with a few guns: in all we found on the island 167 guns.

" I am very happy to say this service was performed without a single casualty on our side; the enemy suffered more severely. They had about 2,000; of these we took 1,300 prisoners, including the wounded; the remainder were killed or drowned in attempting to escape; a few were observed escaping in boats in the morning.

" The detail of the troops employed is annexed, and it is now my duty to bring to your notice the praiseworthy conduct of the whole force, and especially to mention

Major Johnstone, 26th regt., commanding the column directed to escalate; Capt. Ellis, R.M., in command of column directed to force the gate; Capt. Duff, commanding the 37th N.I.; and Capt. Ince, the two companies of Bengal Volunteers. I must earnestly point out the services rendered by Capt. Knowles, Royal Artillery, having under him Lieutenants Hon. C. Spencer, R.A., and Cadell, Madras Artillery, in charge of howitzers on South Wangtung; Lieut. Burdwood, Madras Engineers, who superintended the erections of the breastwork, whilst Lieuts. Rundell and Jackson, Madras Engineers, accompanied me to lead the respective columns of attack. As before, I received essential services from Lieut. Stransham, R.M., acting as Brigade Major, and from Lieut. Stewart M'Kenzie, 90th Light Inf., your military secretary, who acted as my aide-de-camp. I take the liberty of naming to you the admirable style in which Commander Fletcher, of her Majesty's ship *Wellesley*, headed the seamen bearing the ladders, and arranged the landing. I enclose a list of the ordnance captured at the various points of attack by the fleet and troops under your orders, showing a total of 339 guns.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) "F. L. PRATT, Major 36th Cameronians,

"His Exc. Commodore Sir J. G. Bremer, Commanding the Force.
K. C. B., K. C. H., Commander-in-Chief, &c."

Detail of the Troops employed, on the 26th of February, at the Capture of the Island of North Wangtung, Bocca Tigris.

Royal Artillery—1 captain, 1 subaltern, 1 sergeant, 33 rank and file. Madras Artillery—1 subaltern, 9 rank and file. 18th Royal Irish—3 subalterns. Detachment of the 36th and 49th Regiments—3 flag officers, 2 subalterns, 6 sergeants, 91 rank and file. Royal Marines—1 captain, 7 subalterns, 13 sergeants, 8 drummers, 294 rank and file. 37th Madras N.I.—4 captains, 8 subalterns, 8 native officers, 25 havildars, 8 drummers, 427 rank and file, natives. Bengal Volunteers—3 captains, 3 native officers, 10 havildars, 151 rank and file, natives. Total—21 field officers, 8 captains, 21 subalterns, 11 native officers, 44 sergeants and havildars, 16 drummers, 935 rank and file, Europeans and natives. General total—1037.

Return of Casualties in the Force at the taking of the Forts at the Bocca Tigris, on the 26th of February, 1841.

Callicope—Lieut. E. C. T. D'Eyncourt, slightly wounded; 2 seamen slightly wounded. *Blenheim*—1 sergeant-major, 1 seaman, slightly wounded. Total wounded 5.

Return of Ordnance mounted on the Anunghoy Forts when captured on the 26th of February, 1841.

South Anunghoy Fort—Brass Guns—2 16-75 inch, 11 feet 3 inches long; 2 8-75 inch, 10 feet 2 inches long. Portuguese date, 1,687. Iron guns—1 sixty-pounder, 1 forty-two pounder, 14 thirty-two pounders, 17 twenty-four pounders, 11 eighteen pounders, 22 twelve pounders, 27 nine pounders, 4 six pounders, 1 four pounder. Total, 98. A number of the guns in the circular battery were very large, with great thickness of metal throughout. All the guns were of Chinese manufacture, except three English and one Portuguese.

North Anunghoy Fort—8 forty-two pounders, 5 thirty-two pounders, 3 twenty-four pounders, 2 eighteen pounders, 4 twelve pounders, 18 nine pounders. Total, 40. All the guns were of Chinese manufacture, and most of them, except the twelve and nine pounders, were very large, with great thickness of metal.

Sand Bag Battery, at the east side of South Anunghoy Fort—4 nine pounders, 4 six pounders, 7 four pounders. Total, 15. All the guns were of Chinese manufacture.

Sand Bag Battery, N.E. of South Anunghoy Fort—1 twelve pounder, 6 nine pounders, 1 six pounder, 2 three pounders, 3 four pounders, 2 less than three pounders. Total, 15. All the guns of Chinese manufacture, except one English.

Return of Ordnance on the Island of Wangtung, when captured on the 26th of February, 1841.

Iron Guns—1 sixty-eight pounder, 1 forty-two pounder, 18 from twenty-four to thirty-two pounders (including both calibres), 11 from eighteen to twenty-four pounders (the former calibre included), 16 from twelve to eighteen pounders (ditto), 24 from nine to twelve pounders (ditto), 35 from six to nine pounders (ditto), 28 from three to six pounders (ditto), 6 less than three pounders, 3 destroyed by shot. Total 167. Twelve of these were very large guns, with great thickness of metal throughout, with Chinese characters inscribed on the chase.

General Abstract.—South Anunghoy Fort, 108 guns; North Anunghoy Fort, 40 guns; Sand Bag Battery, east side of South Anunghoy Fort, 15 guns; Sand Bag Battery, north-east side of South Anunghoy Fort, 15 guns; Island of Wangtung, 167 guns. Total, 330.

" *Wellesley*, Wangtung, February 28, 1841.

" Sir: Be pleased to acquaint their lordships, that at daylight on the morning of the 27th, the advanced squadron, consisting of ships named in the margin,* proceeded up the river, under the command of Capt. Herbert, of the *Calliope*, and this day I was gratified by receiving a report from that gallant officer, a copy of which I inclose. His letter details his proceedings in so clear and unassuming a manner, that it is unnecessary for me to occupy their lordships' time by repetition. I cannot, however, refrain from the expression of my admiration of the gallantry displayed, and of my cordial thanks to Capt. Herbert, the Captains Nias and Kuper, Commanders Belcher and Eyres, and to the commanders of the *Nemesis* and *Madagascar* steamers, together with every officer and man engaged in this well-executed attack.

" I have, &c.

(Signed) " J. J. GORDON BREMFA,

" Commodore of the First Class, Commander-in-Chief."

" H. M. ship *Calliope*, above the first bar, and below Whampoa, February 27, 1841.

" Sir: The division named in the margin,† that you did me the honour to place under my command, advanced up the river this morning, passing Tiger Island, the second bar, and reaching near the first bar by noon, piloted by Capt. Elliot, H. M. plenipotentiary, whose perfect knowledge of the shoals enabled us to effect the passage without difficulty. From this position we observed the enemy strongly fortified on the left bank of the river, close to Whampoa Itch, with upwards of forty war junks, and the *Cambridge*, formerly an East-Indiaman, of 900 tons, with an admiral's flag at the main. On approaching within three miles, I proceeded with the steamers, his Exc., and Commander Belcher, to reconnoitre, and find out a clear passage (a number of vessels having been sunk). On advancing a heavy fire was opened on the steamers, which was immediately returned with great effect. Having satisfied myself that the enemy could be dislodged, I hastened up the ships, the *Sulphur* leading, the whole taking up such an admirable position, that the enemy's batteries, protecting their strongly entrenched camp, and the guns of their fleet, were in an hour nearly silenced, when I landed with the seamen and marines under the officers named in the margin,‡ and stormed the works, driving before us upwards of 2,000 of their best troops and killing nearly 300. In about half an hour after landing, all the defences were carried (though in several places brave and obstinate resistance was made by some of the troops composing the governor's guard), mounting on the river front 47 guns; in the left flank, 3; a field work, 4; the *Cambridge*, with 34; besides 10 unmounted in a junk; making together 98 guns. While the entrenchments were storming, Lieut. Watson, assisted by the officers enumerated in the margin,§ gallantly boarded the admiral's ship, whose flag, hauled down by Mr. St. Leger, mate of the *Calliope*, I have the honour to send you. The war junks escaped up the river, while we were prevented from pursuing by a strong raft placed across the passage. The guns of the fleet and other munitions have been destroyed, and the *Cambridge* set on fire, whose explosion must have been heard at Canton.

" It affords me much satisfaction in having to speak of the excellent and efficient practice of the *Nemesis* and *Madagascar*, and the full effect given to the affair generally, on our combined efforts being brought to bear upon the opposing force. To Captain Nias and Kuper, and Commander Eyres, I am much indebted for the able support they afforded me; and Commander Belcher, though suffering from indisposition, has rendered me essential service in bringing the ships in, as did Mr. Richard Browne, master of the *Calliope*; Capt. Belcher also attended me when on shore; Captains Kuper and Eyres joined the moment they could leave their ships, rendering great assistance in superintending the destruction of the materials. To Lieut. Birdwood, of the Madras Engineers, who joined me while reconnoitring, I am much in-

* *Calliope*, *Harald*, *Alligator*, *Sulphur*, *Modeste*, and *Madagascar* and *Nemesis* steamers.

† *Fide list.*

‡ *Fide list.*

§ *Fide list.*

debted for his zeal and suggestions; and also to Lieut. Foulis, of the Madras Artillery, attached to the *Madagascar*, for the able and effective manner in which he directed the guns of that vessel. To Lieut. Stransham, R.M., of the *Calliope*, I have to acknowledge my sense of his services in arranging and directing the marines of the squadron on landing, and for his endeavours to repress the destruction of life after resistance had ceased. He speaks in high terms of the support he received from Lieut. C. C. Hewett, R.M., of the *Herald*, and Lieut. Hayes Marriot, R.M., of the *Alligator*. Reports from the respective captains have been made of the gallant and steady conduct of the officers, seamen, and Royal Marines under their command; and I am proud of the opportunity of again bearing the like testimony of the *Calliope's*. To his Exc. H.M. Plenipotentiary, who accompanied me through the whole affair, my grateful acknowledgments are due.

"Our casualties, considering the force opposed to us, I am happy to say, are small; and, in enclosing you the particulars, with a sketch of the enemy's position, I have, &c.

(Signed) "THOMAS HERBERT, Captain.

"P.S. Lieut. D'Eyncourt will deliver this, with the admiral's flag, and give you such further information that you may require."

OFFICERS WHO LANDED AT THE STORMING OF THE WORKS. — *Calliope*—Lieut. J. S. Tindal; Messrs. Daly and Egerton, mates. *Herald*—Lieuts. G. B. Dewes (acting) and J. Strettell. *Alligator*—Lieut. P. B. Stewart; and Messrs. Woolcombe and Baker, mates. *Sulphur*—Lieuts. Moneyenny and Wood; William Richardson, mate. *Modeste*—Messrs. E. Fitzgerald and W. A. R. Pearse, mates, H. R. Crofton, midshipman. Late *Columbine*—Lieut. Carpenter. *Madagascar*, S.V.—Mr. N. W. Oliver, 1st officer; Mr. G. Horner, 2nd officer. *Nemesis*, S.V.—Mr. W. H. Hall, R.N., commander; Lieut. W. F. Pedder, R.N., 1st officer; Mr. E. L. Strangways, R.N., 2nd officer; Mr. J. Galbraith, 3rd officer; Mr. Whitehurst, 4th officer; Mr. J. Turner, surgeon; Mr. J. Garnet, purser.

OFFICERS WHO BOARDED THE "CAMBRIDGE" UNDER LIEUT. WATSON, AND AFTERWARDS LANDED.—*Calliope*—Mr. Richard Browne, master. Mr. J. A. St. Leger, mate; Mr. George Robinson, boatswain. *Modeste*—Mr. W. A. R. Pearse, mate. *Nemesis*, S.V.—Mr. W. H. Hall, R.N., commander.

Memorandum.—Length of the force of battery in the river bank mounting forty guns, 260 yards, with a flank of twenty-four yards in length, mounting three guns, length of unfinished line of entrenchment, connecting the battery and the river bank and lower battery, 300 yards. The river face of lower battery, eighty-five yards long, with three embrasures, but no guns mounted in them; left flank, thirty yards long, with four embrasures, and mounting four guns.

Return of Casualties on Board the Squadron in the Attack upon the Fort, Camp, and ship *Cambridge*, at the Chinese Position below Whampoa Reach, Feb. 27, 1841.

Calliope—Three seamen wounded, one dangerously. *Modeste*—One seaman killed; one seaman dangerously wounded; one marine severely wounded. *Sulphur*—One marine slightly wounded. *Nemesis*—Two seamen slightly wounded. Total, one seaman killed; six seamen wounded; two marines wounded.

(No. 17.)

"*Wellcley*, Wangtung, March 10, 1841.

"Sir: Having completed the garrison arrangements on North Wangtung, and the destruction of the works on Anunghoy being in progress, I proceeded up the river, to join the advanced squadron on the 1st inst., in the *Madagascar* steamer, taking the *Sophia* transport in tow; Capt. Maitland, with the boats and 100 small-arm men, together with the marines of the *Wellcley*, under Capt. Ellis, accompanied me; the *Queen*, taking the *Eagle* transport in tow, on board which ship I had embarked the marines of the *Blenheim*, *Melville*, and *Druid*, also attended by the boats of those ships, all being armed with their guns and howitzers."

(The remainder of this despatch takes up and concludes that to the Governor-General, p. 108, last line but one, to p. 110. A strong recommendation of Lieut. Symonds is omitted in the latter.)

(No. 19.)

"*Wellcley*, off Wangtung, March 15, 1841.

"Sir: I have again the satisfaction of enclosing the copy of a letter from Capt. Herbert, of the *Calliope*, detailing another well-executed attack on the only remaining fort protecting the approaches to the city of Canton. This fort is situated about

ten miles from the anchorage at Whampoa, up a narrow and intricate channel, which ends in the Broadway or Macao passage from Canton. The enemy were devoting their whole attention to the strengthening the defences of this post, and had rendered it one of the best which had been encountered. I am, therefore, happy that it is in our possession. Capt. Herbert has thrown a sufficient garrison into it, protected also by a division of the flotilla, and the *Modeste*, and it is in our hands an important position. The city is consequently menaced above and below, and is completely at our mercy; but nothing seems to affect the minds of the arrogant mandarins, who still talk of exterminating us, while their people fly before us; they are undoubtedly preparing fire vessels up the river, of which I hope to give a good account in a few days. Capt. Herbert has been ably supported by Captains Bethune and Kuper, Commanders Barlow, Eyres, Giffard, Anson, Clarke, and Belcher, together with their officers and ships' companies. My best thanks are due to them for the gallantry and perseverance with which they conquer the difficulties and harass of river and flotilla service.

"I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) "J. J. GORDON BREMER,
Commodore First Class and Commander-in-Chief."

(Copy.)

"Fort, two miles above Canton, near the entrance to the Macao Passage. March 13, 1841."

"Sir: In conformity with your orders of the 12th inst., and having waited twenty-four hours after the arrival of the last chop delivered, and seeing nothing of a pacific nature on the part of the Chinese, I proceeded with the force under the officers named in the margin,* to the fort and rafts mounting twenty-two guns, with eight small ones laid in a sand-bank, planking the rafts, strongly posted and well constructed near the Canton entrance of the Macao Passage. At about five p.m., commenced the attack, and carried the whole of the enemy's works in about half an hour, the Chinese keeping up a well-directed and animated fire till our forces were under the walls, and in the act of storming, when they gave way, and fled in all directions, thus leaving us, now, the only remaining protection of their city in our hands, giving H.M. forces the command of the river above and below it, and to depend upon its mercy for its daily subsistence. The boats I placed under the direction of Capt. Bethune, to whom I am much indebted for the steady manner in which they were brought to the attack; and also to Capt. Kuper, Commanders Barlow, Giffard, Anson, and Clark, who volunteered their services, for the assistance they gave throughout the affair; much credit is due to Commander Belcher for his zeal in trying to get the *Sulphur* up this intricate channel; and to Commander Eyres, whose ship was brought to an excellent and effective position within about 600 yards of the fort, towed by the *Madagascar*, piloted by that very skilful and highly meritorious officer, Lieut. Collinson; Mr. Dicey, the commander of the *Madagascar*, also calls for my highest commendation; as well as Lieut. Foulis, Madras Artillery, for the manner in which he managed his guns. The Royal Marines, under the orders of Lieut. Stransham, assisted by Lieuts. Hewitt, Mariott, and Polkinghorne, who acquitted themselves on the occasion as that gallant corps is always in the habit of doing. The loss to the Chinese I have not yet been able to ascertain; several were found dead in and near the fort. Our own casualties, as far as I can learn, do not exceed three wounded.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) "T. HEARST, Captain.

"Commodore Sir J. J. G. Bremer, K.C.B., K.C.H.,
Commander-in-Chief.

"P.S.—By the next conveyance, I shall send you the plan, &c."

* *Calliope*—Lieuts. Watson, Tindall, and D'Eyncourt; Messrs. Daley, Rivers, St. Legat, Le Vasseur and Egerton, mates; Mr. Mayne, midshipman; Mr. Robert Butler, assistant-surgeon. *Quincy*—Lieuts. Beadon and Coryton; Mr. Johnson, master; Messrs. Chas. Reed and Tournoux, mates; Capt. Moore, and Mr. Gabbett, Madras Artillery, Volunteers. *Aligator*—Lieuts. Stewart and Bremer (Acting); Mr.

(Copy.)

"*Modeste*, off the British Factory, Canton, March 19, 1841.

"Sir: It is with feelings of peculiar satisfaction that I enclose, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, copies of letters from Capt. Herbert, of H.M. ship *Calliope*, commanding the advanced squadron of the fleet, detailing the various operations of the force, the result of which has been the capture and destruction of the remaining forts and floating defences of the city of Canton, the hoisting her Majesty's colours on the walls of the British Factory, an agreement to a suspension of hostilities, and lastly, the publication of an edict, under seal of the Imperial Commissioner, and the Governor of the province, declaring the trade to be opened, and that all British and other merchants proceeding to the provincial city shall receive due and perfect protection. I earnestly and confidently hope that this will lead to a satisfactory and honourable peace; but on this point H.M. Plenipotentiary will of course communicate with her Majesty's Government. It remains for me to solicit their lordships' attention to the admirable arrangements made for this combined attack, and the gallantry which ensured their complete success; indeed it was not possible they could fail in such hands as those of the excellent officers, Capts. Herbert, Bouchier, and Bethune, supported by the commanders, lieutenants, mates, and midshipmen mentioned by the senior officer; and I would beg leave most earnestly to recommend them to the notice of their lordships. To Capt Kupei, of the *Alligator*, commanding the investing force on the east side of the city, assisted by Commanders Giffard and Anson, of the *Cruiser* and *Pylades*, my best thanks are also due; their unremitting attention effectually guarded the approaches in that quarter.

"I endeavoured to push forward to the scene of action in the *Hyacinth's* gig." (The rest of the paragraph is given in p. 115, lines 6 to 17.)

"The gratifying spectacle of our ships in this position is to be ascribed to the unwearied zeal of the captains, officers, and men belonging to them. Commander Belcher and Lieut. Kellett, of the *Sulphur* and *Starling*, Mr. Brown, master of the *Calliope*, and Mr. Bean, master of the *Herald*, have been indefatigable in their laborious duties of rounding the various inlets through which the ships were carried. I am sure these officers will receive every mark of their lordships' approbation.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) "J. J. GORDON BREMER,

"Commodore of the First Class, Commander-in-Chief."

(Then follows the letter from Capt. Herbert, dated March 18th, given in pp. 113 and 114. Subjoined is the following.)

LIST OF THE SHIPS, STEAMERS, BOATS, &c., EMPLOYED AT THE CAPTURE OF CANTON.—H.M. ship *Herald*, Capt. Nias; H.M. sloop *Modeste*, Commander Eyres; H.M. sloop *Hyacinth*, Commander Warren; H.M. brig *Algrine*, Lieut. Mason. Tenders—H.M. schooner *Starling*, Lieut. Kellett; H.M. schooner *Hebe*, Mr. Quin, mate; H.M. cutter *Louisa*, Mr. Carmichael, mate. Steamers—Hon. Co.'s steamer *Madagascar*, Capt. Dicey; Hon. Co.'s steamer *Nomane*, Capt. Hall. Boats—First Division—Commander Barlow; Lieuts. Williams, Stewart, and Drury; Lieut. Dewes, Acting; Messrs. Walter, Kendall, Purver, Woolcombe, Baker, and Kator, mates; Mr. Comber, midshipman; Mr. Scott, volunteer, first class.—Second Division, Commander Clark—Lieuts. Hamilton, Besdon, and Shute; Mr. King, master acting; Messrs. Miller, Fitzgerald, Pearce, Read, and Tournour, mates; Mr. Crofton, midshipman.—Third Division—Lieuts. Coulson and Ingram; Messrs. Christopher, Walker, and Anderson, mates; Messrs. Purvis, Coke, and Lyons, volunteers, first class; Mr. Stanley, assistant-surgeon. Western Division—Commanders Warren and Belcher; Lieuts. Haskell, Watson, Hay, Mophead, D'Eyncourt, Wood, and Hayes; Mr. Alrey, master; Messrs. Daly, Rivers, Jeffries, Le Valois, Egerton, Drake, St. Leger, and Bryan, mates; Mr. Brown, master assistant; Mr. Butler, M.D., and Mr. Tweeddale, assistant-surgeons. Volunteers—Lieut. Mackenzie, H.M. 90th regt., Acting Military Secre-

Woolcombe, mate; Mr. Swinburne, midshipman. *Herald*—Lieuts. Dewes and Strattall (both Acting); Mr. Cater, mate; Mr. Comber, midshipman. *Hyacinth*—Lieut. Moreshead; Mr. Drake, mate. *Nimrod*—Lieut. Williams; Messrs. Walter Kendall and Thomas Purver, mates; Mr. Charles Scott, volunteer. *Modeste*—Lieut. Henry Shute; Messrs. Fitzgerald and W. A. R. Pearce, mates; Mr. E. F. Dent, midshipman; Mr. H. C. Crofton, volunteer. *Pylades*—Lieut. Hay; Mr. Noeworthy, master; Mr. Jeffries, mate. *Cruiser*—Lieut. Haskell; Mr. R. L. Bryan, mate. *Starling*—Lieut. Kellett. *Madagascar*, S.V.—Mr. Oliver, 1st officer. *Bonito*—Lieuts. Colson and Ingram; Messrs. Christopher, Walker, and Anderson, mates; the Hon. H. Coke and Mr. Purvis, volunteers.

tary to the Naval Commander-in-Chief; Mr. Johnson, master of H.M.'s ship *Comoooy*; Mr. G. Ramaden, clerk of H.M. ship *Calliope*; Lieut. Giffard, Hon. Co.'s 19th regiment.

" *Calliope*, Whampoa Reach, March 17, 1841.

" Sir: Your own presence on board the *Nemesis*, yesterday afternoon, when she was fired upon from the work above the forts in the Macao Passage, notwithstanding the flag of truce, releases me from the necessity of detailing the circumstances of the case. I may add, however, that the Chinese authorities perfectly understand the intention of, and respect due to, that signal, and have frequently taken advantage of its protection for purposes of safe communication with our own forces. Under all these circumstances, therefore, I need not press upon you, Sir, the necessity of resenting this aggression with all the promptitude which may be compatible with considerations of a military nature. Having regard, however, to its close neighbourhood to the city of Canton, I will earnestly request you to confine your movement to the destruction of guns or material at the work from which the shot was fired, and if that object cannot be accomplished by fire, without exposing the buildings in the immediate vicinity to the risk of conflagration, I would suggest that it should be otherwise effected. I take the liberty to add, for your general guidance, that the main intention of the scheme of further operations, which I propose to submit to their Excellencies in command of the sea and land forces, is to make ourselves master of the lines of communication westward of Canton, with a view to its insulation and complete deprivation of trade and means of supply from all points of approach. The capture or destruction of the flotilla which took part in the aggression of yesterday will, of course, seem to you an object of great importance, if it can be accomplished with due regard to other considerations.

" I have, &c.

(Signed) " CHARLES ELLIOT, H.M. Plenipotentiary.

" Capt. Herbert, Senior Officer of her Majesty's
Ships and Vessels in advance.

" P.S.—I need scarcely remind you that there was a small boat in advance of the steam-vessel, also with a flag of truce flying, when the shot was fired."

" British Hall, Canton, March 20, 1841.

" Sir: I have the honour to acquaint you that I have this day concluded a suspension of hostilities in this province, the Imperial Commissioner having publicly proclaimed the trade to be opened, and that all British and other merchants proceeding to the provincial city shall receive due protection. With a view to the restoration of confidence amongst the trading people, I have now to request you will have the goodness to move the vessels actually before Shaween, about half-way down towards the Macao Passage Fort; and I hope you will also do what may otherwise be in your power to evince sincerely peaceful purposes respecting the population, without, however, removing a sufficiently pressing force from the near neighbourhood of the city. I am persuaded, too, that you will recognize the soundness of manifesting every degree of proper respect for the government, and every disposition to uphold its character in the sight of the people, which may be compatible with the paramount necessity of keeping awake a lively sense that renewal of ill-faith will be responded to by an immediate blow. It must be quite superfluous to assure you, Sir, I depend with great confidence (and with constant thankfulness) upon your continued earnest efforts to prevent accident at Canton. But perhaps I may be pardoned for suggesting that, for the present, no person or boat be allowed to land without the express permission of the senior officer on the spot.

" I have, &c.

(Signed) " CHARLES ELLIOT, H.M. Plenipotentiary.

" Capt. Herbert, Senior Officer, &c. &c. &c."

(Copy.)

"Wellesley, off Wangtung, March 21, 1841.

"Sir: The zealous desire of every officer and man in this squadron to seek occasions in which to distinguish themselves has led to the performance of various well-executed services. I have now the honour to enclose a copy of a letter from Capt. Scott, of her Majesty's ship *Samarang*, detailing the particulars of an enterprise which he planned and executed with very admirable talent and gallantry, to which I will beg to refer their lordships, expressing at the same time my conviction that no encomium I could bestow on Capt. Scott, and the officers, seamen, and marines engaged, would be equal to the merit of the affair. Lieut. Bower, senior, of the *Samarang*, has been often within my notice; he has been severely wounded, and has displayed great gallantry; while Mr. Hall, R.N., commanding the Hon. Co.'s steam-vessel *Nemesis*, has rendered the most important services to the expedition at all times, and in all situations. I beg, therefore, to recommend them, together with every other officer and man, to the notice of their lordships.

"I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) "J. GORDON BREMER,

"Commodore First Class, Commander-in-Chief.

"R. More O'Ferrall, Esq., &c. &c."

"Samarang's Gig, Whampoa Roads. 6 p.m., March 15, 1841.

"Sir: His Exc. H.M. Plenipotentiary having, on the afternoon of the 12th inst., suggested to me the great advantages likely to accrue by forcing the inner passage from Macao to Whampoa (deemed by the Chinese impenetrable to foreigners), and fully agreeing with him upon the subject, I made no hesitation in immediately acceding to his views, and making the necessary preparations for carrying them into effect. I have now the honour of communicating the result of my operations.

"At three a.m. on the 13th, I proceeded with the small-armed men and marines in the boats named in the margin^a on board the *Nemesis* steamer, where I was shortly afterwards joined by his Exc. Capt. Elliot, when we got under weigh from the Macao Roads, and proceeded over the flats between Tweelienshan and Toi Koke Tow islands into the Broadway river. At eight a.m. we came in sight of Motao Fort, which we closed in less than half an hour. The steamer, having taken up an enflading position on its southern angle (where not a gun of the enemy could bear upon her), opened her fire, whilst we proceeded in the boats to the attack. So accurately were her shots directed, that the enemy, on our approach in the boats, abandoned the place, and fled. We found thirteen guns mounted, which were completely destroyed, the buildings in the interior set fire to; and, having laid a train to the magazine, we re-embarked; before we reached the *Nemesis* it exploded, effectually finishing our work on that point.

"On reaching the point of How-Honk-Tow, the river is divided into two channels; that to the right, which we pursued, takes a sudden sharp turn, and becomes very contracted in its breadth. Here we discovered Tai-yat-kok, a field-battery (very recently constructed) of fourteen guns, strongly posted on a rising ground situated on the left bank of the river, environed by overgrown paddy fields, which enfladed the whole line of the reach leading up to it. At thirty minutes past ten a.m., as we appeared round the point, the enemy opened out an animated fire upon us, which was smartly kept up as we advanced; it was most effectually returned by the two guns from the *Nemesis*, who threw her shot, shells, and rockets admirably. Under the slight cover of the bank we advanced in the boats, but before we could effect a landing on their flank, they abandoned their guns; when we took possession of the work by a narrow pathway, which could only be passed in single files. Twenty determined men ought to have held it with ease against triple our force. Twelve of the

^a Pinnace, mounting twelve-pound carronades; cutter; six-oared gig; four-oared gig; *Albatross's* pinnace, mounting twelve-pound howitzers.

principal guns were from twenty-four to twelve pounds; the remaining two sixes, which underwent the same process as their fellows at Matao, viz. knocking off their trunnions, driving a shot hard home into their chambers, and spiking them. A large quantity of gunpowder and other materials was lodged here, which, with the temporary buildings, were consigned to the flames and blown up.

"Observing a war junk who had opened her fire about a mile above the battery, I despatched Lieut. Bower with the two pinnaces in chase, accompanied by the steamer, but as I could not complete the destruction of the guns and battery under three-quarters of an hour, the chase was necessarily given up until my return on board. During the above period, a military depot and station on the opposite side of the river were destroyed by Lieut. Maitland, whom I had despatched thither for that purpose.

"The moment I returned, the chase of the war junks was resumed; at forty minutes past twelve p.m., we again got sight of her, with eight others, which were seen over the land. As we entered the reach which they occupied, we discovered, on the right bank of the river, a new battery, scarcely finished, with ten embrasures, but without guns, and Hochung Fort close to it, well built of granite, surrounded by a wet ditch, and mounting fourteen guns and six ginjalls. Abreast of these, which they flanked, the river was strongly staked across, through the centre of which the last junk (our chase) had passed, and the opening again secured. The enemy immediately commenced firing upon us from the fort of Hochung and their war junks (now under sail), which was replied to by the *Nemesis* with the usual effect, while the boats opened a passage through the stakes, and dashed on to the attack of Hochung and the junks; Lieut. Bower gallantly leading on the division under his orders against the latter, whilst the others secured the fort by wading the ditch and entering the enemy's embrasures. Seeing the fall of the fort, the war junks became so panic-struck on the appearance of the boats, and were thrown into such utter confusion, that seven got on shore, their crews jumping overboard immediately they grounded, two junks alone escaping. Lieut. Bower, in pushing to cut the latter off, discovered Fiesha-kok on the left bank of the river, within a hundred yards of the advanced junk aground, which fort, mounting seven guns, opened out a heavy fire of grape upon him. Observing that the junks were abandoned by their crews, he nobly turned all his attention to his new opponents, whom he drove out of their stronghold, by passing through the adjoining town and taking them in reverse. In the meantime, Mr. Hall dexterously managed in getting his vessel through the centre passage of the stakes, which fortunately was just sufficiently wide to admit of her passing, without detaining or giving us the trouble of removing any of them.

"At forty-five minutes past two, we returned on board the steamer, after having destroyed all the guns and set fire to Fiesha-kok fort, and the seven war junks, as per margin,* which all blew up before we were out of sight of them. Chase to the two escaped junks re-commenced, during which we passed two dismantled forts. At four p.m. we arrived at the large provincial town of Hiangaban, one of the large war junks preceding us about a mile; the dense population thickly crowded the banks, boats, junks, house-tops, the large pagoda, and surrounding hills; both sides of the river were packed by the trading craft of the country in the closest possible order, the centre of the river (which is very narrow here) having merely sufficient space to allow the steamer's paddle-boxes to pass clear of the junks moored to its banks. Not the slightest fear was manifested by the people, but several mandarins took their boats and followed the war junk. We passed a small one anchored in the centre of the town, abandoned by her crew; but fearful of setting fire to the town, which must inevitably have been the case had I consigned her to the flames, and anxious at the same time to secure the larger one a-head, with the mandarin boats, I left her untouched; we closed the two latter so rapidly that the junk, which mounted five guns, and one of the larger boats, ran on shore; all their crews jumped over-

* One large junk, mounting nine long guns; one ditto, mounting eight long guns; two ditto, mounting six each; one smaller ditto, mounting four guns; two ditto ditto, mounting two guns.

board, and left them to their fate. I brought up abreast of them and destroyed both. While thus employed, the fort of Sheung-chap, within 300 yards of us, but hidden by some intervening trees, opened its fire upon us, which was instantly returned. I immediately directed Lieut. Bower to storm it with the marines. In five minutes my orders were carried into execution, and its eight guns were demolished; but from its proximity to the houses, I ordered the greatest portion of the powder to be thrown into the river, leaving merely sufficient in the magazine to destroy the fort. A number of troops coming down towards the fort obliged me to fire two or three shot, which, going directly in among the body, scattered and dispersed them in an instant. At six p.m. the junk and forts were fired, and we passed on into a narrow shallow channel, scarcely more than the breadth of a canal, in which we anchored head and stern for the night.

"At daylight, on the morning of the 14th, we weighed, and proceeded up the river in the steamer's draught of water, and not broader than her own length, grounding occasionally on both sides. At fifty minutes past seven arrived at the large village of Konghow; at eight observed the fort of the same name at the upper part of the village, which flanked a strong and broad line of stakes, twenty feet wide, completely across the river, filled up in the centre by large sunken junks laden with stones. On discovering the fort, we opened our fire, which was instantly returned by the enemy: as in all the preceding actions, they fled the moment we landed to attack them. They had evidently expected one from the opposite side to that by which we approached them, the walls being piled up with sand bags outside in that direction: nine guns were destroyed here, and the fort blown up. After the *Nemesis* had made good her passage through the stakes, which was effected after four hours' incessant hard labour, at thirty minutes past twelve p.m., assisted by the natives, who flocked aboard and around us in great numbers after the firing had ceased, all apparently anxious to aid us in destroying the stakes.

"At four p.m. arrived off a military station, originally consisting of a hundred men, but on our arrival consisting only of fifty; fired a shot at the mandarin's house, which, striking the centre, drove out the small garrison who had screened themselves from our view in it. The boats were then sent on shore, and destroyed the whole establishment, and a large mandarin war-boat, mounting one long gun and two jinjalls, and pulling 8½ oars. At ten minutes past four, proceeded up the river; at thirty minutes past six anchored for the night. At daylight this morning, we continued our course upwards; at thirty minutes past seven, arrived off the large village Tanchow, under the banks of the upper part of which a number of soldiers with matchlocks were descried, endeavouring to conceal themselves, upon whom a fire of musketry was opened as we passed, which dispersed all those who were unhurt in less than a minute.

"On moving up to Tagnei, a large town on the left bank of the river, three forts were passed, all dismantled and abandoned. The custom-house of the place was destroyed, as well as a man-of-war junk mounting seven guns, which the crew had quitted on our approach. On proceeding up to Whampoa, we passed through a very beautiful country: three more dismantled forts were observed in our route. At four p.m. we arrived at this anchorage, having destroyed five forts, one battery, two military stations, and nine men-of-war junks, in which were 115 guns and 8 jinjalls; thus completing our object, by proving to the enemy that the British flag is capable of being displayed throughout their inner waters wherever and whenever it is thought proper by us, against any defence or mode they may adopt to prevent it.

"It is a pleasing gratification on my part in being enabled to inform your Excellency that this service has been accomplished without the loss of a single man on our side, and only three seamen slightly wounded belonging to H.M.'s ship *Samarang*.

"To his Exc. Capt. Elliot my warmest and best thanks are due for the very able and friendly assistance I received from him throughout the whole of our little expedition; to Messrs. Morrison and Thom, who accompanied him, I feel under the greatest obligations for the efficient aid I received from them, by the knowledge of

these gentlemen in the Chinese language, thus affording me the means of communication through them with the natives in our route, which proved of the highest importance; they fully participated in all the dangers of the expedition, as did likewise Capt. Larkins, late of the Hon. E.I.Co.'s service, who was an amateur upon the occasion. Of Mr. Hall, commanding the *Nemesis*, it is impossible for me to speak too highly; the cool, unwearied, and zealous performance of his duties, under circumstances of frequent danger and difficulty, in traversing a navigation never before passed by a European boat or vessel, his gallantry, and the effective aid I received from the *Nemesis*, repeatedly called forth my warmest admiration. It is unnecessary for me to say more than that, in my humble opinion, he is deserving of every reward that can be bestowed upon him. To Lieut. William Pedder, R.N., acting as chief officer of the *Nemesis*, I feel indebted for the able and gallant manner in which he at all times supported the boats with those of the steamer under his command. The firing of Mr. Edward Crouch, gunnery mate of the *Wellesley*, lent to the *Nemesis*, was perfect rifle practice. Our rapid success I regard as mainly attributable to the admirable manner in which he punished the enemy. I beg leave earnestly to recommend him to your favourable notice and consideration. The conduct of my gallant first-lieutenant, J. P. Bower, has always met with my highest approbation. Nothing could have surpassed his anxious zeal and gallantry the last three days. It again becomes my pleasing duty to draw your particular attention and favourable consideration to this meritorious officer. Lieut. Maitland, Acting Lieut. Lysaght, and Lieut. Gordon, of the R.M., as well as Messrs. Noble, Parkhurst, Luard, and Armistage (mates), Mr. Tucker, second master, and Dr. Mackay, assistant-surgeon, are entitled to my best acknowledgments for the gallantry and zeal they displayed throughout our operations. Seamen and marines vied with each other in being foremost upon every occasion.

"Enclosed I forward herewith the list of wounded, and have the honour to remain, &c.

(Signed) "JAMES SCOTT, Captain.

"Commodore Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, C.B., K.C.H.,
Commander-in-Chief."

(An Extraordinary Gazette was published on the 3rd June, which contained the despatches from Sir G. Bremer, Capt. Herbert, and Major-Gen. Gough, inserted last month, pp. 105 to 116.)

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, March 31.

J. G. Richetta v. F. Walker and H. Douglas.—This was an action by a reporter of the *Englishman* against Col. Walker, the president of the court-martial which tried Major Smith (see p. 120), and a sergeant in attendance, who, by direction of the colonel, forcibly took away the reporter's notes of the trial, which he persisted in taking, on the 26th February, after being required by the president to abstain. The plaintiff charged the defendants with an assault upon the plaintiff, and beating and bruising him, and forcibly taking from him a certain paper writing of the value of ten rupees, and tearing and obliterating the same. The defendants pleaded, first, not guilty, and secondly, a special plea of justification, setting forth all the circumstances at great length. The gist of the plea was, that a court-martial is not an open court; that the public are admitted by sufferance only; that the president issued an order prohibiting the taking of notes, and that the plaintiff contravened that order.

It appeared from the evidence of Major Davidson, the prosecutor on the trial, that, upon the reporter intimating he should continue to take notes after he was told by the president that he must not do so, the colonel desired Sergeant Douglas to take the chair from under him. The colonel told Douglas to prevent him from taking notes, but that he might remain in the room if he did not take them. The sergeant then told the reporter to go out. He said, "I will stay here; I came for the purpose of taking notes, and I will not go till I am forced." Upon that the colonel desired Douglas to take the notes from him. The sergeant went up to him to do so; a sort of scuffle ensued. The reporter kept them up about his breast. The sergeant endeavoured to force them from him. Col. Walker then said, "Turn him out." The reporter then said, "That is quite enough, Colonel Walker; that is quite enough; I will see if I can be righted," or words to that effect. The sergeant then put him out. He put his hands upon him. The reporter had not said a syllable before the first intimation. He had certainly not interfered with the proceedings in any way. On cross-examination, this witness stated that Col. Walker, on a former day, prohibited the publication of the proceedings. Major Smith did bring to the notice of the court that the *Englishman* contained an incorrect account.

Capt. Mactier, the deputy judge advocate present at the court-martial, in his official capacity, deposed that the first intimation about not publishing the proceedings was a request, not an order. On the day of the assault, witness heard the order given by Col. Walker. The order was the order of Col. Walker alone, not of the court. The witness had given his own official opinion, that the court-martial had not power to prevent the publication of the proceedings. There was no discussion with closed doors.

Mr. Laith, for the defence, contended that the practice of courts-martial differed in many respects from that of any other court. It was the invariable practice to exclude the witnesses about to be examined, to prevent the former depositions from being known to them, and this object was defeated by the publication of the proceedings pending the trial. The *ex-parte* and piece-meal publication, moreover, injured the individual upon trial. The public had not necessarily a right to be present. The matter under investigation before this court-martial was a matter relating to the mere breach of military discipline. It was only by courtesy that the public were admitted. Courts-martial had a clear power to punish contempts. All courts have an inherent right to control and protect their own proceedings.

Mr. *Turton*, for the plaintiff, contended that, upon general principles, as well as upon the authority of decided cases (*Tytler On C.M.*, p. 219; *Grant v. Gould*, 2 H. Black. 100), courts-martial must be regulated by the same rules of proceeding as other courts of justice, and that in all judicial proceedings, the public have a right to be present. A court-martial is not a court of record. All that the plaintiff sought was to vindicate a public right. The public had a free right of admission, and the court had no power to issue an order prohibiting the taking of notes.

Sir *E. Ryan*, having consulted with the rest of the Court, delivered judgment as follows: "That an assault has been committed is beyond all doubt; that the court was a public court is also beyond doubt. The first question is, had the public a right of admission? Certainly it had. And secondly, had any one the right to take notes? Neither upon this point can there be the slightest doubt. The court had no lawful power to forbid it; but it did prohibit, and eventually prevent the taking, by force. Its order, if indeed it were the order of the court, which has not been proved, but rather the contrary, was illegal, and continuing to take notes was no contempt. I express my own opinion, and I believe the opinion of the Court, that courts-martial have the power to punish contempt in the face of the court, even if the party behaving so as to interrupt the proceedings of the court were not subject to the Articles of War; but this, it must be understood, is confined to cases of contempt in the face of the court. If a formal order had been made, that notes of the proceedings should not be published, we think it would have been very difficult to reach the offender. I am disposed to think that a court-martial is not a court of record, the most important point in the case, though it has been perhaps somewhat lightly treated. On the authority of *Garnett v. Ferraud*, 6 B. and C. 610, an action of trespass will not lie against a coroner for turning a man out of a room. The Court there expressly decided that, being the act of a judge of a court of record, the proceeding against him could only be by impeachment. The case of *Daubeny v. Cooper*, decided clearly that the public had a right of entry to all courts of judicial proceedings. *Collier v. Hicks* was no overruling of the point, but rather confirmed it as far as it went, and only said that an attorney had no right to act as counsel for a party, but that it was in the discretion of the court to allow him to do so. As to the question of a court-martial being a court of record, my own opinion is that it is not, and I think that the case of *Moore and Bastard* shews it; but I will give Mr. Leith an opportunity to raise the question by reserving to him liberty to move thereon if he should think fit. We do not think this a case for heavy damages, and we find for the plaintiff damages Rs. 50 and costs."

On the 23rd March, Mr. B. P. Singer, an uncovenanted servant of Government, obtained a verdict in the Supreme Court, with Rs. 3,000 damages, in an action against Mr. J. H. Stocqueler, the editor of the *Englishman*, for a libel, imputing to the plaintiff the having set on foot a subscription professedly for the relief of the widow of a Mr. Scott, but in reality for his own behoof, and having fraudulently appropriated to his own use the monies collected. The Chief Justice (Sir E. Ryan) said: "A more scandalous and infamous libel it would be difficult to invent. It charges the plaintiff with having, under the pretext of charity, collected money from individuals and fraudulently applied it to his own purposes. The evidence shews that there is not a particle of truth in the charge, and indeed no sort of justification has been attempted." The *Englishman*, in the course of some severe remarks upon the judge, observes (ironically): "But one spark of feeling did the learned judge permit himself to display—and that was (we judged solely by the expression of his countenance) one of deep regret that the defendant, who had recently taken the benefit of the Insolvent Act, should be compelled to pay such heavy damages. On this point, however, we believe it will be in our power to soothe the sorrow of the bench and our other friends. It has been intimated to us, that the whole of the costs and damages will be sent us, through a third party, from a quarter we shall not be able to divine!"

MISCELLANEOUS.

SLAVERY IN INDIA.

Among the unpleasant notices brought from England by the last mail, we must reckon the indisposition which has been manifested by some of the most influential men in the liberal interest to do justice to India, by admitting her produce into the United Kingdom, upon the same terms with that of other colonies, founded upon the mistaken notion that our agricultural produce is raised by the labour of slaves. It has been argued that the most reasonable and effectual mode of extinguishing slavery is to discourage by all means the consumption of articles which have been raised by slave labour. By this train of reasoning, India, in consequence of the imputation cast on her, would not only be cut off from all share in the regard of the British legislature; but every measure which had a tendency to depress her agricultural industry, would be considered legitimate, as being a blow aimed at the demon of slavery. And thus the prospects of India, so far as England is concerned, are to be blasted upon the most virtuous of principles. If the premises were true, we should not quarrel much with the conclusions. Parliament has the same undoubted right as every other community to improve its own morals and practice. But the premises are wrong; Mr. Adam is perfectly mistaken when he states that slavery exists in India as extensively and in as aggravated a form as in that freest of all free countries, in which every fifth man is a slave. And he has done India, we fear, grievous harm, by inoculating Mr. O'Connell and Dr. Lushington with the same idea, and leading them thus to turn the weight of their eloquence and influence against India, under the idea that it is the land of slaves, and that any encouragement which might be afforded to its long-oppressed provinces, by an equalization of duties, would be sure only to perpetuate slavery. We pledge ourselves to shew that slavery, where it does exist in India, exists in a form as little aggravated as in any part of the world. Meanwhile, not one gallon of the rum, not one hoghead of the sugar, which we are sending to England, and for which we claim the same scale of duties which is levied on West-India produce, is raised by means of slave labour. Slave labour, indeed! Why, it is because the whole economy of the manufacture in this country is conducted on free principles, that it is likely to cost twenty per cent. more this year than it did last year. Where there is no freedom, there can be no competition. It is precisely because the agriculturist, who raises the raw material, is a free agent, that he has enhanced the price of it. It is because the labourer at the factory is a free man, that he has made himself so scarce, except where he can obtain larger wages than he received five years ago.—*Friend of India, April 1.*

That any one should be found, who would be rash and absurd enough to raise an objection to the introduction into England of Indian sugars or rums—which is the same thing in effect—on the alleged ground that East-Indian sugars are the produce of slave labour, would appear incredible. That any man who has ever set foot in India, should go home to England to propagate such a doctrine, is indeed passing strange. But what will be said, if it be found that the promulgator of such a doctrine, that he who has put the word "slavery" into the mouths of O'Connell and Dr. Lushington, as connected with the growth of East-Indian sugar, is one to whom India might have looked up as one of its firmest and most tried friends? The originator of this absurd position, that Indian sugar is the produce of slave labour, we regret to find is no less a friend to India than Mr. William Adam—not we must charitably perceive intentionally, but certainly in fact. Mr. William Adam must be perfectly well aware that, although a species of slavery does certainly still exist in India, it has no more connection with the cultivation of sugar in India, than it has with the cultivation of potatoes in Ireland. The kind of slavery that subsists in the East-Indies, has not the least analogy to the slavery of the West; and if it had, it has never in the remotest degree had any connection with the cultivation of sugar. The slavery of India is that of domestic slavery; which is one main reason that makes it difficult for us to get at it. But no slavery analogous to that of the West-Indies either does, or ever

did exist in India. On the Malabar coast, there is a species of slavery analogous to that of the Russian serf, where the cultivator of the soil is *adscriptus glebe*, and, like his fellow slave the ox, is transferrable with the acres which he tills. But in districts where sugar is cultivated, this species of serfdom does not exist. There is, to be sure, the slavery of want, which, perhaps, after all, is the direst slavery of all, which is slavery *per se* but what we complain of and lament in the conduct of Mr. Adam is, that he should have allowed the mention of his name to the most absurd supposition, that East-Indian sugars are the produce of slave labour. It is in vain to say that Mr. Adam did not mean to create such an opinion. He has innoculated Mr. O'Connell and Dr. Lushington with it, and they are acting on it, to the prejudice of Eastern commerce. We sincerely and deeply regret this consequence of Mr. Adam's want of skill or want of ingenuousness. Amidst the darkness in which they are wrapt respecting Indian affairs, to those who at home give ear and attention to Indian affairs, Mr. Adam has chosen to throw out this false light. We deeply regret it. Herein we have, not the blind, but the clear-sighted and enlightened, leading the blind into the ditch. O'Connell and Dr. Lushington are, of course, among the blind, as regards the real state of British India, and what, if they go to one who is not blind, but who leads them into such a ditch of error, as that "Indian sugar is the produce of slave labour?"—*Bengal Herald*, March 28.

THE STATE OF THE POLICE IN THE LOWER PROVINCES.

Mr. Dampier, the superintendent of police in the Lower Provinces, has made a report for the first six months of 1840. He differs from Mr. Smith, who considered the apprehension of old offenders a test of the efficiency of the police, considering it generally the result of accident; and he approves of the Reg. 11. of 1832, passed by Lord William Bentinck, amidst much obloquy, by which the police was forbidden to inquire into any case of theft and burglary, except at the express desire of the injured, or on the especial command of the magistrate. Of the burglaries reported in the first six months of 1840, amounting to 7,228, 3,564 cases were never inquired into at all, because the people thought it wiser to put up with one robbery, than to bring on a second by inviting the visitation of the police. The result of the cases inquired into justifies their determination, by shewing how little the police could do. In the thefts and burglaries examined into, 10,689 persons were concerned; of these, 3,851 were apprehended, of whom 2,038 only were convicted; the rest remained abroad to practise their vocation. On the general state of the police, Mr. Dampier remarks: "In every way the results of the endeavours of the police either for the prevention or punishment of crime are extremely unsatisfactory, and discreditable to the officers of the force. The condition of the police throughout the Lower Provinces is extremely bad, and I see no hope of amending it from its state of demoralization whilst the present system continues." Among the most prominent causes of this demoralization may be reckoned the very insecure tenure on which the darogahs, or chief officers of police, hold their posts. The low scale of pay allowed to these officers is another cause of their demoralization.

DACOITY.

The Dacoits, or professional robbers, in the north-west provinces, generally pass by the name of Bowries, but have other local appellations, as Budducks and Marwarra. The tribes in Bengal who are branches of this family, and speak the common (slang) language, are called Kechuks or Chechuks about Furness and Malda; Huggoorahs in other parts of the country, and Bhagalkhores in Midnapore and Cuttack. Mr. Dampier gives the following description of their mode of operation: "When proceeding on an expedition, they hardly ever move in a body, but proceed singly to the place appointed for the meeting; when there, every man is instructed in his duty in the approaching attack, the whole plan explained by the jemadar or leader, and the detail carried on almost with as much regularity as the calling off soldiers for duty. Any police station or force, near to the house intended to be attacked, is marked by a

party, who cut down or spear any one who may try to pass from it. The passages are guarded, and the main body proceeds silently, and by different routes, to the spoil; when there, the cry of 'mar! mar!' is raised, and they rush on, cutting down all they meet, break open the boxes or places where they have ascertained treasure or jewels to be kept, and placing the booty on the heads of their steadiest men, march off with them in the centre. As they go off, they are joined by their outlying parties, who oppose any pursuers, and mislead those who may follow them from the track taken by the main body. They march all night, and as their robberies are usually committed soon after dark, they frequently before day-break place forty and fifty miles between themselves and the place where the robbery was committed."

THE COOLEY QUESTION.

Mr. J. P. Grant, one of the members of the committee appointed to inquire into the Cooley question, and who dissented from the majority, has written a minute upon their report, in which he states his grounds of dissent, and his opinion in favour of the emigration. He considers the question to be, as it no doubt is, no less than this, "whether the whole of the labouring population of the vast portion of her Majesty's territories entrusted to the Government of the East-India Company ought, or ought not, to be as free as the rest of her Majesty's subjects in respect to the disposal of their labour and their right of going about." He admits that abuses had crept into the system, but observes. "Not content with getting rid of the whole of the abuses complained of by the rough method of prohibiting entirely the system in which these abuses existed, it imposes strange and servile restrictions on the liberty and means of livelihood of many millions of people, in matters which as yet have never been alleged to have been practically subject to any abuse whatsoever. The system of hiring labourers under contract to serve in distant parts for long terms had been the source of grievous evils. Two courses were apparently open; first, either to regulate the system, in an improved manner, so as to obviate the evils; or, secondly, as a last resource, pending inquiry, to put a stop altogether to the system which had been abused. This law (Act No. XLV. of 1839) adopts the ultimate remedy. Whether in so doing, without attempting milder measures, it was right, is a matter for grave debate. But it goes greatly beyond this, for it interferes, by absolute prohibition, in a concern which has never been involved in any abuse whatever. The abuse, and the only abuse, related to labourers going, under contracts, to serve for a term. But this law prohibits all the labouring population of this immense portion of the empire, including skilled labourers or artisans, as well as unskilled labourers, from going of their own accord, as free, intelligent workmen, unfettered by any contract, from hence, where their labour may be unable to feed them, to other portions of the empire where their labour may be invaluable. This is a simple statement of the effect of the law. That to justify such a law a case of necessity must be made out, there needs no argument to prove. That no such case has been made out is certain. I have never heard it seriously argued, that any evils to the emigrant are likely to arise from the spontaneous emigration from India to any British colony of a labourer unfettered by any contract. Certainly there is not a shadow of evidence before us, that any evil has ever actually happened from that cause in any one solitary instance. Had such instances existed, considering the feeling with which the export of labourers was regarded in Calcutta at the time we are taking evidence, they must have been brought to our notice. That this part of the existing law is, therefore, unnecessary, even as a temporary measure, for any good purpose, seems to me demonstrated. But if so, it is an impolitic and unjust law."

The following is the Report, by direction of Government, of Mr. Macfarlan, the chief police magistrate, to Mr. Secretary Bushby, with memoranda of forty-eight examinations of Mauritius labourers returned to Bengal in the *Graham*:

"The bulk of these persons are Dangurs, and the statements made by them all are calculated to shew that there is little use for prohibitions against persons of this class

being allowed to better their lot by emigration. It has been stated that the desertion of families is a serious evil incident to the practice of emigration. My examination was directed to every individual's circumstances under that head. It will be seen, in nine cases, that the wife and family accompanied the emigrant, and were aiding in making money, the purpose for which they went, and that in nine other cases, where the family was left behind, the coolie had perfect confidence that his relatives would provide for them. Each expected that the relative would borrow money on account of the absent husband or father—to repay such loan they seemed to think their bounden duty. The habits of the sepoy caste, the bearer caste, and many others, are in strict analogy with this—the latter take service in Calcutta and the lower provinces, and return to their homes after several, sometimes five, years' absence, and no one ever thinks of preventing their taking such service for fear of the injury they might do their families by deserting them. No. 47 of these emigrants very justly said, 'was it not on my own family's account that I went to Mauritius?' It would be easy to arrange in future emigrations, that a part of the coolie's earnings should be sent to Bengal from time to time, through a corresponding house of agency."

THE LATE MR. JAMES PRINSEP.

The Rev. Mr. Proby has published the following anecdote, confirming the prodigious versatility of skill at the command of the late Mr. James Prinsep: "The church at Benares was ordered to be enlarged in 1826-7, when Capt. Lucas, the barrack-master, falling sick, the continuance and completion of the work was entrusted to our lamented friend, who also designed and added an elegant steeple to the building—the whole affording an excellent proof of his architectural taste and judgment. Not content with this, Mr. J. P. proposed, out of the funds in his hands, to construct a new reading-desk, pulpit, organ, screen, and altar rail. These he took great interest in preparing. They were laboriously and tastefully carved upon wood, with appropriate devices, by native workmen under his own direction, and have been much admired. Indeed they are ornaments such as no church in the Bengal presidency can boast of. It was proposed to open the church again on Christmas-day, for which occasion Mr. J. P. composed a very appropriate, simple, Christian hymn, which is a proof of his talent as a poet, as well as of his feelings as a Christian. On the preceding evening, all was ready, except something that required repairing in a large barrel-organ. This gave much trouble. The instrument, whatever it was, was remade, but it broke in proving; another trial also failed, nor did success attend the work until Christmas morning dawned on our zealous and indefatigable friend, who had, during the whole of a rainy night, remained with his workmen in the church, determined not to go to rest till he had seen the thing completed."

INQUIRY INTO THE CAUSE OF MORTALITY AT CHUSAN.

The Supreme Government has directed a committee (consisting of Dr. Smith, senior member of the medical board, Dr. Murray, inspector-general, Col. Craigg, of the 55th, and Dr. Shanks, surgeon of the same regiment) to assemble in Calcutta, to take evidence, and make a report, on the extraordinary mortality which occurred among the troops at Chusan last year. That the European regiments, sent from hence a twelve-month ago, have been reduced to skeletons; and that while not thirty have been killed or disabled by the enemy, not more than *one man in ten* is at the present time fit for duty, prove the indispensable necessity of a searching inquiry. The public will demand the names of those to whose misconduct the destruction of these noble regiments is to be attributed. The character of the individuals who have been appointed by Lord Auckland to this court of inquiry is a sufficient guarantee for the impartiality of its proceedings. The general voice of society here seems already to have indicated the points on which culpability is visible on the present occasion; viz. in the original supply of provisions, in the arrangements for the quartering of the troops on the island, and in the refusal to provide them fresh provisions. It is said that the provisions shipped from Calcutta were of the most inferior description;

that superior provisions were offered by several parties, and rejected on account of their price; and that, in the contracts which were made, cheapness was the first thing attended to. If this was the case, never was money so injudiciously saved. What may have been the difference between the price of the provisions which were accepted, and of those which were refused for their comparative dearness, we cannot say; but it can scarcely have been equal to one-tenth of the sum necessary to *renew* the regiments, which at the lowest computation cannot be effected under 100,000*l*. It has also been stated that the most culpable indifference was manifested with regard to the comfort of the troops on the island; that during the most inclement season, while there was a sufficient number of empty houses in Chusan to accommodate all the troops on the island, they were kept under canvas, amidst torrents of rain, and in circumstances which rendered disease and death inevitable. It is said that great indifference was manifested by those who had the direction of affairs to the fearful mortality which raged among the troops; and that it was not till the number of men fit for duty was reduced to a fourth of each regiment, that steps were adopted for transferring the soldiers from their insalubrious encampment to the town. Lastly, it has been affirmed by every one who has come on from the island, that when no doubt remained that the inferiority of the salt provisions was one main cause of the mortality among the troops, and fresh provisions were easily procurable, the same salt provisions were served out to the men, and sometimes to the convalescents, upon the plea that they had been *already paid for*, and must be consumed. We have seen letters from privates to their own families, which stated that fresh provisions were abundant, but that the vile contents of the Calcutta casks were still served out, and that the men expended all their money in the purchase of the wholesome food which the island afforded. These are the reports which have generally prevailed in reference to the mortality of Chusan, and hitherto they have remained uncontradicted.—*Friend of India*, April 8.

The necessity for inquiry is shewn by the discordancy of opinions. The *Englishman*, with reference to the foregoing remarks, states: "We speak on what we feel confident is unquestionable authority when we declare that it is *false* to say that the salt provisions laid in here were of an inferior description; that it is *false* to say that that superior were tendered and rejected; and that it is *false* to say there was any refusal of fresh meat at Chusan." The *Eastern Star* replies to this: "We speak on what we feel confident is unquestionably good authority when we declare that two out of three of the above charges are *true*. At present, against assertion, we set statements made to us point blank, that 'the bread and salt meat sent from Bengal were rotten'—not perhaps when *sent*, but when wanted for consumption; nay, they were absolutely condemned by both military and naval officers. We suppose flour and biscuits are provisions—35,000 lbs. of the former and 35,000 lbs. of the latter were condemned out of one ship! As to superior pork not being tendered, pork from the Acra Farm was; and we think, in all probability, that is likely to be the best cured where there is an extensive well-managed establishment for the purpose. The *Englishman* had better tell the public where and how the accepted pork was cured, and when? We say nothing just now about the refusal of fresh provisions to the troops at Chusan, but we do say the most active measures were not taken to procure them. For instance, the island abounds with poultry of every description, and not an attempt was made to proceed into the country for ten or eleven days after we took possession." A correspondent of the *Hurkaru* states that the provisions were badly stowed and packed; that, "in respect to the flour and biscuit, it is an undoubted fact that they were the best, and that their subsequent deterioration did not arise from any defect in the preparation or manufacture, but from the lubbberly, careless, and indifferent manner in which they were shipped by the commissariat." He adds that the Madras stores were packed and preserved in a proper manner.

The *Friend of India*, of April 15, says: "We were favoured with a letter from a friend in Calcutta, informing us that the reports which had been published of the inferiority of the provisions sent from Calcutta to China, were unfounded. On the

same day appeared an article in the *Englishman* to the same purport. We feel it our duty, therefore, to state, upon the authority of the *Englishman*, and of the parties from whom his information and ours is derived, that every assertion which attributes the mortality at Chusan to the arrangements of the commissariat in Calcutta or on the island, is false." But the same paper adverts to the fact that such statements had appeared in all the Calcutta papers without contradiction, and refers to the following passage in a letter from Chusan, which appeared in the *Englishman*:—"The poor fellows at Chusan turned with sickening stomach from their nauseous food." "If common prudence had been exercised, decent care and forethought exhibited, full supplies of all needful articles would all along have been supplied." "No difficulty has ever been experienced by the ships of war here in getting provisions of all kinds, and yet the conductors of the expedition have so managed it, that starvation was warded off for a week through the compassion of the enemy in giving them thirty three bullocks." "There is grievous blame somewhere, either with the admiral, the governor, the superintendent, the commissary-general, or the governor-general."

THE NEW LOAN—FINANCES OF GOVERNMENT.

The opening of a new loan came most unexpectedly on the public. It was generally supposed that, notwithstanding the drain of the Afghan war, the public resources were sufficient to meet all contingencies; and that, if government was driven to a loan, it would adopt the plan of borrowing at home at three per cent., rather than of taking up money in India at five. But it now appears that our expensive enterprise across the Indus has exhausted the Exchequer, and that all our future warlike operations must be carried forward on borrowed capital. If the sinews of war are found thus deficient before the Punjab is settled, or a single regiment has marched to Herat, it is evident that the extent of the present loan cannot be inconsiderable. It is scarcely possible that the funds required for the work that now lies before government can fall short of that which has been consumed in the occupation of Afghanistan. With so large an extent of country to operate on, the public expenditure will, by a natural tendency, increase rather than decrease. Having thus exhausted the surplus revenues of the present day, government has been obliged to anticipate the resources of the next age: it is impossible, therefore, to look forward to the time when any adequate portion of the revenues of this country can be devoted to domestic improvements, to the construction of roads, bridges, canals, the establishment of schools, and the organization of a good police.—*Friend of India, April 8.*

The pressure on the money market of Calcutta, consequent on the announcement of the new loan, had, according to the latest advices, partially relaxed, and the high rates of interest had had the effect of bringing capital into use.

THE CALCUTTA HUNT.

From the number of men generally in the field with the hounds this season, up to the present date, but a poor opinion would be formed of the sporting inclination of the community; for twelve to fifteen being the average, though between twenty and thirty have occasionally appeared, amongst whom, however, are some whose style of going would be put in the note-book of the well-known modern Nimrod, though perhaps with some severe criticisms on the sky-larking propensities of a few of the field. The early hour of meeting, which cannot be altered, no doubt, keeps away many, for with ten miles to cover, the distance of most of the fixtures, we must awake at four o'clock A.M. to be in time. The country, also, is not the most agreeable to those not devoted to hunting, the ground being so hard and ragged, and much of the jungle so thick, that no person under any other circumstances would think of going across it. To a man of temperate habits, the first effort at waking can be the only bore connected with hunting at Calcutta; the dissipated can never be

true sportsmen in India; they cannot rise early; long rest can scarcely restore them sufficiently for even the business of the day; it may be almost considered as an axiom, that every staunch sportsman in India is a temperate man. As for the expense, beyond the share of subscription to the hounds, there can be but little, and even that is not incumbent on a stranger, for in no hunting field will a chance visitor receive such a cordial greeting as from the members of the Calcutta Hunt, and moreover, hospitality at their homes if he chooses; there can hardly be any extra expense to people always keeping up an establishment of conveyances and horses, and many of their nags at a cost that would buy one of the best hunters in England.

In respect to the stamp of horse for the Calcutta country, a full-sized Arab (shaped as a hunter), with a moderate weight on him, would no doubt be the best, and in the end the cheapest; their legs are the only ones that can stand the ground; the best country horse, though generally a more powerful jumper, from his size and stride, cannot be depended on. The temper is so uncertain, and, if he gives you a fall, there is every prospect of his also giving you a vicious kick as he gets up, and runs away; the legs also soon puff; nothing but good clean legs and perfect feet can stand constant work upon hard rugged ground. As for English hunters, a good, sound, well-bred one, rarely reaches Calcutta; such can always get their price at home. The generality of English horses sent to India are mere machiners, picked up in London by ship captains, who think the bigger the animal is, the more he would be thought of, and the enormous prices they get for horses never costing more than £40 at the farthest, proves they have formed a correct opinion of the prevailing taste; but here, heavy weights must be content with anything that can stand under them, so long as they trust to chance and the means and judgment of ship captains for their supply of English horses.—*Beng. Sporting Mag.*

SUICIDE OF CAPTAIN COX.

Capt. George Hamilton Cox, secretary of the Fire Insurance Company, who had formed a connexion with an actress of Calcutta, had for two or three days been observed to be labouring under great depression of spirits, in consequence of his wife and children being daily expected from England. He went to the theatre, from which he returned to his lodgings at the Bengal Club about 9 o'clock, and then, with the greatest deliberation, blew out his brains with a pistol, literally shattering to pieces the whole of his head. After his return, it appears he wrote a letter to the coroner, another to the editor of the *Englishman*, and a third to the actress, Mrs. Dhermainville; and then, sending his servants out of the room, seated himself in a chair, which he adjusted in a corner of the closet, with a brace of loaded pistols in his hand, and shot himself through the head with one of them. One pistol was found still loaded on the chair beside the corpse, which remained in a recumbent posture, and the other was picked up on the ground near the chair.

An inquest was held on the body, at which the following letters, written by the deceased immediately before his death, were read:—

To the Coroner and Jurors on my inquest.—I am unwilling, gentlemen, to give you unnecessary trouble in searching for evidence, to form an opinion on the cause of my having shot myself. It was unhappiness; you will find no more, search as you will. I have very long and deeply thought on the subject, but all men will live as long as they can, until they reach that point of endurance beyond which the soul cannot be forced. 'Tis no pleasant thing to blow your brains out, I can assure you, and requires a resolution and determination to do it. I have not perpetrated the act under any temporary or immediate excitement—in fact, I put off the deed for some days, to effect a particular object. I obtained the pistols many days ago from Messrs. Tulloh and Co., to whom I beg they may be returned. They were, I think, sent on inspection only. The powder I purchased from Mr. Thompson a few days later again, and having completed a few — arrangements, I take my leave. Inquire of those who saw me latest, if you please; you will find I laboured under no excitement that was perceptible to them. My feelings, of course, were wrong, but the wounds were known only to myself. If I had not been extremely unhappy, I should not have shot myself. Insanity has never been in my family, and I am as cool and collected at this writing as I have ever been. The office I conducted is in

good order, and is steadily progressing. My worldly prospects are good; but a man cannot work with a broken heart. I hope your verdict (after such inquiry as you may please to make) will be, "Found shot by himself," or something to that effect, but not from temporary excitement or derangement.

G. HAMILTON COX.

April 29.

P.S.—I solicit the cheapest and meanest funeral—no puckah grave, no mourning coach, no parson's fees—outside a churchyard I shall be as comfortable as in it. Attend, gentlemen, to the wishes of a dead man, who values not mere forms, and I would thank you if I could. Dr. Goodeve is my medical adviser.

To Dr. Goodeve.—My dear Goodeve, You caught me in the midst of the preparation for death; defend me, then, from the often cruel and unjust verdict of "temporary insanity or excitement." My objection to the verdict is, that it often acts as a taint and a slur on a whole family; otherwise, I care not one straw for the opinion of the world, for it—though it may affect his prospects—virtually makes a man neither better nor worse than he is. But I think there is something revolting in the idea that the faults of a father should be visited on his children. It is bad enough for human nature that many diseases are hereditary; hence, doubtless, the wise saw of a certain big book, wherein it says that "The sins of the father shall be," &c. I die as firm and unshaken in my belief as a man can do. No man (for how can we believe contrary to our conviction?) can put faith in aught which, in his opinion, is not supported by proof or probability; consequently, not to believe is no crime. I do not believe a man killing himself a crime; so I take my life when I find it burdensome. The inquest may bring me in mad if they will; I can't help it, but these are sentiments I have maintained for years. I consequently call on you, as a physician, and as a man of honour, to assert, that when you last saw me and during your acquaintance with me, you never saw me suffer from aberration of mind, and you saw me settling petty debts and writing my farewell letters. Farewell to thee likewise; best thanks for all your kindness; accept the enclosed as a trifling return for all your attentions, and believe me, till life has sped (which will not be for some hours yet), Yours sincerely,

G. HAMILTON COX.

April 29, 1841.

I have shattered my carcass enough, so quietly bury me without cutting me up. It is strange the antipathy a man has to dissection. So, as the pistol has done its work, spare the knives.

To MR. WESTERMAN.—My dear Sir, Let me beg the kindness of your immediately assuring yourself that the cash account, funds, and affairs of the fire insurance office are correct, and of your informing the public so, and that the prospects of the company are slowly but steadily advancing. Cooly Coomar Mookerjee, the head writer, is a good man, and, in its present state, capable of conducting the office. It would generally add to the prosperity of the company if yourself or some other gentleman of the company would act gratuitously for a few months, by signing the papers as acting secretary. The business is clear and simple. The expenses of printing forms, rules, certificates, advertising, &c., are extremely heavy for so young an institution, of the eventual success of which there can be no doubt. No man can tell to the exact day he can suffer unhappiness; but there is a point beyond which none can go in misery. I have put the hour off—as who would not?—as long as I could; but my cup of bitterness has been filled; neither cheerfulness, which I by nature possess, nor hope, nor prospects, can urge me on further; but when you receive this, a broken spirit will be at rest.

Your's sincerely, G. HAMILTON COX.

April 29, 1841.

I have drawn my salary from the company up to the day of my death.

The actress alluded to is Mrs. Dhermainville, who made her first appearance at the new theatre (the Sans Souci) on the same evening, in the musical farce of *Mischief Making*, in the character of Mannette, a French washerwoman and scandal-monger. The *Oriental Observer* asserts: "It is within our knowledge that the poor woman was as totally unacquainted with Captain Cox's purposes—as totally innocent of any share in the differences which precipitated the catastrophe—as a child unborn. His regard for her, it appears, by letters to her and three of his friends, induced him to withhold his purpose for a few days, as he was fearful the mode of his death might affect her *début*; but beyond this, the 'attachement' he had formed exercised no influence whatever over his conduct, nor could Mrs. Dhermainville testify to any other circumstance than there was nothing to her perception, or that of Capt. Cox's friends, that could have accounted for the act of self-destruction, had he not left a posthumous explanation." On the inquest, Mr. Westerman deposed that the

deceased never appeared to him to be unhappy or suffering misery. "He sometimes spoke to me about England, as being desirous to go there; but I am at a loss to assign a cause for his destroying himself," Mr. J. H. Stocqueler deposed: "I received this morning a parcel from the coroner, addressed to me by the deceased. He particularly enjoined, that I should not make public the contents of his letter to me. I last saw him about forty minutes before the time, I have since heard, that he died. There was not the least difference in his manner on the occasion I alluded to. He was very cheerful. I met him behind the scenes at the theatre. I am permitted to state that, in the letter to me, he discloses, that the motive which led him to destroy himself was family differences; but I am not at liberty to state the particulars. I have been aware of such family differences during the last two years. I think they operated very unfavourably on his mind, within the last month or two. By unfavourable operation on his mind, I mean great distress. I have nothing further to depose, except that it was his particular desire that I should prevent its being supposed that he committed this act from insanity. When I saw him at the theatre last night, he appeared even in better spirits than usual." Incha, the deceased's sirdar bearer, deposed that his master, on his return to the club-house, at a quarter after nine o'clock, took off his jacket and waistcoat, and called for a bottle of soda water, which having drunk, he put on his morning gown, and requested witness to call one of his palanquin ticca bearers; that he gave a letter to the ticca bearer to take to a lady, desiring him to wait until he got an answer; that he then requested witness to close the door and leave the room, in the usual way, and to pull the punkah well. Witness having retired, the deceased closed the venetians of the windows and doors that open into the verandah. Witness remained in the verandah outside, and from there heard his master dancing and singing in the room, which was his custom. In a couple of minutes, he heard a report of fire-arms. Dr. Goodeve stated, that the deceased was in a perfectly sound state of mind. The ticca bearer deposed, that he took the deceased in his palanquin to a lady's house in Toltollah; he remained an hour and dined there; he then went to the theatre with the lady, in a palanquin carriage. Half an hour after he had been to the theatre, he got into the palanquin and returned to the Bengal Club. Witness was then sent to the lady's house with a letter, and directed to wait till she returned, and to bring an answer. He found her at home, and gave the letter. She sent a steward, a Christian servant, with him, and said, that was her answer to the letter.

After a short deliberation, the coroner's jury, with the exception of one among thirteen, returned a verdict of "*Felo de se*."

The verdict has been censured; the gaiety and indifference of the suicide being appealed to as evidence of insanity. The *Eastern Star* says: "When he was last seen by his friends, forty minutes before taking his leave of the world, there was not the slightest symptom of any thing wrong; on the contrary, he was particularly cheerful, and he might have been seen leaning over the rail of the boxes of the theatre in the front of the house, enjoying the performance and applauding it. There are those who say, this in itself, immediately before putting a pistol to his head, was proof of insanity; 'who but a madman would do it?' The question is a natural one, and very easily answered. No one, if he were a Christian; but Capt. Cox was not: and so far from it indicating insanity in his case, it confirms him in the full possession of his faculties."

THE NICOBAR ISLANDERS.—THE "PILOT."

The *Maulmain Chronicle*, April 14th, states, that a M.S. book was picked up in the river there by a native, and brought to the Commissioner's office; and on examination it was found to be the records of the *Pilot*, which had been cut off by the Nicobar islanders (see p. 3). The circumstances led to a farther inquiry, and it was ascertained that a Burmese prow came in there a few days ago from the Nicobars, having on board a number of Malays, passengers from thence. The investigations were pursued further by the authorities, and depositions given by three of the

Malays, who stated that they had been informed by the natives, that the crew of an English ship (to which the book belonged), which had arrived at the islands whilst they (the Malays) were there, had tried to get hold of their women; whereupon, they (the islanders) had killed them. One of the Malays saw the English vessel, but did not see it attacked. They were still at the islands when the *Cruiser* arrived, and destroyed the villages, which alarmed them; they left, however, in consequence of the islanders demanding their provisions.

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DOST MAHOMED.

The Government are to allow the Ameer two lacs of rupees a year; this is exactly the amount offered for the possession of his person before he gave himself up. His object in visiting Calcutta is, among others, to obtain an increase to his allowance of an additional lac. Crowds of people were collected from the neighbouring villages, in passing Delhi, to see the fallen monarch. He had but few attendants with him, and those principally his own people, besides a few of the local horsemen. The Ameer has 704 people to support. He wished to have paid a visit to Delhi, but it was not thought advisable to allow him. He is on his way to Calcutta, entirely at his own request, though he was for some time in doubt, when at Loodianah, whether or not to seek the seat of government.—*Delhi Gaz.*, April 11.

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AN ENGLISH SUITOR IN A NATIVE COURT.

In an appeal from the Civil Judges' Court at Burdwan to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, a curious state of things occurred. The appellant, Mr. W. N. Hedger (an attorney of the Supreme Court), had recovered in the Judges' Court Rs. 500 damages of the Rannee Comol Comarree, of Burdwan, for a libel, charging him with fraud, conspiracy, and subornation of perjury; the defendant pleading a justification, but failing in proof. Mr. Hedger appealed on the ground of the inadequacy of the damages, considering the atrocious character of the libel, and the wealth of the defendant. The defendant likewise appealed, on the ground that the action was not sustainable in the Mofussil Courts, and that a "libel" was not an injury for which the Hindu law gave redress. The libel was in English, and on Mr. Hedger being about to speak in his own cause (which he conducted without a vakeel), in English, the presiding judge, Mr. Lee Warner, said (in Hindustani) that the Court would not hear him in English, as there was a resolution which prohibited the use of that language in the Sudder.* The matter was, however, postponed until the 25th of March, when the judge again intimated that he considered himself bound by the rules of the Court to refuse to allow Mr. Hedger to be heard in English. On the 20th April, the case came on before Mr. D. C. Smyth and Mr. Lee Warner, when the Court intimated to Mr. Hedger that they would hear any thing he had to say. Mr. Hedger (addressing the Court in English), replied that if the judges were disposed to hear him in his own language, he certainly wished to be heard. He again submitted his right as a party to the cause. The Court asked the Moha Rannee's pleaders whether they had any objections to this course. Moolvy Mohumud Ali, after consulting with the attorneys of the Moha Rannee, all of whom were Hindus, and natives of Bengal, stated that, as he and the attorneys employed by the Moha Rannee did not understand one word of English, they must object to Mr.

* This resolution was passed on the 15th May, 1840, in the case of "*Hedger v. Birmadosses*," to this effect: "The Court observe that a person conducting his own case, if unable to speak fluently in the language adopted by the Court as their language of record, is at liberty to address the Court in the language best understood by himself. At the same time, as it is essential that the party, or pleader or agent of the party (or both pleaders and party, if both be present) opposed to the person addressing the Court in any foreign language be made acquainted with all that is urged against him: resolved, therefore, that a party wishing to conduct his own case in person, but unable to address the Court in the Hindustanee or Oudee language, shall pay the expense of an interpreter, through whom to address the Court. In the event, however, of such party making declaration in the form appended to this resolution, that he is unable to speak the Hindustanee language, and that he cannot afford to pay the expense of an interpreter, the Court shall then employ an interpreter duly sworn for the occasion, the expense of such interpreter being defrayed by the Government."

Hedger's addressing the judges of the Court in a language of which they were entirely ignorant. The Court then intimated to Mr Hedger, that he must address the Court in the native language. Mr Hedger stated, that if this was the decision of the Court, he declined saying any thing. The Rance's vakeels then addressed the Court in the native language. At the conclusion of their remarks, the Court again addressed Mr Hedger, and stated that they were prepared to hear him in reply. Mr Hedger observed that he declined to say any thing. The Court then referred him to the resolution, and informed him that he might speak in English if he had an interpreter. They wished, therefore, to know whether Mr Hedger was prepared. Mr Hedger craved time to produce his interpreter, and this was accorded. The result was, that Mr Hedger was heard in English, but that his English address was interpreted into Hindustani or Bengallee. In the end Mr Smyth gave the judgment of the Court, in the Hindustani language, from a written paper in the English language, whereby the Court dismissed Mr Hedger's appeal, and allowed that of the Rance, but as the case was a novel one, each party were to pay their own costs.

THE SECOND LIGHT CAVALRY

In obedience to Division orders, the troops, European and native, at Kurnaul assembled in full dress on the grand parade at sunrise on the 12th of March, drawn up in square, facing inwards, the cavalry forming up on the flanks of the artillery and infantry. The 2nd regiment of cavalry was drawn up in the centre of the infantry columns, the disgraced squadrons dismounted. On the arrival of the general the troops to be dismissed were ordered to the centre, where the general orders on the subject of their delinquency was read, while it was being read to each of the regiments assembled by their respective staff officers. This being done the word was given to the disgraced squadrons to ground arms: their swords were placed on the plain, and their colours taken possession of and they were then marched to the position they originally occupied. On arrival there, they were wheeled to the right in subdivision and marched, the European band at their head playing the 'Rogue's March, past the troops on reaching the place from which they started, they left the square, the band still playing and on arrival at the bridge over the canal forming the boundary to their cantonments, were broken off. The appearance of the men while marching round was such as to excite lively commiseration. It was generally observed that the disgrace was felt, the downcast look and stooping deportment declared this. On dismissal at the bridge, under an impression that they were harshly dealt with, the troopers took off their regimental coats and cast them into the stream.

AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—COTTON, SUGAR, BEER

At the April meeting of the Agri Horticultural Society, the secretary submitted a memorandum of the progress made in the distribution of the American cotton seeds. The number of barrels sent to the society amounted to 105, or upwards of four tons of these, eighty-eight contained Mexican, and seventeen St. Island seed, and the distribution, to ninety-three persons, in sixty-one distinct quarters, had amounted to fifty barrels. Dr Spry further intimated that large quantities were under despatch to various parties.

The secretary mentioned that, as an opinion was entertained by some leading authorities, that the produce from Otaheite sugar cane was not so great as many thought—thus rendering the propriety of superseding the indigenous varieties doubtful—he had the result of an experiment, tried in Tirhoot, on a large scale, which had likewise been communicated to him by Mr Gibbon, as follows: "I find that country cane gives an average of about eight maunds of sugar per Tirhoot bighah, Otaheite cane from twenty to twenty-five, but this is brown sugar, not *khur*, one bighah of very good cane gave 32½ maunds, but this is very great produce."

The secretary mentioned that he had been promised by Baboo Dwarkanath

Tagore, a statement of a similar kind which had attended an experiment he had made under his own superintendence at his grounds near Calcutta.

The secretary informed the meeting that he had received a letter from Mr. Bohle at Meerut, stating that he has for several years past manufactured beer for the use of the men of the European regiments at Meerut; that at times the consumption has been to the amount of 4,300 gallons a month; at the present time, the consumption is forty gallons a day. At Munsooree, Mr. Bohle states that he has found a ready sale amongst the officers and their families resident there, and thinks, that if he were duly encouraged, he could brew a superior description of beer for the cantenens. Mr. Bohle does not state whether his beer was brewed with hops.

Mention was made of a sample of rope, manufactured from the fibres of the aloes plant, which was presented by Dr. F. P. Strong, on behalf of Mr. Hornby, superintendent of the Allipore Great Jail. Mr. Hornby is of opinion that this rope (which was made by the prisoners under his care, from fibre grown by the convalescent inmates of the Russapuglah Insane Hospital, under the superintendence of Dr. Strong) is capable, if tarred, to preserve it from the effects of the weather, of making excellent running tackle for ships.

NATIVE STATES.

Affghanistan.—The only news from Afghanistan is contained in the following letter, dated 17th April.—“The country about Candahar still continues in a very disturbed state, and the Ghiljees are shewing their teeth. A force is to move immediately to Kilat-i-Ghiljee, to be quartered there, and to consist of two of the Shah's infantry regiments, 300 horse and two guns. Major Todd has incurred the severe displeasure of Government by leaving Herat, and has added considerably to our embarrassments, and I believe it is pretty certain that Lord Auckland has remanded him to his regiment. Major Leach is still at Cabool, working up his accounts, and has a heavy budget to settle. The Cabooles have been repairing their city, after a clumsy fashion, and, through the influence of Sir A. Burnes, the marble reservoirs in the arcades of Ali Murdan Khan have been cleared of filth, and the ill-looking stalls which encumbered them removed. This is a great improvement to the appearance of the city, and will contribute to its healthfulness, for the reservoirs were choked with offal and filth to the depth of eight and nine feet, which had been permitted to accumulate for years. It is some days since the snow melted from off the hills immediately round Cabool, and it is fast disappearing from the summits of Pughman and Urgundee.”

Letters of 17th April, from Capt. Broadfoot's camp, state that there has been some mortality, much sickness, and more desertion among the native portion of the troops, who accompanied the kafilah of Shah Shoojah's “womankind” from Loodhiana towards Cabool. The number of deserters from among the sepoys, by the time the kafilah had reached Emeenabad, amounted to more than 150; and there was, at that time, a large number of the native soldiery in hospital. The following incident is mentioned: “A restive camel threw his load, consisting of one of the wives of Shah Shoojah, concealed, of course, with such privacy as a kujawal may afford. Entangled in his fallen burthen, the beast fell heavily upon it; in an instant, one of the European officers hastened to the spot and would fain have released the poor captive, over whom the camel, entangled in some of the ropes of the kujawal, was still struggling; but even amid all the pain and peril of the moment, the unfortunate lady forbade him to approach her, and enjoined him, as he hoped that his end might be happy, not to save her life at the cost of what she must regard as ‘outrage worse than death.’ The gentleman, thus ‘warned off,’ reluctantly drew back, and it was not till the approach of some eunuchs that, with an infinite deal of bungling, the fair sufferer was at length extricated. She was, by this time, almost lifeless, and during the night breathed her last.”

The Punjab.—The news from the Punjab is of an undecided nature, but the army still appears to be disinclined to acknowledge any supremacy, and it is rumoured that

Shere Singh has again deputed an agent to Mr. Clerk, to intimate his objection to British troops being sent through his territories in large bodies, and to negotiate for their passing through in small detachments, accompanied by his own troops.—*Delhi Gaz.*, April 21.

The intelligence from the Punjab is of the same character that it has for some time presented. The troops are in a state of great disorder, and continue to perpetrate the usual number of murders. Shere Singh has shut himself up in the fort at Umritsur, leaving matters to make their own way at Lahore. Gen. Avitabili was hanging the murderers of Mr. Foulkes and Mr. Mouton by dozens, and expected that an attempt would be made to hang himself. He was in consequence prepared for a flight into Cabool, with the few followers whom he could trust. Notwithstanding this "reign of terror" on the opposite side of the river, all is peace and quietness at Ferozabad.—*Agra Ukhbar*, April 22.

Other accounts state that Mr. Mouton's life had been spared. Capt. Ford died at Peshawur of "protracted illness," and was not murdered, as some reports gave out.

It is stated in a letter from Jellalabad, dated 5th April, that a message from Mr. Clerk and Gen. Avitabili, with regard to the threatening aspect of affairs at Peshawur, caused a council of war to be summoned, and Col. Shelton's brigade is ordered to stand fast, although the convoy proceeds; that revolt is gaining ground all through the Punjab, and when Avitabili calls in aid in the strong-hold he possesses, and which he built himself, matters must be bad indeed.

The *Delhi Gaz.*, May 5, states, however, that Gen. Elphinstone and Brigadier Shelton's brigades were still halted at Jellalabad, pending instructions from Mr. Clerk; and it seems very probable our troops will march on Peshawur.

A letter from Jellalabad, dated 9th April, says:—"Our presence will be required in the Punjab before the hot weather is over. Our orders to march to Cabool are all countermanded, and we expect we shall make a move towards Peshawur in a few days. The commissariat have received orders to complete their arrangements for supplying us with cattle. As a further confirmation that there is some work cut out for us in the direction of the Punjab, the 5th N.I. have been halted, and are not to proceed to Cabool with the convoy, as previously directed. They do not belong to the brigade (Brigadier Shelton's)."

It is said, Shere Singh has declined the assistance of our British troops, thinking, or pretending to think, that he can curb his refractory army without any foreign co-operation.

Shere Singh has just escaped with his life, not from his own rebellious soldiers, but from the consequences of his own folly. He embarked on an excursion of pleasure on the Ravee, with Rajah Dhcean Sing, and several other Rajahs and Sirdars. He was told that he was filling the boat too full; but he continued to cram it. The moment the vessel got into deep water, she filled and went down; and the royal party had to swim for their lives. Rajah Ummer Singh, of Aloo Wala, was drowned; and had not the elephants which were on the banks been driven into the water, few would have escaped a watery grave.

By letters of the 2nd May from Kurrachee, we learn that Gen. Ventura and his family had reached that port on his way to Bombay.

Letters from Ferozepore mention, that the influx of disbanded Sikh soldiery into that city had occasioned considerable annoyance, inasmuch as they are perpetually quarrelling with our sepoy, whose visits to the city—though four miles distant from cantonments—are very frequent. In a late fracas, several men on each side nearly lost their lives, in consequence of some midnight brawl which had its origin in some verbal nothing.

Herat.—A writer in the *Agra Ukhbar* gives the following particulars respecting Major Todd's flight from Herat.—Major Todd solicited an audience with Yar Mahomed Khan, the prime minister of Shah Kamran, and observed to him that, as the British Government had assisted them for such a long while with money and info-

ence, it was advisable, to prevent all dread of a Persian invasion, to have Herat garrisoned by British troops; that by this measure his Majesty's dominions and the British Indian possessions would be mutually secured from danger, either of Persia or Russia. Further, that if this measure was not complied with, the pecuniary aid which had hitherto been granted to the Herat Government should cease, and the British Government would withdraw its protection. The foregoing was urged strongly by the Envoy (Major Todd), and the consequences of a non-compliance were represented in the true light. On a premature consideration Yar Mohamed Khan returned answer, in the name of the king, that the presence of a British garrison in Herat was unreasonable, and that if the British intended to withdraw their aid, they were at perfect liberty to do so. He gave Major Todd immediate warning to quit Herat with the least possible delay, and ere his proposition had become universally known, otherwise he (Yar) was not answerable for the consequences. On the evening of the 9th of February, Major Todd and suite took their departure from Herat, the half-inhabited, half-inhabitable city of mouldering, mud-built walls, with the horrid prospect of being attacked on the road, pillaged, and murdered, or, what was worse, sold as slaves! With these awful thoughts upon their souls did they bid a hasty adieu to the key of India, upon which, though paltry in itself, the future fate of nations—in a manner—depended!

"On our approach to the valley of the Furrah road, we were about being attacked, plundered, and kidnapped by a daring outlaw named Kainran, a famous brigand chief, who, with a host of cut-throats, were assembled to *chuppa* us, but the presence of Futeh Khan alone kept them aloof. Most probably he had secret instructions from Yar Mahomed Khan to way-lay and plunder us, and had also all the nomadic tribes near the border, who came in crowds as we neared it."

Ere they left Herat, Major Todd despatched five men with letters all of the same tenor, by five different routes, to Ghirishk, to inform the British authority of their destitute situation, and requesting that a body of horse might be in waiting for them with some provisions for themselves and cattle, if possible, at the Khashk river; only one of these letters reached Ghirishk in time. The other men were sent back to Herat, Yar Mahomed having taken the precaution to cut off all communication to or from them. They arrived at the Khashk river about the 18th of February, and found the much-looked for body of horse ready at Dilaram, but without provisions. Although the Ghirishk cavalry had arrived, there was still much danger to be apprehended from another lawless chief named Atthar Khan, over the border; and Futeh Khan, who had orders to accompany them as far as the border only, made up his mind to push on to Ghirishk, where they arrived 20th February. "Thus ended the perils of that journey, or flight, which will be recorded in the mind of every member of the Herat Mission as an eventful epoch in their lives."

The Governor-general, it is said, has removed Major Todd from the diplomatic line entirely, because of his mismanagement of our Herat relations.

Bokhara.—A letter from Jellalabad, dated April 16th, gives the following gratifying intelligence: "A satisfactory letter has been received from Col. Stoddart, dated the 4th of March. The efforts of Russia had failed to deliver him, but he was receiving kind and honourable treatment from the Ameer. He states that our name stands very high now in Toorkhistan generally, and especially in Bokhara." It is added, that Mahommed Akhbar, son of Dost Mahommed, who had also been in duranee, has made his escape from Bokhara to Sheri-Subz.

The *Courier*, May 4, observes. "We now can say, with renewed confidence, that no effort has been spared by our government to effect Col. Stoddart's release. It is the principal object of Capt. Conolly's mission, and to attain it, we know that the influence of all our allies, who have any influence at the court of Bokhara, has been sought and is now being exerted. These efforts, we trust, will be successful, and believe there is an immediate prospect of such a result; but, should they fail, hostile measures must be adopted."

Jhansi.—The siege of Chirgong, in Bundlekund, appears to have been a very smart and well-contested affair; the enemy fought gallantly, and although our detachment was a pretty strong one, our victory was not easy. The force, consisting of the infantry Bundlekund Legion (900), three companies Gwalior Contingent (180), one company 13th N.I. (85), the cavalry of the Legion (400), two 9-pounders and one howitzer of the contingent, and two 6-pounders of the Legion, marched from Jhansi on the 9th ult. to Malapore, three miles south of Chirgong. On the 10th, the camp moved to Nuri, and on the 11th the whole force moved upon Chirgong. The enemy, 50 horse and 250 foot, fell back upon the village of Cherona, and after firing it, retreated to Chirgong. Our camp then was moved up from Nuri, and a squadron, under Lieut. Verner, of the Bundlekund Cavalry, sent out to reconnoitre. When parallel with the fort, the reconnoitering party was saluted by a smart fire from some five or six guns, which only wounded one horse. The squadron regained the main force, and the enemy opened, with some vigour, upon our camp, and some round shot wounded some of our men. On this, a nine-pounder and howitzer were run up, a sandbag battery was hastily erected, and in less than half an hour nearly silenced the enemy's fire. On the 13th a party of grass-cutters having been sent out for forage, a party of the enemy endeavoured to cut them off. Lieut. Verner was sent out with a troop to their support; but when advancing upon about 100 of the enemy, just as he was about to give the word "charge," a shower of rockets put the horses in confusion. He soon rallied the troop, but the enemy had retreated behind the stockades, from which they opened a galling fire, whilst another party took him in flank from a village called Puhari. Nothing was to be done but to retreat, which was done without loss. On the 16th, reinforcements arrived from Cawnpore, three companies of the 52nd N.I., a troop of the 8th Cavalry under Capt. Barbor, and the battering train (two 18-pounders and two mortars) under Capt. Pepper. On the 17th the mortars were got into battery, and the heavy guns placed. Next morning the town was twice fired by the shells, but the flames were got under. The enemy returned our fire, but not with much effect, though tolerably well directed. Our practice told well on the citadel, and the town was towards the evening again ignited, but the blaze was soon subdued. On the 19th, it having been judged that a stockaded garden to the right of the fort would furnish the best position for our breaching batteries, Capt. Jamieson, of the 52nd, with a detachment of three companies of infantry and a squadron of horse, went out to get possession of it; but, owing to the thick darkness of the night, the party missed their way. On the 20th, the same detachment moved out again, and carried the garden in gallant style, after a most determined resistance. When about 100 yards from the ditch of the stockade, four rounds of shrapnel were fired from the howitzer, to clear the garden, but there was no symptom of an enemy. The companies were then advanced to clear a passage. Some of our men had just given over their muskets to set to work unencumbered, when a tremendous discharge of stinkpots and rockets put them in confusion, and a galling fire from 200 matchlocks was poured upon them, which disabled many, and would have done more execution but for the previous discharge, which prostrated many of them. Our men behaved admirably—they soon rallied, formed, and fired a volley, which was succeeded by a pretty brisk exchange. By this time the 6-pounders arrived, with a company of the 13th N.I. The guns were planted at the two northern extremities of the garden, and played prettily along the trenches, sweeping them with grape; the infantry then, with a loud cheer, rushed into the garden by a small aperture in the west face. The enemy did not stay to receive them, but retreated into the town as our troops entered. The stockaded garden being thus in our possession, the detachment threw up a temporary work to cover them from the severe fire of the enemy. Our ordnance here raked the whole face from which the enemy were assailing us, and, indeed, were the salvation of the detachment. A sharp fire was kept up from the town till 9 o'clock, and at midnight the place was evacuated. The force was not strong enough in cavalry to surround the fort and cut off retreat. The town presented a sad picture of desolation; not a soul was to be

seen in it, and the ravages of fire were everywhere visible. A large powder-magazine was exploded after our people had got into the town. In the affair of the 30th, three of our men were killed and 82 wounded, many of whom are not expected to recover. The jagheerdar has made off to Tehree, and the jagheer been formally resumed.—*Hurk. May 8.*

The *Agra Ukhbar*, May 1, says:—"The Chirgong little-go is, we hear, far from being settled. Capt. Beatson's force has had a skirmish. Since its occurrence, we learn that the whole of Scindea's Contingent have been ordered to proceed to Jhansi. Another letter mentions that the thakoor in his hurry left considerable property behind him in Chirgong, which was set upon by the sepoy with great eagerness. While engaged in this interesting pursuit, a magazine blew up, by which several of the plunderers and camp followers were killed. The total loss amounts, we now learn, to the large number of 80 killed and 75 wounded."

The *Hurkaru*, May 17, adds:—"A force will be immediately sent against a Ghurree, called Kairwa, in the possession of another disaffected thakoor. Rumour among the natives states that the Chirgong thakoor, after his flight, sought and obtained the hospitality of his brother Bundelah thakoor of Kairwa."

The fort of Kairwa was in the possession of Capt. Minto's force on the 4th May. Kairwa is about twelve miles East of Nurwur. It belonged to a noted freebooter, who lived on plunder from villages belonging to Scindia. He holds his jagheer by virtue of services rendered to the Peishwa, and became a dependent on us after the Peishwa's fall. His sole wealth consists in whatever he can fitch from his neighbours, and his sole security in the possession of an almost inaccessible stronghold, or rock, composed of immense blocks of granite, without a pathway by which to ascend, the height being reached by hard climbing. On the arrival of the force, on the 3rd, about a hundred matchlock men were seen moving in different directions, with every appearance of an intention to fight. The first step taken by the commandant was to surround this rock (the circumference of which was rather more than a mile) with cavalry and infantry, and the enemy, perceiving at once the hopelessness of escape by flight, lost confidence, and he wisely delivered up himself and adherents unconditionally to Capt. Ross, the political agent with the camp.

EXCERPTA.

Thirty men have been kidnapped, drugged, and put on board the *David Scott*, going to the Mauritius. Among the victims are three Assam Chinese. The *Englishman* states that they were not put on board as coolies, but as part of the crew. They were returned by the commander of the ship.

The permanent revenue (according to a return by the revenue accountant) derived from estates finally resumed under resumption laws, from the date of the passing of Reg. III. of 1828, to the end of 1838-39, was Rs. 38,70,601. This does not include all the districts under the Bengal government, as the returns from Chittagong, Tipperah, Sarun, Monghyr, Bhaugulpore, and Backergunge, had not been made up.

At the opium sale, April 19th, 2,935 chests Behar sold at an average of Rs. 664 per chest, and 1,500 Benares at 625.

The Bank of Bengal has lent to government thirty-five lacs of rupees at five per cent.

The *Victoria*, whilst at anchor at Kedgerie, was struck with lightning, which killed and wounded several of her crew. A severe north-west squall was passing over, and the lascar crew had taken shelter under the forecastle, and were eating their evening meal, seated round a large Bandarree's handy (a new tin one), the two chain cables, one on each side, serving as seats. A thick cloud was passing over the vessel; a flash of lightning broke forth, and shortly after a second, accompanied simultaneously by a tremendous crash of thunder; a ball of fire was seen to strike the truck of the fore-royal mast; the fluid descended the royal and top-gallant masts, shivering them to such a degree that there was not a single piece of four

feet in length whole. It ran down the top-mast, and for a few seconds the foretop was in flames. Under the top was a bolt in the timber, which attracted and conducted the fluid down the heart of the lower mast; the lightning, making for itself a small hole all down, arrived at the bottom, struck off to the chains, and thence to the tin handy, turning up one side of the overhanging lip, and escaped through the hawse holes. Immediately on the ship being struck, a dense smoke covered the deck, so that one could not see another, and a strong smell of sulphur spread from stem to stern. On going forward to where the men were sitting, it was found that one man, who had apparently been seated on the combings of the hatchway, had fallen down the hatch. He had no mark on his person; but when taken up, blood was found oozing from his mouth and ears. Another man, a Tindal, who apparently was seated immediately at the foot of the mast, had his forehead cut open in three or four places, one a large gash, and all the skin peeled off his body. A third man had no marks at the time of being struck; but the next morning, as in the first case, blood was found oozing out of his mouth and ears. The remainder of those who were killed had not the slightest mark or wound. A dog was also killed. The five wounded men recovered.

In the neighbourhood of Goruckpore Mr. Lushington, with Captains Johnson from Benares and Sleeman of Thuggee renown, during the month of March, bagged fifteen tigers and two bears, with countless numbers of smaller game. Lieut. Alpe of the 41st, and Bird of the 4th, also brought in one of the largest tigers ever seen in the district.

We understand that Lord William Bentinck's statue remains in pawn for the expenses of its unshipment from the *Roxburgh Castle* from the Mauritius; that there are no funds to meet the expense unless the public come forward, and the statue must remain under stoppage until funds come from England. What will Lord William's friends (if he has any) say to this?—*Courier*, March 31.

Capt. Cautley has submitted to government his report upon the magnificent project for a "Central Doab Canal," for the purpose of irrigating the whole extent of the Doab. The chief difficulty consisted in constructing a canal from the head of the Ganges at Kunkhul, near Hurdwar, across the Khadir, or track of low land, which lies at the foot of the Sewalik Hills, in which Hurdwar is situated. The depression of the surface of the Khadir below the high land of the Doab varies in different places, decreasing in depth from the south-eastern angle upwards, but having for its extreme depth no less than eighty-four feet. From previous surveys it was clearly established that, if the water of the Ganges could be once delivered on the high lands of the Doab at the town of Roorkee, about twenty miles distant, there would be no obstacle to transmitting it down to Allahabad. Capt. Cautley therefore solicited Lord Auckland's permission to expend a few thousand rupees in examining the Khadir, to ascertain the feasibility of the plan: and after having scientifically examined this tract of country, he pronounces that there is no obstacle which may not be completely overcome with a sufficient supply of funds. He has submitted the most minute statement of the expense which the undertaking would entail, and has described, in the most particular manner, the means which he proposes to use for carrying the canal over this depressed tract; and, by means of an aqueduct over the Solani valley and river, to the town of Roorkee. The outlay required will be about ten lacs of rupees.

A Calcutta missionary, writing from Arracan, says:—"During my stay at Kyùk Phù, a curious ceremony took place—the blowing up of a phungi or priest. He had died about twelve months since. As the custom is on the death of a phungi, he was macerated by cudgels into a mummy, put into a coffin, which was then filled with castor oil, nailed down and housed for several months. He was then taken out, and the mass formed into a human figure, and filled in every part with combustible matter, and then put by again till money could be collected, sufficient to meet the expensive festival to be holden on the occasion of his being

blown up. This ceremony is performed as follows :—The mummy-body is taken to a chosen spot, where, being fixed on bamboos, at a considerable height from the ground, a fire is kindled, and torches applied to the body, by which process it is scattered in a million atoms through mid-air, and to the spectators lost for ever. It would seem that this last destructive ceremony is performed to symbolise their favourite, and, as far as I can learn, only doctrine, of *annihilation* !”

The *Christian Advocate*, April 24, says : “ It is with deep, nay the deepest, regret, we have learnt that Lord Auckland has by the last despatch forwarded a minute to the home authorities recommendatory of the Cooly trade.” A Cooly, who had returned from the Mauritius (where he had been six years), merely to see his family, applied to the chief police magistrate for a license to go back to the Mauritius, which the magistrate could not grant !

A most melancholy and distressing accident occurred a few miles above Allahabad, on the 20th of April. Four young officers were proceeding to join their regiments, viz. Lieut. Inglis, Ensigns Norton, Mayne, and Sibley ; after the boats were secured for the night, the three latter proceeded to bathe. Ensign Norton could not swim, and called out, “ I am out of my depth ; for God's sake, save me !” Ensign Sibley, being an expert swimmer, approached Norton, telling him to put his hands upon his (Sibley's) hips, and he would swim with him to the boat. Norton losing his presence of mind, caught Sibley round the neck, and pushed him under the water, putting his feet upon his shoulders ; Sibley's feet became entangled in his trowsers (they had slipped down), which, as he expresses it, tied them together, and in this state he was carried a short distance by the current ; but, recovering himself, he floated and removed his trowsers. Ensigns Mayne and Sibley struck out a second time to the rescue of their friend, encouraging him ; but when they were within a short distance of Norton, he disappeared, and did not rise again. Lieut. Inglis, hearing a cry for help, called out for the cook-boat, and in his hurry to get on board, to go to the assistance of the drowning man, instead of jumping on board the boat, he fell into the water, and was not seen afterwards. Ensigns Mayne and Sibley, after being in the water for nearly an hour, were picked up by the cook-boat.

Up to the morning of the 22nd, the bodies had not been found.

Several of the crimps engaged in kidnapping Coolies for the *David Scott* have been punished at the police office.

The *Harkara*, May 7, says : “ The Assam Chinese, so long a pest to the community, are in a fair way of being sent away. About a couple of hundreds of them are soon to be shipped as labourers for the Mauritius.” This place, it would seem, therefore, is good enough for them.

The cholera, after having caused no small extent of mortality, had disappeared at Calcutta. The change appears to have been brought about by showers of rain.

The *Englishman*, April 29, understands that the Government have purchased the steamer *India*, for four lacs and a half of rupees ; and that it will be immediately prepared for sea, and sent to China. It is said that to render the steamers efficient for China service, a great many ships must be taken up for the conveyance of coal ; that at least 20,000 tons of coal are required for the service, and not more than 2,000 tons were procurable in Calcutta.

The *Oriental Observer* announces the following “ May-day ” changes : “ Mr. Dickens forswears the law and becomes, with Mr. Robert Thomas, a partner in the great house of Ferguson and Co. Messrs. N. Alexander and Mr. T. Cullen leave the house of Alexander, Turner, and Co., which henceforth expires, and the firm of Mr. Vicar, Smith, and Co., rises from its ashes. Mr. Kelsall and Mr. Potter separate, and Ramgopal Ghose takes the place of the latter. Messrs. W. T. Gilmore and G. H. Robertson become partners in the house of Colville, Gilmore, and Co. Mr. Holmes secedes from the house of Whyte, Holmes, and Co., and establishes, with Mr. Faudon and Mr. Boyle, a new indigo broker concern, under the title of Holmes, Faudon, and Co. Tulloh and Co. receive into their arms Mr. Samuel Kitchin, while

Hickey, Bayley, and Co. admit Mr. Samuel Griffiths into their establishment—and Jessop and Co. take Mr. Ward into partnership."

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REINFORCEMENTS TO CHINA.

Orders have been received at this presidency to complete to full efficiency the detachment of Madras troops serving to the eastward, and details of sappers and miners were ready for embarkation as soon as tonnage could be procured. It is believed not to be the intention of Government to complete the 37th Regt. N.I., and but few, if any, recruits will therefore be sent to join the head-quarters; but warm clothing, hospital comforts, &c., in abundance, will be forwarded.

H. M. S. *Jupiter* is hourly expected to arrive here from China, for the purpose of taking to the eastern seat of war such troops as may be ordered from the Madras presidency. The rifle company of the 1st N.I., it is now settled, is to go to China, and Lieut. Col. Elderton, 52nd N.I., is to command the Madras portion of the expeditionary force.—*Herald*, May 12.

Col. Elderton is to command the Madras troops in China; and Capt. Pears and Lieut. Ouchterlony are ordered to rejoin, with detachments of the artillery and sappers, to complete the companies in China; but as all the recruits of the 37th are not yet fit for field service, the rifle company of the 1st N.I. is to go from Malabar, and H. M. ship *Jupiter* will convey these troops.—*U. S. G.*, May 14.

EXCERPTA.

The *Spectator* says: "We have heard it mentioned, that a requisition has been made to the Madras Government for two regiments for service in Scinde, and that it has been stated in reply, that there was no available force in this presidency for that purpose."

A letter from Bellary, dated 12th April, states that another strong party of the 5th Cavalry had been sent out to assist in cutting off the predatory horse, which have of late been plundering the villages in the northern part of the district, and have hitherto escaped the squadron which went out in pursuit of them. The freebooters are supposed to be led by some old experienced hand, as they are said to be dispersed in small bodies, which plunder half a dozen villages in detail, and are far distant before our cavalry reach the scene of their devastations. Several unfortunate villagers, on whom they have committed dreadful cruelties, have been sent into cantonments for medical aid.

Some privates of the 2nd Europ. Light Inf., confined in the guard-house at night, cut two of the iron bars of the window, escaped, and got over the barrack wall, to liberate a comrade who was confined in a cell, but could not pick the lock: after this they armed themselves with muskets, and taking fifty rounds of ammunition, escaped to a sugar-cane tope, near Ulsoor, and not far from the horse artillery lines. The first person that passed was an unfortunate Pakally, whose bullock was shot and who was then fired at himself. The ball passed through his lungs, and the poor fellow died a few hours afterwards. They next killed two bullocks, and wounded the bullock-man slightly as he was endeavouring to escape. A peon was the following victim of their brutality; they broke his leg, and there is little chance of his recovery. In the whole, fifteen bullocks are said to have been thus shot. The villains made a desperate resistance before they were taken, and fired several shots at a sergeant of the horse artillery.

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SIR JAMES CARNAC.

A public meeting, convened on requisition by the sheriff, was held at the town-hall, on the 22nd April, "to take into consideration the best means of testifying

respect for Sir James R. Carnac, and regret at his approaching departure." The meeting was most fully attended, scarcely a person of any rank or influence, of any persuasion (including the heads of the native community), being absent.

The sheriff took the chair, which he vacated in favour of the Hon. Mr. Crawford, who addressed the meeting at considerable length, narrating the circumstances which had led to the intimate connexion of Sir James Carnac's family with this presidency for more than seventy years, when the father of their present governor first became a member of the Bombay civil service. Of Sir James himself Mr. Crawford said: "Our respected governor arrived in India as a cadet for Madras in 1801; was appointed, shortly afterwards, *aid-de-camp* to Mr. Duncan, then governor of Bombay, and first assistant to the resident at Baroda in December, 1802; having, in the intermediate period, been on field service in Guzerat as acting *aid-de-camp* to Major (afterwards Col.) Walker, and to Col. Sir William Clarke, Bart., of H.M. 84th regiment. From the end of 1802 to the beginning of 1810, Sir James (then Lieut.) Carnac continued at Baroda, under Col. Walker, who held the appointment of resident there, from the first creation of that appointment until his return to England in January or February 1810, and had the good fortune to obtain the countenance and friendship of that amiable and highly-gifted officer, which ended with Col. Walker's life about eight or ten years since. During the period of Col. Walker's residence at the Guicowar durbars, very many measures of beneficial reform were introduced into its government, and to none did he devote his mind with more unwearied zeal and persevering energy than the abolition of the practice, so revolting to humanity, of female infanticide in Kattywar. In the accomplishment of this memorable object, as in all the other measures of Col. Walker's administration, at Baroda, Sir James took a willing and laborious part, and on Col. Walker's resignation, was appointed (if my memory is correct, at the especial request of H. H. the Guicowar Futtey Sing) acting resident, until the pleasure of the Court of Directors should be known. He was confirmed in the appointment by the hon. court's authority in 1811, and held the situation, under many trying circumstances, until 1819, when he was compelled by declining health to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, and thence to England, which he reached in 1821. An idle life but ill accorded with Sir James's active mind, and he offered himself as a candidate for a seat in the direction as soon as renewed health enabled him to expect to be able to discharge its duties efficiently. After having polled considerably more than a thousand votes on his first standing at the general election in 1836, he was returned without opposition on the next vacancy, April 1827; and at the end of eight years only, April 1835, appointed deputy chairman. He succeeded to the chair in due course in the following year, April 1836; and on the expiration of the usual period of service, had the enviable distinction of being re-appointed to the high office, the strongest proof he could possibly receive of the estimation in which his public services and private worth were held by the directors at large. I am not aware that there is another instance on record of this kind. No man ever worked harder in his vocation in the court than Sir James Carnac, or more strenuously exerted himself for the benefit of the country in which his youth and earlier manhood had been spent. No man was ever more easy of access, or more desirous of attending to the just claims of all who sought his advice and support, than he shewed himself to be during the whole period of his connexion with the ruling authorities at home, and no one could possibly take more interest than he did in all that affected the rights, privileges, and welfare of the native portion of the Indian community."

The following resolution was then proposed by Mr. W. C. Bruce, and seconded by Framjee Cowanjee: "That an address, expressive of the deep regret felt by this meeting at the announcement of Sir James Rivett Carnac's intended resignation of the government of this presidency, and of the respect entertained for his character, be presented to him previous to his departure from Bombay;" which was carried.

It was then proposed by Jamsatjee Jajeebhoy, seconded by Capt. Swanson, and carried: "That a service of plate, of the value of 1,500*l.*, be presented to Sir James

R. Carnac, as a token of the high estimation in which his public services and private worth are held by the donors, and their desire that he should possess a durable memorial of their regard." The former, in proposing the resolution, said: "We are met to do honour to Sir James Carnac, and the large assembly present will testify (better than any thing I could say) to the estimation in which he is held by all classes of the community, and especially the natives, whose warm and steadfast friend he has ever been. On his appointment as governor first being known in Bombay, the feeling of joy was universal; and on his arrival he was greeted by us with the warmest expressions of pleasure. As a member of the Court of Directors he has been our friend; as governor of Bombay he has been our friend; and I am quite sure that he will remain so to the latest day of his life. Under his government, the natives have felt a calm security, and a perfect assurance in his protection of all they hold most dear. It is, therefore, not to be wondered at that they have assembled this day in such large masses to do him honour who has proved himself to be their best friend. And now all that remains for me is, in my own and in the name of my fellow countrymen, to assure him of our most affectionate regard and perfect esteem for all his noble qualities."

Proposed by Capt. Oliver, and seconded by Jugonath Sunkersett: "That Sir James R. Carnac be requested to sit for his bust to Sir F. Chantry, on his arrival in England; and that the same, with appropriate pedestal, to be prepared under Sir Francis Chautry's directions, be placed in such part of the town-hall as the committee that may be appointed to carry the wishes of the subscribers into effect shall hereafter select." Jugonath Sunkersett said: "Although I have been present at very many public meetings held at the town-hall since its erection, still I cannot call to my recollection that at any time have my feelings been so painfully excited as on the present occasion. In making this declaration, I feel perfectly convinced that I am only uttering the sentiments of my brother natives, who feel equally as myself the loss we are about to sustain in the departure of our present highly esteemed and worthy governor. As long as a single native remains in Bombay, so long will a lasting remembrance of his numberless good acts remain firmly fixed in their breasts. His deportment towards the natives, his urbanity of manners—in fact, his general mode of conducting and entering into all matters likely to prove beneficial to them—time will never efface; nor will the space which will shortly separate him from us be any impediment to our hearing of his having entirely recovered, and in the enjoyment of perfect health, with great joy and satisfaction. We feel assured, that although the natives will be at a distance of nearly 17,000 miles from him, still Sir James Carnac will ever take that same interest in their welfare as he has evinced before and since his arrival in this country. His career has been most unfortunately a very short one; but be it as it may, his administration has been distinguished by many acts of wisdom and sound policy, and as such it will tend to enhance him in their estimation."

Bomanjee Hormusjee, bearing similar testimony to the deep respect in which the character of Sir James Carnac is held by all classes of the native community, proposed, seconded by Mr. P. W. Legeyt: "That the sum of Rs. 10,000 be set apart for the foundation of a scholarship in the Grant Medical College, to be denominated 'The Carnac scholarship,' as an appropriate record of the interest Sir James, R. Carnac has taken in the establishment of that institution, and the zealous support he has afforded it both in England and in India, from its first submission to the notice and patronage of the Hon. the Court of Directors to the present time."

The following address was then agreed to:—

"To the Hon. Sir James Rivett Carnac, Bart., Governor of Bombay, &c. &c. &c.

"Honourable Sir,—We, the undersigned European and native inhabitants of Bombay, have heard with unfeigned regret the announcement of your intended resignation of the government of this presidency, and immediate embarkation for Europe; and although the period fixed for your departure is too short to admit of our saying all we could wish on such an occasion, we cannot take leave of your

excellency without some expression, however inadequate, of the high respect and regard which even the most cursory review of your career, from the period when you first set foot on these shores to the present moment, is calculated to inspire. But fortunately no lengthened or elaborate review is required. There needs no other proof of your pre-eminent merit than the fact that you arrived in India a cadet and are now governor of Bombay; that you have risen, in short, from the lowest grade of the military profession to one of the very highest situations in the Hon. East India Company's service which it is open to any of their servants to fill; while in the intermediate period, you held for many years, and in very critical times, the highest diplomatic appointment under this presidency at the court of his highness the Gulcoor; and afterwards, on your return to England, were also for many years one of the governing body of India, where you not only attained the distinction of chairman of the hon. the Court of Directors, but were also honoured with a distinguished mark of your sovereign's favour.

"The information which the public in this country can ever acquire of the acts and measures of the local governments must always be more or less imperfect; but there are some features in every administration of so striking a character that none can be ignorant of them, and to these we shall accordingly direct our chief observations, in adverting to the measures of your excellency's government. One of the most conspicuous of these, and which (as coming most warmly home to the native portion of those who now address you) demands our first notice, is the great interest which your Exc. has taken in the education of the native youth, and the means which have been adopted for its wider spread and diffusion throughout this presidency; for the ultimate introduction, more especially, of English educational institutions in all the large towns. Emulating the example of your most eminent predecessors, your Exc. has not only followed out their plans for the attainment of this great end with the utmost zeal and energy, but in the establishment of the board of education, has employed an instrument which, more than any other, seems calculated to give it the strongest impulse. A second marked feature in your administration, and one which also nearly affects the interests of the native portion of the community, is the earnest desire you have at all times manifested to give full effect to that clause in the last charter act, which declares the natives to be eligible to 'any place, office, or employment under the company,' by seizing every opportunity of employing them in situations of trust and emolument in the public service.

"These are a few of the many benefits—crowded, too, into the short space of less than two years—for which the native community have to thank your Exc., while the European public have also their debt of gratitude to acknowledge in the complete organization which has been effected in the regular and rapid monthly communication with Europe by means of steam navigation, as well as for the acceleration of the dawks between the several presidencies, to both of which objects your Exc. has likewise devoted a great deal of time and attention.

"Speaking generally of your administration, we should say that, in external affairs, it has been marked by the settlement of several questions with the native states, which had long been subjects of anxious consideration to the government; that your policy has been to maintain the most amicable relations with all those states, and to uphold them in all their just pretensions. We would particularly instance your Exc's. vigour and promptitude in sending reinforcements of troops to Scinde at a crisis when affairs there wore a very threatening aspect, the effect of which was to crush the insurrectionary spirit which was then fast spreading, and to restore the supremacy in those countries which was essential to their tranquillity; and that, in your management of its internal affairs, your Exc's. object has been to carry out all improvements contributing to the commercial prosperity of the country and the development of its resources.

"Distinguished as your Exc. has ever been for your courteous and affable demeanour, and for your ready accessibility to all classes of the native community, whether it were to the poorest individual who had a petition to present, or the wealthy one

to pay his respects, we cannot pass over in silence so marked a trait in your Exc.'s character. The willing ear you have ever been ready to lend to their complaints, and your knowledge of the native languages which enabled you to hold direct communication with them; your kindness of manner and earnest desire that every person who had any application to make should go away pleased and satisfied, have endeared you to their hearts, and will long be remembered among them.

"In conclusion, it only remains for us to transmit to your Exc., as an accompaniment to this address, the resolutions adopted at a public meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay, held at the town-hall this day, and to solicit your Exc.'s permission to carry those resolutions into early and full effect.

"We now bid you farewell, and in doing so, have only to add our earnest hope for the speedy and complete restoration of your health, and for the long enjoyment in your native land of every happiness in the bosom of your family.

"We have the honour to subscribe ourselves,

"Honourable Sir,

"Your humble and obedient servants.

"Bombay, 22nd April, 1840." (Signed by above 1,500 of the principal European and Native inhabitants.)

Various subsidiary resolutions were then agreed to, in the course of which, Munmohundass Davidass spoke as follows:—"It gives me great pleasure to express, on behalf of the Banians of Bombay (one of the most numerous, most wealthy, and most anciently established races in this flourishing and populous island), the deep sentiments of respect, gratitude, and attachment, with which the rule of Sir James Carnac, brief as it has been, has inspired them, and the sincere regret which they, in common with all the other natives of the presidency, feel at his present departure from among them. By his scrupulous care to avoid any interference with their religious opinions and customs; by his zealous and steady encouragement of the cause of native education; by the example which he has set of promoting natives to offices of honour and emolument, Sir James Carnac has established a lasting title to the gratitude of the natives of Western India as a public man. In his private capacity, as the first gentleman of the settlement, he has equally earned their personal attachment. His splendid hospitality, in which he ever made us partakers with our European brethren, as far as our religious customs would allow, the spirit of kindness, good breeding, and conciliation which presided over his daily intercourse with us, and above all, his ready accessibility and courtesy to all classes, must long endear his memory to the natives of Bombay. Indeed, though but two years resident among us, Sir James has, in that short period, accomplished the work of a long administration, in firmly cementing our attachment to British rule and civilization; by making us practical participators in both, giving us, as it were, for the first time, a share in the commonwealth, and reciprocating to us on terms of equality all the amenities and courtesies of private life."

On the 24th, a deputation waited upon Sir James, to present the address, which was engrossed on parchment, and wrapped in a cover of kinkob; when his Exc. said: "Gentlemen, I am deeply affected by this expression of feeling on the part of the inhabitants of Bombay on the occasion of my departure, and to say that I thank you most cordially and sincerely, is but a faint description of the emotions which this address has excited in my bosom. I recognise in this public effusion of goodwill the highest, and, indeed, almost the only legitimate reward to which a functionary of the state can aspire; it confirms the hope which I have always, though with much diffidence, ventured to entertain, that my stay here, however brief, has not been altogether unsatisfactory or useless, and tells me that I have acted up to the determination with which I assumed the reins of government; in short, it assures me that I have done my duty. Than this assurance, I repeat, there can be no reward of higher value; it will form a land-mark in my existence, to which I can always refer with satisfaction, and if, hereafter, in reviewing the events of my past life, I should at any moment feel depressed by doubts or misgivings as to the amount

of good which I may have done amongst you, this address and these resolutions will come to my aid, with the consolatory assurance that, in the opinion of those the best qualified to judge, my labours have not been wholly useless.

"You have alluded (and for this allusion I sincerely thank you) to the years I passed in early life in the service of the Hon. Company in this country. During that period, I had many opportunities of studying the true interests of the natives of India, and acting always on the principle that the power we possess is merely delegated to us in trust for the benefit of those we are called on to govern, I have never ceased to consider these interests deeply and inseparably interwoven with our own. For this reason, I have been most anxious that the spread of education in India should keep pace with the march of intellectual improvement in Europe, and being well aware that there is no stronger bond of union than a community of language, I have been most desirous that the rising generation of our Indian fellow-subjects should have the advantage of becoming acquainted with the English tongue. This is the first step to qualify them for employment under the British government; but it involves also consequences of a much higher and important nature, inasmuch as it tends to put them in possession of the key of those stores of knowledge, and consequently of power, which have raised England to her present pre-eminence amongst European nations, and will, I trust, eventually raise British India to a corresponding pre-eminence amongst the nations of the East. These sentiments have been so long habitual to me, and are so deeply engraved on my heart, that I almost appear to myself to be indulging in useless repetitions when I assure you, that the welfare of the natives of India generally is the object of my warmest aspirations, while in whatever part of the world I may be destined hereafter to dwell, the prosperity of the inhabitants of Bombay particularly will be the object of my unceasing efforts. To this end, my humble endeavours will always be at the service of the Bombay community; and if they can, in the slightest degree, add to your local or social advantages, it will be a source of the most unmingled gratification to me."

An address, signed by 100 of the principal sirdars, merchants, and brahmins of the cities of Nassick and Trimbuck, expresses regret at hearing of the departure of Sir James, and adds: "Residing at a distance from Bombay, we do not become much acquainted with the character and conduct of high authorities; but soon after your Exc.'s arrival, the brahmins of Nassick received an oppressive and unjust treatment in regard to religious matters; which was, that a European passed through a dinner party of 6,000 brahmins, sitting on the banks of the Godavery, disregarding the prohibition and beating those who were kept as guards; the magistrate convicted the brahmins themselves, and sentenced them to undergo an imprisonment and pay a fine. Being thus oppressed and finding no redress, some of us, the principal brahmins, went to your Exc., when, having patiently heard the whole case and impartially inquired into it, your Exc. was satisfied of the innocence of the brahmins, and ordered the fine and imprisonment to be remitted. By this we were convinced of the justice of the British Government, and assured that there was no oppression in regard to religious matters. We thus experienced the truth of the reports which we had heard of your Exc.'s goodness since the time you were at Baroda; and we saw with our own eyes the patient inquiry and serious consideration which your Exc. bestowed upon the circumstances of every one that had any complaint to make; your Exc.'s justice, condescension, and affability, and the respect with which you treated all that had to pay respects to your Exc. From the pressure of business and from want of acquaintance with the languages and customs of this country, high authorities are not generally able to give satisfaction to all; but your Exc. is possessed of all good qualities, for which reason your Exc.'s fame has spread far and wide among all ranks of the natives, notwithstanding the short period which has elapsed since your Exc.'s arrival in this country. It was the general wish that your Exc. should long remain in India doing good to its inhabitants, but your Exc. being unfortunately compelled to return, we hope through the blessing of God your Exc.

will soon be restored to health, and be enabled, in your exalted station, to promote the good of the natives of this country. Though it is well known that, under the British Government, there is no oppression against any one in regard to religion, yet we have had many reasons to entertain fears in that respect. We sincerely hope that these apprehensions will be removed through your Exc.'s powerful support, and that the natives of all classes will be happy in the enjoyment of their respective religions."

In reply, Sir James observes: "On the occasion to which you allude, I acted on the strictest principles of justice, and was happy that those principles were applicable in procuring the redress you required. The broad basis of the most perfect toleration, as guaranteed to the natives of India by the solemn pledge of the British Parliament, has, I trust, never been infringed on during the short period I have had the happiness of being at the head of this presidency, and I have not the smallest doubt that the same respect to your rights and privileges will continue to be extended to you, under the mild and equitable administration of the British rule, which secures the free exercise of all religious rights to every class of British subjects."

An address from the sirdars, and other respectable inhabitants and merchants, of Poonah, contains the following passage: "Your Exc. has conducted the duties of government in the most suitable manner, and in accordance to the assurances and pledges given by the British Government to the Sirdars, the nobility of the Peishwa, and all ranks, in the settlement of the affairs of this country, and in conformity with the regulations and usages established with reference to the customs of this country, with the view of preserving the respectability of the natives. By following such a course, your Exc. has gratified all, and by treating all with a due regard to their rank and dignity, you have protected their character and religion. It has been your Exc.'s desire to forward the happiness of the natives, and we all had hoped you would have long remained doing us good; but unfortunately for us, your Exc. is forced from indisposition to proceed to England—which we have heard with extreme sorrow. We pray God to give you long life and increasing prosperity, and that, in the exalted situations your Exc. will occupy in your native land, you will continue your protection to the natives of this country, for there are few who know the customs of this country."

Sir James, in the course of his reply, observes: "During the short period that I have had the happiness of being at the head of this government, the welfare of the natives of India has been the object of my constant attention. I have watched their interests with a careful and vigilant eye, and I am happy to be able to give my testimony to the highly satisfactory state of the social and moral condition of the great proportion of the Indian community."

In four days (up to April 26), the subscriptions to the testimonial had reached Rs. 33,317, some native gentlemen having subscribed Rs. 1,000 each, and one (Gopall Row Myrall, of Baroda) Rs. 3,000. The *Courier* says: "The kindness which Sir James ever displayed in listening to, and as far as possible complying with, the desires of all who approached him, whether in his public or private capacity, has won him universal good-will; we may safely assert that no governor who has previously quitted these shores has ever carried with him the good wishes of so large a number of those over whose destinies he has ruled."

LORD KEANE AND THE SECOND CAVALRY.

The Bombay papers, particularly the *Times*, are loud in their invectives against the mode in which the charge against Lord Keane, with reference to the trooper of the Second Cavalry, who was shot in consequence of the orders given by his Lordship to the provost martial, was treated in Parliament. The *Times* of April 17 has some notes upon the debate in the House of Commons.

Upon the question asked by Sir John Hobhouse, which excited cries of "hear, hear," namely, "Was this charge ever heard of before Lord Keane left India?" the *Times* remarks: "Yes! Sir John, yes! the charge was heard of a hundred times

before his Lordship left India. The *Agra Ukhbar's* letters appeared in August and September 1839, Lord Keane left Bombay on the 31st March, 1840—six months after the publication of the letters, which, before his Lordship's departure, had made the round of India. But your informant as to the state of the press in India perhaps omitted to mention, that it was a maxim of the then Commander-in-chief, that he would dismiss any officer whom he found writing in the newspapers, and that, moreover, the regulations of the Indian army enabled him to have put his threat in execution. There were very sufficient and prudential reasons in store, then, why officers should not rashly meddle while such a man was in power. Pray who was the government to hear the death of the trooper from? Lord Keane himself: he was the only party entitled to give official information. But the Commander-in-chief never heard of the death, till he saw an account of it in the *Agra Ukhbar*! He gave orders to the videttes, it would appear, to fire over the heads of the alleged marauders; but when they did hit a little lower down, so as to occasion death, the Commander-in-chief never heard of this till he saw it in a newspaper! A writer who appeared somewhat early in the field seemed to take a different view from the chairman of the Board of Control. It is, we believe, a pretty general opinion in India, that, should the charge brought against Lord Keane have been established, it should have done something more than prevented him from receiving a pension for his grandson."

With reference to another statement of Sir John Hobhouse, which made a strong impression upon the house,—namely, that "the house would be surprised—he had almost said shocked—to hear, that before the report of the inquiry (upon Major Clibborne) could have been sent up to head-quarters for confirmation or revision, the report itself appeared in a Bombay newspaper, just at the time the packet was about to sail—just at the time when such a report reaching home before the General commander-in-chief had had an opportunity of seeing it, might operate injuriously to Lord Keane,"—the *Times* observes: "We should infer from mixing up the publication of the Clibborne report with the charge against Lord Keane in reference to the 2nd cavalry, that some dream had got into Sir John Hobhouse's head, that there was a sort of conspiracy to blight the character of his Lordship, which had all at once manifested itself in Western India. The Clibborne report, and every thing connected with it, was as bad as might be; but its publication had no more to do with the 2nd cavalry case, or the departure of the overland mail, or with Lord Keane's pension, than with the man in the moon. The report, dated 20th November, was published on the 19th December, ten days before the departure of the mails, Gen. Brookes himself, it has since appeared, being the party through whose imprudence or instrumentality it reached the press. There was plenty of time for the Commander-in-chief in Bombay to consider and report on the paper before the departure of the overland mail, which bore, indeed, so much of its own condemnation on its own face, that there was no reason at all to hesitate about its rejection. Before the departure of the overland mail, accordingly, we find it openly intimated in the newspapers, that the document had not been sanctioned, but had been returned for revision."

Sir J. Hobhouse is reported to have said, in reply to Mr. Hume, that no names had been given, and that the communications came from anonymous correspondents; and "in the case of the *Agra Ukhbar*, it appeared that the calumny was copied from another paper." The *Times* remarks upon this: "This is a greater mistake still than those which preceded it. The *Agra Ukhbar's* correspondent began the discussion 29th August and 21st September, 1839, which was very generally taken up by almost every newspaper in India; and though certainly the writers did not give their names, the tone of their communications sufficiently indicated that they were quite ready to come forward the moment they were wished for. But they were not wanted, Sir John, that was the secret!"

The paper winds up its remarks upon the debate by asking: "Could you learn from Lord Keane whether the videttes were in the habit of loading their muskets with small shot? he will quite understand the question."

THE CLIBBORN COMMISSION.

An official notification from Government appears in the *Government Gazette Extraordinary*, of May 8th, on the subject of the report of the Court of Inquiry on Major Clibborn and his detachment. The notification is too long for insertion in this month's Journal. The report is disapproved of throughout, and severe animadversion is passed upon the reflections it casts upon Lord Keane. A high encomium is bestowed upon Major Clibborn, his officers and troops, who are declared to be entitled to the strong and unqualified acknowledgments of Government for their conspicuous gallantry and zealous devotion to the service. These views are stated to have met the full concurrence of the Governor-general in Council. General Brookes, who is declared to have evinced "a total want of accuracy, judgment, and discretion," is removed from his command of the field force in Upper Scinde, to which Major Gen. Sir John Fitzgerald is appointed, and Brig. Valiant is directed to deliver over charge of his brigade to the next senior officer, to return to Bombay and resume command of the garrison.

SCINDE

We have not much news from Scinde beyond what has been already published. The dates are Quetta, 15th, Kotra, 19th, Sukkur, 21st, and Kurrachee, the 1st May. The pleasure of the Government of India had been made known at Quetta, in reference to the proposed Herat expedition, from which it appears that all idea of a march northward towards the Persian borders has been abandoned for the present. The whole of Major Todd's proceedings were understood to have been disapproved of, and he himself ordered to rejoin his regiment. About the 15th, the wing of the 1st Light Cavalry was under orders to proceed above the pass—and had actually marched for Dadur, when they received orders to return and take up quarters at Kotra, where they now are. Kotra, it was understood, would be converted into a permanent military post, and a detachment of the 2nd Grenadiers, with a couple of guns, were daily expected. The engineers had had very hard work of it in conducting a careful survey of the country.

To provide against the dangers arising from the disturbed and insecure state of the country, a whole company of infantry had been placed at the disposal of the officer in charge of the survey of the Moora Pass. The point to which attention is chiefly directed is to obtain exact information as to the number and nature of the passes into the hills, and the easiest routes by which to penetrate or traverse the mountain country.

The escape of Col. Stacy, and his return to Kelat, had not been effected without both danger and difficulty; he had to travel from 50 to 60 miles, and seems to have profited by the hint he had received, to use all diligence and expedition. The failure of these negotiations gives a new aspect to the position of our affairs in these parts. It was supposed that the open declaration of hostility on the part of Nusseer Khan and his friends would very likely occasion a general rising amongst the Beloochee tribes. The affairs of Kelat and its dependencies, indeed, appear now to be in a far worse state than at the commencement of last year's outbreaks.—*B. Times, May 8.*

Nusseer Khan has not shewn any disposition to alter his position with reference to Mr. Bell and the British Government. The whole of the Brahooes are in the field, and the political agent opposes the general's wish to surround or attack them, as he believes he will be enabled to detach some of the chiefs. The truth is, that Nusseer Khan was never informed of the Governor-General's intention of restoring him to the khanate of Khelat; and as the young man and his advisers saw Gundava given to the Beeloe Gunjam, and Dadur to Shah Niwaz, and knew that his father's revenues had always been derived from the plains (the country about Khelat by no means supporting its own population), he of course doubted that it was our intention to shew him favour, and he consequently feared to yield. The Beeloe has gone up to use her influence, but the result of this movement will probably be her deten-

tion. The young Khan has gone towards Mekran, and as to any army imagining they possess the power of surrounding and catching Nusseer Khan, the idea is perfectly preposterous, when the character of the country is considered over which the Brahooe force will move.

Perhaps Nusseer Khan may now learn the true views of the Supreme Government towards him, and he may come in, and all may be well; if not, there seems nothing to be done but to outlaw him in due form, place Shah Niwas, or his brother Futteh Khan, upon the musnud, and dividing the troops between Quetta, Khelat, and Moostung, keep our prince in his place by military force. It appears, that so certain did the political agent feel of Nusseer Khan's submission, that an order was given for the troops to receive him with royal honours; but the following morning something was said of putting a price upon his head—so much for the contrasts of "night and morning."—*Ibid.* May 12.

Matters remain as they were between Nusseer Khan and the political agent, Mr. Ross Bell, and some fondly imagine that the khan will yet, from policy, be induced to come in. We are disposed to differ with this view of the subject in question; we do not think that the chiefs will allow the khan to come in.—*Ibid.* May 19.

Nusseer Khan is hovering about the hills to the south-west of Khelat and about Khazan. Colonel Stacy is at Khelat and frequent messengers pass between him and Mr. Ross Bell; but nothing transpires, so it is supposed there is nothing to tell. The partizans of Nusseer Khan say that he has no intention of giving himself up and relying on the good faith of the British. The hot season appears to be setting in with severity in Scinde, and all military operations for the present will probably remain in abeyance. Nusseer Khan, for one so young, appears to have deceived our politicals in great style. We very much fear the fate of Bejah Khan will be remembered long in Scinde, and that it will be long before we again get the Beloochees to put any confidence in our promises. Nusseer Khan's flight just now, at the commencement of the hot weather, is very unfortunate. He will have time to concert his plans of annoyance in the hills, and the tribes are already plundering in the plains. No force, however, can now move after them—when the heat will allow the movement of the troops, our regiments may expect much severe toil; and, in fact, the work will be almost all to be done over again.—*Bombay Gazette*, May 19.

A letter from Quetta, of the 12th April, states that Nusseer Khan has been declared an enemy to the British Government; the garrison of Khelat is to be reinforced, and warlike operations undertaken the moment the season opens; all the towns under Khelat are to be seized on, and the whole country taken into our hands.

The *Courier*, May 8, publishes the substance of some information, whence there would appear to be a want of concert between the political and military authorities in Scinde. The primary cause of the unfortunate affair at Kojuck is said to have been the fault of Mr. Ross Bell, in not acquainting Major-Gen. Brookes with the fact that the Kojuck chieftains evinced much dissatisfaction when leaving the tent of the Political Agent. "Had this been communicated to the general, he would have himself proceeded in command of the troops, but he appears to have been entirely misled by the political authorities, who stated that there was not the slightest chance of a collision, as the Kojuck chiefs were then in his camp! Capt. Rollings, who succeeded to the command, after Lieut.-Col. Wilson was wounded, appears to have committed a gross error in judgment by making his attack solely on one point, and allowing the 2nd Grenadiers to remain idle, when he might with much advantage have distracted the enemy's attention, by dividing his force into three columns and directing them against as many points of easy access. The attack on Kojuck was not contemplated when Col. Wilson's detachment was first ordered to move. Forage had become so scarce in the neighbourhood of Bagh, that it was necessary that the mounted corps should change ground. The Political Agent recommended they should go to the neighbourhood of Kojuck, as it might hasten the settlement of the revenue. The general, foreseeing the possibility of a collision, made inquiries respecting the strength of the place, and learned that it had a wall, but in so dilapi-

dated a state, it might be walked over in almost any part. There were three broad gateways without gates or other obstacles of any description to impede the entrance. There were no loopholes or flanking towers, but broad passages along which troops could move by sections to the different gateways in perfect security."

The 1st brigade seem to have suffered great annoyance in moving up the pass; all their tents were blown down, and plundering was constant. The rear guard were continually fired at, and the attacking party seemed to escape easily enough; two Murrees only were killed, and some twelve or fourteen taken prisoners. The bands of naked, starving, desperate Kujjucks, since their city has been destroyed, their property seized, are scattered, with their wives and children, among the barren hills. Before the destruction of Kujjuck, the unfortunate people attempted to return during the night to the fort, and endeavoured to scale the walls, for the purpose of taking away portions of grain for their families' sustenance. On this being observed, orders were given to fire on them, and many bodies of the miserable Kujjucks fell into the ditch which surrounded the town, before others could be deterred from the attempt. The *Times* observes: "Should any of our poor followers fall into the hands of the infuriated people, they will have but little mercy, for to them little has been shown. The whole affair seems to have been strangely managed; and we cannot help thinking that some intrigue was on foot somewhere to mislead the Kujjuck chiefs, and induce them to refuse the payment of the tribute which, until last year, was paid regularly and punctually in kind, but seems since to have been refused. One correspondent, soon after the affair, stated, that he understood the Kujjucks to have laid aside the portion of grain required for tribute by us last year, and that it was not demanded until the example of the neighbouring tribes induced them to appropriate it to themselves: we are not sure that such really was the case, but we think it very likely, from the character of the native agents who were connected with the affair. However this may have been, we conclude it must have been totally out of the Kujjucks' power to pay either in kind or specie the amount so suddenly demanded; and we cannot help regretting that the tribe was not left to themselves, or that a force was not sent equal to the power of compelling submission. However, one thing is certain, that it was a much worse affair than the Nufoosk, even with all the combined political and military acumen by which it was directed, and the enormous force which might have been employed."

The same paper, of May 12, states that an occurrence, not calculated to assure the peaceful portions of the tribes of these countries, happened on the return of our troops from Kujjuck. "A number of Brahoes, who must have starved on the hills, came down, and were quietly feeding their flocks near Mitree; our troops, some portion of them at least, spying their little felt huts, concluded them to belong to the runaway Kujjucks, and instantly made for them, spreading terror and consternation around, seizing the women's ornaments, and doing infinite mischief to these innocent and unfortunate people. When the mistake was discovered, an attempt to remedy the mischief was made, by a restitution of the property taken; but the outrage was felt, and it was not possible to restore the sufferers to a renewal of their original confidence. Doubtless the relation of this affair travelled far, and gained upon its journey fresh matter for fear; and it is difficult to say what may not have aided to alarm the Brahoes as to the probable fate of their chief, if once in the power of the British—the dungeon of Bukkur being perhaps not the greatest image of terror which presented itself to their minds."

The 23rd N.I. had arrived at Shikarpoor on the 23rd April. The arrangement of troops in Shawl and Cutchee is to be as follows:—Quetta to be the head-quarters of the General, at which place are to be cantoned H.M. 40th, 20th, and 21st N.I., 4th troop H.A., and all Skinner's horse. Brigadier England, with the wing of the 41st, 25th N.I., 3rd light cavalry, and Pontardent's artillery, are to be at Moostang; and the 2nd grenadiers, now at that place, are to escort two guns to Khelat; after which duty they will march to Kotra, *viâ* the Bolan Pass and Dadur. The provision for the plains consists of the 1st cavalry, three companies of the 6th N.I., head-quarters

ters; 2nd grenadiers, two guns, and fifty horse, at Kotra; and three companies 2nd grenadiers under Capt. Boyd, with 200 of the Poonah horse, at Bagh.

A letter from Quetta, dated the 22nd April, mentions the following important intelligence. The 4th troop horse artillery, two companies of H.M. 41st regt., the 20th regt. N.I., and a squadron of the 3rd regt. light cavalry, were under orders to move. The whole of this force is put under the command of Lieut. Col. Soppit, an officer of high courage and determination, and was preparing in haste to march for Nosky immediately.

EXCERPTA.

The following economical mode of stowing coals, for the steamers, at coal stations, instead of placing it in godowns, and heaping it up on an exposed beach, is adopted at Karrack. The coal is laid on mats, in long ridges or heaps, nicely smoothed down from the ridge to the eave like a house-roof; it is then carefully covered over with matting, and this again is covered with mud about four inches thick. The oldest coal is always used first, and the heap then carefully closed up again: the steamers which have lately been thus supplied at Karrack find the oldest coal as good as the freshest. It is calculated, that the Calcutta steamers will require to take on board at Aden about 6,400 tons of coal annually, which at Rs. 30 a ton, will cost Rs. 192,000: the cost of the wastage of this by the system practised at Aden will be Rs. 64,000, and by the Karrack system 6,400—the saving on the adoption of the latter plan Rs. 57,000 a year. For the introduction of this economical system, the Company are indebted to Commodore Bruck.

A petition to the Queen in council is in course of circulation to appoint a third judge to the supreme court of this presidency. Under the present arrangement, the puisne judge is almost a cypher, the opinion of the chief justice being paramount on all occasions.

The *Bombay Times*, May 5th, with reference to a petition against the chief justice, sent home by the last mail, states that it was subscribed by precisely six-sevenths of the representatives of all the European mercantile houses in Bombay; "Of the whole European mercantile community here, there were only three or four names of firms wanting as adherents to a document, one part of which solemnly declared that its subscribers had lost all confidence in the impartial administration of justice in Bombay, and it was, we believe, only in consequence of the petition not having fallen in their way that prevented the subscription being universal." The petition has not appeared in print, and the *Gazette* declines publishing it, through fear of incurring the penalties of the law. The collision between the press and the bar, growing out of the Forbes case, (which is the subject of the before-mentioned petition), continues to be a topic of discussion.

A deputation had arrived at Aden, from the Imaum of Senna, intimating that he would speedily have the whole of this portion of Arabia, including Mocha, under his authority, and expressing his anxiety to be on the best terms with the English when these events should come to pass. In consequence of this, the H. E. I. C. cruiser *Clive* was about to be despatched to Mocha to watch events.

Ceylon.*

It having been announced that the late governor would embark at half-past five o'clock yesterday evening, the members of the civil and military services, the other gentlemen, and a large concourse of the respectable inhabitants of Colombo, assembled at the library. At the appointed hour, the Right Hon. Stewart Mackenzie, accompanied by his Exe. Sir Colin Campbell and Major-Gen. Sir Robert Arthurs, left Queen's House, and was escorted by the gentlemen present through a line formed by the troops of the garrison to the wharf, where he embarked, under a salute of 17 guns, in the governor's boat, and was rowed to the *Sagfrit*, which lay in the inner harbour, and immediately got under steam. He is accompanied by Miss E.

Mackenzie and Miss Price, and will proceed in the *Seaforth* to Bombay, and thence overland to the Ionian Isles. It was very affecting to see our late excellent governor bidding adieu to the large number of friends and admirers that crowded down to shake hands with him as he stood for a few minutes in the boat before it pushed off; and as he left the wharf, there was an attempt to give him a parting cheer, but the feelings of those around permitted them to utter only a muffled sound, which was followed by the general response—"God bless him!"—*Col. Obs.*, April 8.

Men of all ranks and parties pressed forward to do honour to the ex-governor, on the eve of his departure from the colony. The farewell entertainment given to him by the society of Colombo, is said to have been a very splendid affair. Nearly a hundred gentlemen of the highest respectability were congregated, and Sir Anthony Oliphant, the chief justice, presided over the festivities.

The *Madras Herald*, which may be supposed to be exempt from the party feelings which divide the insular press, thus speaks of the late governor:—"Whatever enemies Mr. Mackenzie may have left behind him in the island, where, for some years past, he has resided and governed, one thing at least is evident, that many and cordial are the friends with whom he has there just parted. He appears to have commanded, also, in no ordinary degree, the respect of those whose affections he was unable to win; of which, we think, no greater proof can be furnished than that afforded by the *Ceylon Herald*, whose predilections have never been very strongly inclined towards her Majesty's late representative in Ceylon. In a farewell tributary article, he bears unqualified testimony to 'the private virtues' of Mr. Mackenzie, which he states are 'undeniable;' and acknowledges the existence of one trait in his public character, which he considers it would be highly unjust not to mention—"he would never allow himself to be influenced by other functionaries, and has invariably refused to lend an ear to the whisperings of interested individuals: such a trait," he adds, "in a public man of Mr. Mackenzie's position, is indeed inestimable, and serves of itself to redeem many political errors."

The works at Paumban are progressing very satisfactorily; the number of convicts has been increased, so that we may anticipate the attainment of considerable depth and width in the channel before the close of the year, particularly as a bucket-dredge has been made; and it appears by a despatch from the Court of Directors, that a steam-dredge of twenty-horse power, with men to work it, is to be sent out to Paumban; we may, therefore, expect that, in the course of a few years, good-sized iron steamers will be passing through the channel. The works are now under the sole charge of Lieut. Jenkins, from whose scientific attainments we expect a great deal.—*Col. Obs.*, April 5.

Singapore.

The Sultan of Delli, on the east coast of Sumatra—one of those petty principalities into which the ancient monarchy of Acheen has been broken up—made his appearance in this settlement. Alarmed by the progress the Dutch were making in that island, and by their near approach to the territory of which he is the chief, he came over to see if the authorities in the Straits could do aught to avert the calamity which he foresees as too surely impending over the fortunes of his house. He will, of course, return disappointed, to make the best terms he can with a power which he knows it would be vain to resist, and perhaps recommended to tender a speedy and dutiful submission, as the wisest and safest course he could adopt. In all probability, it is the best course he could adopt, for he has nothing to expect from our interference. Delli has long been one of the principal pepper ports on the eastern coast of that island; its annual produce being estimated at about 20,000 piculs, of which the whole found its way to the Straits' ports, but chiefly to Penang, whose trade now chiefly depends upon the intercourse it maintains with the ports of Sumatra. This is, however, an advantage which that port now cannot long hope to enjoy; for the Dutch, although they may not at first find it expedient or safe to introduce those

commercial restrictions in their recent acquisitions which exist in their old establishments, will in the long run, as soon as their new subjects "become accustomed to a regular government," pursue a very different system; and the resolutions of the Batavia Government, of November 1834, will in due process of time be extended to all their possessions in Sumatra, as they already exist at Palembang and other stations on the same island, as well as at all their other outports in the Archipelago. No question now remains as to the intention of the Dutch in regard to Sumatra; they aim at the subjugation of the whole island.—*F. P., Feb. 11.*

Mr. Brooke, in his yacht the *Royalist*, from Sarawak, on the north-west coast of Borneo, has returned into port, after an absence of nearly six months. On his arrival at Sarawak, Mr. Brooke found the Rajah, with whom on his former visit he had established himself on a very friendly footing, engaged in hostilities with some of his rebellious vassals; by which the territory had been for some years thrown into disorder, and the inhabitants debarred their ordinary pursuits. It was in a great measure owing to the instrumentality of Mr. Brooke, that this inauspicious state of affairs was brought to a close. the patungs or revolted chiefs reduced to obedience, and the country restored to tranquillity. In the interval, Mr. Brooke was, of course, prevented from pursuing his researches with facility and success; but he found means to become acquainted with several Dyak tribes, and to observe various interesting characteristics of that peculiar race of savages, whose habits and usages have hitherto been depicted in the most revolting colours, which his own experience found very greatly to exceed the truth. Of the soil of Sarawak, Mr. Brooke speaks in very favourable terms; and it has also been established that the country is rich in gold mines, which have already excited the attention of the Chinese settlers scattered over this quarter of Borneo, of whom, it is to be hoped, the now tranquilized state of the Sarawak territory will induce the increased resort, as well from China itself, as from other parts of the Archipelago. It is Mr. Brooke's intention shortly to return to Sarawak, in the prosecution of undertakings of which he laid the foundation on his recent sojourn there.—*Ibid., March 4.*

Burmah.

One of the most remarkable facts connected with the progress of missionary labour, is the increasing effect which it has on the Karen population in this and adjacent regions. If we except the people of some of the South Sea Islands, in no instance, during the period of modern missions, have the conversions from heathenism to Christianity been so extensive as among this singular and, till within a few years past, unknown, portion of the human race. The tribes of Karens scattered over these provinces, Burmah, and Arrakan, are very numerous, and constitute a population differing entirely from the Burmese in their religion and many of their habits and customs. Boodhism has made no impression upon them. They have had no written language; and although living in the same country for centuries with a people who have had one, they have abstained from adopting it as a language of general use among themselves, remaining content with their oral mode of communication. Some of them, it is true, have learnt the Burmese, and recently their own language has been given to them in a written form by the American Baptist Missionaries. By these means, connected with the preaching of missionaries, Christianity has been introduced amongst them, and, in all places, multitudes have been found ready to receive the truth and admit its obligations. The missionary operations having been prohibited in Burmah soon after the late revolution there, the missionaries sought other stations in the provinces under British rule. One of them went to the province of Sandoway, in Arrakan, and within less than a year, more than a hundred individuals among the Karens have become baptised Christians under the labours of that missionary alone. A general spirit of inquiry seems to have been excited throughout that region, and is extending itself among the Karens within the Burmese

territory. Many of the above-mentioned converts are heads of families, so that the influence of Christian principles is felt much beyond the individuals who have openly avowed them. The fact of the docility with which these people listen to the instructions of the missionaries and embrace Christianity, is singular, and worthy of observation in the history of missions. While the disciples of Brahma and Boodh, constituting a very large proportion of the population of Asia, having made some progress in civilization and the arts, possessing a national literature, capable of holding the scales of evidence, and of discriminating between truth and falsehood, appear inaccessible to the force of Christian truth, and unconvinced by the proofs of its divine originality, this obscure race, knowing little or nothing of the world, unacquainted with any arts beyond those of providing themselves with food and clothing sufficient only for their necessities—with no records of their origin or ancient circumstances, with no language but oral—appear to yield in great numbers, comparatively with little difficulty, to the claims of Christianity as presented to them by the missionaries. The event is certainly probable, that, ere many years, the British Government will have an extensive Christian population risen up in these territories, who, claiming exemption from heathen superstitions, will demand a legislation conformable to their new circumstances; and, reclaimed from a state of savage wildness, will contribute, by their industry and moral habits, to the safety and well-being of the state.—*Maulmain Chron.*, March 3.

Reports from Raungoon are to the effect that the posts for the new palace were erected on the 3rd inst. There is a strange rumour of a human sacrifice being made on this occasion of laying the foundation of a new city and palace. The observance of such a sacrifice is an ancient custom. Four persons are reported to be missing, and are supposed to have been made the victims of this horrible rite. We understand that the mode of sacrificing the victims is, to bury them alive and in a standing posture at the four corners of the walls of the city. Some disturbances are also supposed to have occurred at the north-eastern part of the empire, as troops are being sent in that direction from the capital; they have probably originated in the discontent of some of the Shan tributaries.—*Ibid.*, March 10.

Dutch India.

The Dutch are continuing to extend their conquests on the west coast of the valuable island of Sumatra; they are now in possession of, and have hoisted their flag at, Pulo Nias, and are on the point of becoming masters of the important pepper port of Trumon. It seems that, in January last, a frigate, two or three smaller vessels, and some gun-boats, proceeded from Padang to Pulo Nias, and ordered the Achinese prahus then in its harbour to come alongside of the commodore, for the purpose of taking passes under his authority, preparatory to their craft being in future recognized as regular traders, and that about forty immediately obeyed the summons; but, instead of being permitted to return to the anchorage, they were directed instantly to go back to the ports to which they belonged, and that upon their remonstrance, on the ground that their accounts were not settled, and they had property, friends, and followers still at Pulo Nias, the frigate and other vessels opened a fire on, and sunk several of them, and afterwards despatched armed boats on shore and destroyed the other native craft remaining there dismantled—stating, as their reason for so doing, that the whole of them were then, and had been all along, engaged in the slave-trade! We further learn that, about the beginning of January, the young Rajah of Trumon, who has but recently succeeded his deceased father, was persuaded by epistolary threats and diplomatic intrigue to acknowledge the supremacy of the Dutch over the whole island of Sumatra, and had yielded implicit obedience to their wishes, and only awaited the arrival of a qualified personage, with a suitable force, to deliver up his country to them; but the Rajah of Sinkel (the uncle of the young rajah) and its inhabitants having strongly opposed his intentions, he became irresolute, and precipitately quitted Trumon, with his family, for Baras,

in a British vessel then trading there from Bombay, and threw himself entirely upon the protection of the Dutch; immediately after which, an equipment was despatched by land and sea from Barus to Trumon, the panglimas and authorities of which place readily offered their submission, if commanded to do so by the rajah, whose presence the frigate immediately sailed to Barus to secure.—*Penang Gaz.*, March 13.

Accounts from Sumatra, received in Batavia on the 12th March, state that an insurrection had broken out in the neighbourhood of Padang. The insurgents had destroyed the Dutch fortifications, and possessed themselves of large quantities of military stores. They had also possession of a very difficult pass, and a large body of them were within a short distance of Padang. The account states the cause of the revolt to be "the grinding system of forced labour, which the fierce tribes in Sumatra will not bear like the docile Javanese," and adds, "it will cost the Dutch more blood and treasure than they calculated upon when they commenced their present attempt to reduce the whole island to their sway." The Dutch papers, however, doubt the truth of this intelligence; but the *Hamburg papers* confirm it, stating that, "on the 24th of February, a revolt suddenly broke out in Sumatra, in consequence of which the only road to the north by the mountains was intercepted by the natives; fort Duroc was invested, and watered for only five days; the inhabitants of Tigablas, near Padang, were still quiet, but the Europeans remained seven miles from Padang, and all the ships were detained in order to take them on board in case of danger."

Five great commercial houses in Batavia have stopped payment; the general embarrassments which have been thereby caused led to a general assembly of the proprietors of the Java Bank, in which it was resolved that the bank shall withdraw and destroy all the papers of the bankers' houses, and should debit them for the amount, with 6 per cent. interest, to be gradually repaid at intervals to be determined, the said houses engaging not to put any new paper into circulation till the liquidation shall be ended; this arrangement has given great satisfaction at Batavia, and the Governor-General has guaranteed the permanent circulation of the bank paper.

The accounts by the overland mail confirm the news of an insurrection in Padang, which has excited a considerable sensation in Batavia; the authorities there had despatched a steamer to Tegal for a reinforcement for the Sumatra army, and had chartered a ship to convey the troops stationed at Batavia (about 600 men) to Padang. The number of troops in Sumatra is stated variously at from 3,000 to 7,000 men, but they were dispersed throughout the interior, and in particular towards the Achinese frontier. There were various rumours as to the immediate cause of the disturbances, which some attributed to the excesses committed by the African blacks in the Dutch service against the native population; others believe it to be a diversion instigated by the Achinese. What gave a formidable aspect to the insurrection was the reported defection of the chief of the Tigablas-Kota, who had heretofore generally aided with the Dutch, and who could bring into the field nearly 30,000 men. The authorities of Padang were under the impression that they would be compelled to lay an embargo on the shipping in the port, in order to have means of escape at hand. The latest date from Padang is the 26th of February; a letter bearing that date, which appears in the *Singapore papers*, says: "The revolt has burst out all over the interior. Many places are burnt, and the forts surrounded; also Fort de Cock, where they have no water, and only nine days' provisions: all communication with the north is cut off, all prahus are stopped, and waiting orders to proceed to bring the troops here. Some people are afraid the enemy will come to Padang; and if the native places around follow the example of the countrymen, and march against Padang, it would be a very bad business; they are only seven paks from us; but still at present all is quiet here. About seventy men are to be landed to-day from H.N.M. corvette *Boreas*; the schuttery is called out, and every one who is not yet a member of it must engage himself. People think the reason of the uproar is forcing the natives to work, which they do not like."

Mauritius.

The following arrivals are announced in the Mauritius papers :—" January 19th, brig *Joanna*, Captain Seddon, from Nossabeth; passengers, seven Johanna ambassadors. — January 21st, bark *Donna Carmelita*, Captain Foss, from Johanna, 18th December, in ballast; passengers, Mr. Griffiths, seven ambassadors, two hundred and one labourers, and sixteen seamen."

The *Carnéen*, January 26, in the course of some very severe comments upon the Calcutta Cooly Report, has the following observations :—" Under the false pretext of wishing to see that every requisite protection is afforded to the Coolies, of which these self-styled philanthropists are already sufficiently assured, they have stirred heaven and earth to secure the monopoly of, and to appropriate to their own exclusive benefit, the labour of the natives of India. They pretend to laugh at the liberty of the subject, because the subjects whose liberty is invaded happen to be Coolies, and, under the plea of protection, and of an extreme solicitude for the welfare of these poor people, they exercise the most monstrous and revolting tyranny to which a free man can be subjected. True, they say, if we permitted the free emigration of the natives who are starving here, they might grow fat and prosper in another part of the world. True, also, that, for the moment, we do not require their services; but then, at some future period, perhaps not very remote, we may find it convenient to employ these men, and therefore we must retain them at our disposal, in case of need; and, above all, prevent their lending their aid to those in other countries, who may successfully compete with us, and whom on that account it should be our object, whether by fair means or by foul, effectually to crush. True, India might have been one vast and luxuriant garden, and is comparatively a desert; the people are in the lowest state of want and degradation; but then we may hereafter desire to augment the production of the country, and to improve the condition of the people, and until it suits our good will and pleasure to avail of the means which are at our disposal in performing both or either, we do not choose to concede to others the advantages of which we do not just now find it convenient to make use ourselves! We may, at a future period, need the assistance of the labourers who cannot now earn the wherewithal to keep body and soul together; and that, in our opinion, is a sufficient reason for strenuously opposing their emigration!"

Persia.

The following is an extract of an Armenian letter, dated "Bushire, April 1st," published, with a testimony of confidence, in the *Bombay Gazette* of May 1st :—" I am happy to inform you, that the negotiations, which have been pending during the last month, have at length been brought to issue; despatches have been received at Bushire from Tehran, stating that Dr. Riach had been ordered to the frontiers of Gorian to stop the advance of the Persian army, who were on their march to Herat, the Shah of Persia having issued orders for the withdrawal of his troops, in consequence of the English Government having consented to give up and evacuate Karsack. The residency was to be immediately removed again to Bushire, and the resident was on his arrival there to meet certain authorities for the pacific settlement of the Persian question. The Shah of Persia had openly expressed a wish to renew a friendly intercourse with the British Government, and amicably settle the matters of the late dispute. Gorian is in future to be governed by Shah Kamran. At present, the country is in a most distracted state, the petty chiefs waging war with each other; but on the removal of the advance army, the country will be quieted."

Letters from Cabool state that accounts had been received at that place announcing that, so far from the Persians having leagued with the Heratees, to make common cause against us, they had recently evacuated the Fort and District of Ghorian, their frontier post, and withdrawn towards their capital, by direct orders from Mahomed Shah. This account has been subsequently corroborated by a gentleman travelling overland through Persia, himself holding a copy of the order from His Ma-

jeaty to the sirdar of that place, directing him immediately to vacate it, if he had not already done so.

Persian Gulf.

The subjoined is an account by an officer on board the Persian Gulf squadron, with the *Sesostris* steam-frigate, of a cruise towards the Gulf and along the pirate coast :—

“Left Karrack on the 15th February, and proceeded to Bushire, to arrange some matters connected with boats belonging to Assaloo, which were cruising to intercept boats laden with supplies for Karrack. The arrival of the *Coots*, *Sesostris*, and *Tigris* at Bushire caused a great sensation. On the 17th sailed for Bahrain. Here some communications took place between the commodore and the chief: here also the range of the *Sesostris*'s guns was exhibited. Bahrain is a large island, governed in the worst possible manner. It is the centre of the pearl-fishery. Here are several remains of the Portuguese. The next place we went to was Furaat. Here again the commodore had further communication with the chief; after which, we proceeded to a place called Bindah, situated at the bottom of a harbour: the entrance is narrow, and in some parts barely sixteen feet water. Here the *Sesostris* and *Coots* poked their noses. Some negotiation about piracy was agreed to by the chief and commodore, but at daylight the next morning, the signal was made, ‘prepare for action;’ and shortly after sunrise, a shot from the *Coots* went over the fort, and immediately after, one close under the fort. She then opened her broadside; the distance was too great, though the shot told; it was 1,700 yards. The *Coots* fired nine guns, when a flag of truce came off. All was now settled here, and the vessels put to sea. No vessels the size of the *Coots* and *Sesostris* ever entered this place before. We next went to an island called Leer Bonaide: here we stopped two days on account of a N. W. wind. We then proceeded to Abothubbee: here some communication took place, and the following day the vessels were off Debarge. This place is situated on a backwater, and the chief, Mooktoon, is said to be the greatest rascal on the coast. He appears to have been committing various acts of piracy, and breaking the maritime truce, and that with impunity, as the naval force has never been strong enough in the gulf to send a sufficient armament to punish him. The ships anchored about 2,000 yards from the forts, but were to go within a thousand if necessary. The negotiations were not satisfactory, as at sunset the commodore ordered the *Sesostris* to throw a shell clear of the fort to expedite them: at sunrise the next morning, a shell was thrown over the fort, which had the desired effect, and the chief came off, humbled himself, and satisfied all demands. We then proceeded to Sharga, where all the chiefs visited the commodore, who had the steamer exhibited as at Bahrain. We then went to Umulguveen, a town on a large backwater: here we went through the same ceremonies, and then went to the Great Tomb; the *Sesostris* and *Tigris* will then go back to the presidency, and the *Coots* to Karrack. The cruise of this squadron will be beneficial, and the impression made last a few months; but the Arab chiefs, like the sick man, require to have the dose often repeated.”—*Bombay Times*.

Arabia.

Since the removal of the troops of Mehemet Ali, the Arab chiefs are said to be fighting among themselves. The Pasha has evinced some alarm at the interest which the East-India Company has taken in the state of the ports of the Red Sea and the coast of Abyssinia, and some inquiries have been made by him as to the possibility of effectively strengthening the fortifications of Suez. The *Amekand* war steamer, which brought Sir James Carnac, has orders on its return to touch at Mocha and investigate the grievances to which the British subjects residing there have been recently subjected. The sheriff of Mocha is in communication with the French and English Consuls on the subject of these complaints.

The *Bombay Courier* states that the expedition on the *Auckland* is to be commanded by Capt. Harris, of the Engineers; Capt. Douglas Graham, at present commanding the Bheel Corps, is to be first, and Capt. Sydney Horton, H. M. 40th Regt., to be second assistant. Dr. Kirk has been nominated to the medical charge of the expedition. Two Germans will also proceed as draughtsmen. Their destination is the west coast of the Red Sea. Six pieces of artillery and six hundred stand of small arms will be taken, for the purpose of being introduced into some part of Abyssinia. The French intrigues in that country, which have frequently been alluded to in various journals, appear to have at length attracted the serious attention of the British Government, who are now taking measures for counteracting them. A cruizer will be attached to the expedition, for the purpose of keeping up the communication with Aden; but Capt. Harris will act entirely upon the instructions he will take with him from India, and will not be in any way subject to the political control of Capt. Haines.

Siam.

The following letter, dated Menado, on the northern coast of Celebes, Dec. 6, appears in the *Leipsic Allgemeine Zeitung*.—"It is now two years since war commenced between the Siamese and the Cochin Chinese, during which period the latter have defeated the former in several actions, and have obtained possession of some places of strength, among the rest Pungu, which was taken by storm. In consequence of these reverses, the King of Siam has sent several agents to Celebes and Borneo, who have engaged a number of armed mercenaries to serve in the war against Cochin China. A corps of these recruits has sailed for Bangkok, and a few days ago, forty-three Bugiesian vessels passed this harbour with 5,500 troops on board, and a great quantity of warlike stores, bound also for Bangkok. I took the opportunity of paying a visit to Prince Podello, a chief who was on board the fleet, with about 1,500 of these mercenaries under his command. He told me it was certainly true that the Siamese had been defeated in some actions on land, but that, on the other hand, the Siamese had gained a victory over the Cochin Chinese by sea, and that as soon as the Celebes auxiliaries should join the Siam army, an attack would be made on the Cochin Chinese capital, on the side next the sea. About 500 of the Celebes auxiliaries have muskets, and are equipped in the European manner. The others are armed with the *tumpakityl* and the *clevang*. The former is a missile spear, two ells long, the pointed extremity of which is of a spiral form, strongly imbued with poison, and surmounted, by way of ornament, with a tuft of human hair. The latter is a kind of sword, one and a half ell long, four inches broad at the handle, where it is also ornamented with human hair, and eight inches broad at the other extremity. The Celebes troops are also provided with bucklers, one and a quarter ell long, and half an ell broad. They have with them 150 horsemen. These cavalry wear the *proptery*, a kind of chain-armour, consisting of iron rings linked into each other, which covers the whole body; in other respects they are armed like the infantry. With respect to the tactics of the two hostile parties, a Siamese officer in the suite of Prince Podello, who has been in several of the actions with the Cochin Chinese, gives the following information:—The Siamese and the Cochin Chinese troops are equipped much in the same manner as the Celebes auxiliaries, except that the Cochin Chinese carry relatively more fire-arms. Cannon are only used on either side in fortresses or batteries, but never in the field. The troops of both nations only resort to the use of muskets or missile weapons when they cannot approach each other in consequence of the intervention of marshes or streams. In fighting they prefer the *clevang* and the buckler to fire-arms. The cavalry is reserved for the pursuit of a flying enemy. The infantry, however, can defend themselves with advantage, for while parrying with the shield the thrust or cut of the horseman, they disable the horses' legs with the *clevang*. Neither party gives quarter.

Australasia.

The intelligence from our Australian colonies received this month possesses little interest.

At Sydney, the inhabitants in the northern settlements have petitioned in favour of the intended division of the colony.

The papers from Van Diemen's Land are to the 17th February. The Lieut.-Governor had returned from his annual inspection of Port Arthur, and expressed himself highly pleased with the management of the superintendent, Capt. Booth, who has been unremitting in his exertions to render Port Arthur efficient as a penal settlement, more particularly in the classification and distribution of prisoners. His Exc. has selected a portion of land in the same quarter, consisting of about two thousand acres, which is to be put into cultivation by parties of prisoners shortly expected to arrive. It is in a great part bounded by the sea, and on the land side is cut off by a creek. From Port Arthur his Exc. proceeded to D'Entrecasteaux Channel, and visited Snake Island, and the house of Mr. Cole, the scene of an attempt of the bushrangers. Mr. Cole's house was attacked, whilst only himself and his daughter were at home, by four bushrangers, one armed with a musket. Mr. Cole, with no other weapon than a knife, repulsed them, wounding three, one mortally.

The opposition papers advert to the number of respectable and wealthy persons about to leave the colony on account of the manner in which the government is said to be administered.

The bushranger, James Joy, who absconded about three years since, in company with a female assigned servant, named Rose Mulligan, was, after some resistance, captured, in company with a free man of bad character and unknown means of livelihood, named Simmonds, and a female prisoner, named Susan Gambrell, who had absconded from her husband at Richmond. Joy subsequently took the constables to the place of Rose Mulligan's concealment, and the whole party were brought in custody to Oatlands. Joy, instead of obtaining his livelihood by the ordinary course of robbery, earned a subsistence (being an expert poacher) by catching kangaroo and bartering away the skins with certain parties, who supplied himself and female companion with apparel, and the domestic comforts of tea, sugar, flour, &c. So expertly was this traffic carried on, that, although long suspected by the police magistrates, it was never brought fully to light until the prisoners' capture. An extensive store of skins was then found in their possession, together with a vast quantity of snares of the most skilful construction, and several hanks of wire and twine for the fabrication of more. Joy had likewise a pack of fifteen dogs, well-trained, some of them for hunting, and others to guard his temporary wigwam in the bush, for he often shifted his quarters, although wisely circumscribing his beat to the intricate country abutting upon the Bluff River and Prosser's Plains. Joy and his female companion were extremely well-clad in the costume of superior domestics, and appeared much attached to each other. Tears came into the eyes of both parties when, in the course of the capturing constables' evidence at the police office, it came to be related that Joy, when taken, had conducted them to the spot where the woman was to be found, lest she should be exposed to hardships after his apprehension. Both of them bore excellent characters up to the hour of their absconding, and had Joy continued in his service, he would now in all probability have been in the enjoyment of his ticket-of-leave for upwards of twelve months past.

At Port Phillip continued complaints are made of the outrages of the blacks; several settlers have been speared by them, and the house of one, at Black Dog Creek, has been burned. The "protectors of the aborigines" are very unpopular in the colony. Bushranging is, likewise, annoying to the colonists. The overland mail from Sydney to Melbourne was robbed, in December, by some bushrangers, who treated the postman to tea! The stranding of the *Clonmel* steamer on the coast had occasioned the discovery, by those who went to her assistance—or the re-discovery, it is said—of a fine land-locked inlet, a capacious "lake," communicating with the sea, and offering one of the finest harbours on the coast.

Adelaide papers (South Australia) bear date the 30th of January. The administration of the Government, as respected the movements of the aborigines, was complained of as being neglected. In fact, it is said that the whole civil and judicial administration of the colony was lax, as it was under no direct or immediate control. The results of the twelve months' labour of the Legislative Council was far from being productive of essential benefit to the colonists. Nearly all the records and documents connected with the legislative and executive departments of the Government had been destroyed in the fire which had occurred at "the Old Government Hut." The *South Australian Register* remarks, "We cannot but think that the keeping of records of so much public importance in a hut, not merely reed-thatched, but partitioned and almost entirely composed of the same dangerous material, exhibits an indefensible recklessness. With a Government residence, built at an expense exceeding £10,000, of the best stonework, and affording ample accommodation; with public offices fire-proof, and where also every precaution for the safe-keeping of the colonial archives had been provided at a cost of £15,000, it seems unfortunate that a combustible hut should have been chosen as a proper place to deposit the public documents." A party of the name of M'Pherson had been apprehended on suspicion of having been the incendiary, and was thought to be of unsound mind. Governor Gawler had left Adelaide on a visit to the outports.

The surveyor-general, Mr. Frome, has sent in his report of the country around the lakes Alexandrina and Albert, from which it appears that there are upwards of fifty thousand additional acres of valuable land available for the colony. "My route to this district," he says, "was by the usual track to the Murray, crossing the Bremer, called by the natives 'Meechi.' There is much available land between this crossing-place and the Lake. The deep bed of the Bremer was dry; but from the fact of a cattle station having been established there for some time, and the appearance of several reedy spots on the left bank, I should imagine there would be no difficulty in procuring water at all seasons, at a moderate depth. I was detained for two days at Mr. Morphet's station (lat. 35° 21' 30") on account of the flooded state of the opposite flats. From the junction of the Murray with Lake Alexandrina, nearly opposite Pomunda, in lat. 35° 25' 37", the ground on the eastern shore is a sandy flat, affording tolerable pasturage; but it improves gradually to the southward, and where the shore begins to trend to the westward, the soil becomes excellent, and maintains a breadth varying from half a mile to about a mile and a-half, as far as Point Malcolm, the rocky point forming the N.E. entrance into Lake Albert, in lat. 35° 31'. The rising ground at the back of these flats, though sandy, affords excellent backruns for cattle, and the hills are well timbered with *bankia casuarina*, and some of the largest pines I have seen in the colony. Along the eastern and southern shores of Lake Albert, the same character of country continues; the soil, however, appears to me still better, and the flats more extensive, particularly about fifteen miles from the entrance, where we crossed a swamp, formerly a deep inlet from the lake. The whole circumference of Lake Albert is about fifty miles, and the soundings gave a depth from the entrance to the southern extremity varying from four to ten feet. At a moderate computation, I should say there would be found at least fifty thousand acres of good agricultural soil on its borders. The water we found in some parts very good, and in others slightly brackish, but quite fit for use, and from the permanent nature of the huts of the natives, and the absence of native wells, I should imagine it continued so the greater part of the year, and that at all events there would be no doubt of procuring fresh water at a very trifling depth. I succeeded in getting the whole of the shores of Lake Albert, and nearly the entire circumference of Lake Alexandrina, accurately surveyed during the three weeks I was out. From the southern extremity of Lake Albert I crossed to the Coorong, which I struck nearly opposite Tenté, and took the line across the desert to the head of the salt creek; in lat. 36° 8' 54", from whence I tried to trace the sources of the streams that supply the incessant flow of fresh water to the upper part of this creek, but after being out

nearly two days without any water, I was obliged to return, not having reached any point from whence I could command a view beyond the scrub. The beds of several dried-up lagoons we crossed appeared to run from the north-east, and the highest land visible was to the north, though the trend of the marshes immediately at the head of the Salt Creek was more in the direction of Lake Hindmarsh. If the report of a fine country to the north-east of the Salt Creek is correct, I conceive the best point to start from, with any chance of success, would be the lower part of the Murray."

New Zealand.

The accounts from Launceston (V. D. Land) give a distressing and desponding narrative of the sufferings of the emigrants who had gone out to settle in New Zealand, but who, disappointed and disgusted with the state of affairs there, had returned in the *Eslington* to the former place. The settlement is represented as being in a most lamentable state, and the greatest dissatisfaction is said to prevail amongst the emigrants. They find starvation where they had been led to expect abundance; and discontent and distress where they were told prosperity and comfort reigned; they find it almost impossible to obtain a livelihood where they were assured wealth and independence would be their certain reward. There is no civil court at Port Nicholson, the chief settlement of New Zealand, for the recovery of debts, and in consequence, several of those who had arrived in the *Eslington* abandoned their claims rather than lose the opportunity of quitting the place. The nominal rate of wages was 10s. per day, but there was no money to be had. Labourers and mechanics worked week after week without being paid, and among the passengers in the *Eslington* were some to whom their employers owed upwards of 9l., they being obliged in the meanwhile to exist upon what little money they brought with them from England. Provisions were high, and the 4lb. loaf sold at 2s. There was very little land in cultivation, a large portion in the neighbourhood of Port Nicholson being a complete swamp, totally unfit for agricultural operations six months out of the twelve. It is further stated that numbers of the emigrants were ready to leave the settlement by the first opportunity, and in order to relieve some of them as speedily as possible from their destitution, a vessel had been despatched from Launceston.

On the other hand, the New Zealand papers to the 31st of January contradict the accounts published in the Launceston papers of the starving condition of the emigrants, and state that no new settlement could ever prosper more rapidly; but later Hobart Town papers still speak in very desponding terms of the prospects of the emigrants, and of the very menacing attitude the native chiefs assume, in consequence of the proposed government interference in respect to the lands they had sold previous to the issuing of the British commission. It was said that the chiefs had determined to resume full right to all lands they had sold, if the original purchasers were dispossessed, and were prepared to do so by force of arms.

Sandwich Islands.

In the *Polynesian* of the 5th of December, the directions to which the vessels of the American exploring expedition had sailed are given. The *Porpoise* had departed for the southern groups, to return to Oahu in four months. The *Peacock* and *Flying Fish* to Ascension, King's Mill Group, and the Caroline Archipelago, thence to the Colombia River. The *Vincennes* had gone to Hawaii, for the purpose of making a thorough survey of the volcano and Mauro Ioa, and all the interesting points in that vicinity. She will also go to the Columbia. The salt lake at Ewa, which has heretofore been supposed to be connected with the sea, and affected by tides, and the salt the product of evaporation, has been ascertained to be of mineral formation, and disconnected from the ocean. Salt is found 180 feet above the surface of the lake. Its depth, which was considered fathomless, proved to be but sixteen fathoms. The harbour at Ewa, or Pearl River, was surveyed, and found

commodious for shipping, with a good entrance between the reefs, with twenty-three feet of water upon the bar. Honolulu harbour and adjacent reefs were thoroughly surveyed. The editor of the *Polynesian* says of his paper:—"Typographical errors cannot altogether be avoided, as much of the type-setting is done by natives, who are unacquainted with the English language."

Cape of Good Hope.

The Cape intelligence reaches to the 21st April, and is satisfactory. The trade with the eastern coast of Africa, which for many years remained dormant, has recommenced. The newly-formed port at the mouth of the Kowie river had been entered, on the 14th March, by a schooner, the *Africaine*, of eighty tons burden, and drawing six feet and a half of water. She ran aground; but that is attributed to the master's want of skill. The *Orestes*, which left Liverpool on the 6th January, bound to Sydney with emigrants, went on shore at Riet Valley, on the east side of Table Bay. The crew and the passengers, 260 in number, were all saved. The emigrants, it is said, had refused to continue their voyage to Sydney. In the Report of the Agricultural Society of the colony for the year concluded, the growth of wool is represented as being greatly on the increase. The value exported in 1840 was £4,975, or 911,118 lbs., while in 1836 it was only 351,823 lbs.; but labour was wanted in the districts generally. The new treaties with the Caffre tribes were considered likely to unite them more closely with the colonists; and the Governor had, in the Legislative Council, given copious particulars of all that had transpired during his stay on the frontier.

At Graham's Town, advices had been received from Port Natal to March; the settlement was in a ferment, occasioned by the arrival off the coast of the *Phlegethon*, a surveying vessel. The settlers construed the appearance of this vessel as the precursor of an attack to reduce them to British sway. The English inhabitants were placed under surveillance. The farmers are said to have lost an immense amount of stock, partly by the change of pasturage, and partly by that unsettled life which they have been compelled to adopt.

China.

There is no intelligence from China of a later date than last month's; the Bombay mail having left before any arrival from the eastward. Sir Gordon Bremer (who has been named joint plenipotentiary) was still at Calcutta, whence large reinforcements were about to be despatched—according to report, 2,000 Europeans, besides native troops. Similar preparations were making at Madras and Bombay.

The *Canton Register* says: "We have heard the wonderful and mortifying intelligence, that the British flag has been struck on Hongkong, and that the British forces have evacuated the island of 'fragrant streams.' The troops and stores have been again removed to Sewchow, where there is no fresh water; and H.M. schooner *Starling* has been sent to sea, to intercept, if possible, the ships conveying the troops from Chusan direct to Calcutta. All the ships were under orders to leave Hongkong Bay. The British flag was not hoisted after it was struck.

Cotton is a complete drug in the China market. There were 130,000 bales piled at Macao, and 65,000 on board vessels proceeding to that port from the various Indian presidencies.

The following is the proclamation issued by the Imperial Commissioner Yang, and the Acting Governor, E, calling on the 'people to resume commercial intercourse, dated 20th March:

"Whereas, upon the 19th of the present month, the English plenipotentiary officially represented that it was his desire to maintain peace, and he demanded nothing else but immediate permission for the trade to be carried on as usual; and whereas, the commercial intercourse enjoyed by various countries is owing to the good pleasure of the celestial court that all should cherish tenderly men from afar; therefore, the

English plenipotentiary having so represented that he demands nothing but trade, and the merchant ships of America having, in consequence of the war, suffered detention, so that their cargoes remain unsold, and there is no prospect of returning homeward, a change cannot but be made commensurably to these circumstances, permitting them alike to trade, and thus displaying a compassionate regard. While the facts will be duly represented to the throne, they proceed to issue these special commands for the information of all. For this, then, it is proclaimed to all the trades-folk, soldiery, and people in general, for their full information, that henceforward the merchants of all nations are alike permitted to repair to Whampoa and trade, and you will hold intercourse with them, and pass to and fro as usual; and there shall be no hindrance or obstruction made, nor any trouble created. After the English vessels of war shall be withdrawn, it will yet more be right and seeming, to protect, and carefully to look to and well treat, the merchant vessels at Whampoa, and the merchants dwelling at Canton."

Extract of a letter from Macao, 28th March: "The trade is not open to the British, nor do we expect it; unless Capt. Elliot persuades the Commander-in-Chief to remove all the ships of war out of the river. Thus, according to the proclamations by Yang and E, was arranged between them and Capt. Elliot. We at present know no more than Capt. Herbert having, in compliance with Howqua's request, moved the ships of war from the neighbourhood of the factories to behind the point in the Macao passage; this will, for the present, serve Howqua's purpose, to enable him to unload his cargoes from five American ships arrived at Whampoa some days since, and before any British ship could obtain a pilot's chop. The latest Chinese accounts from Canton mention the arrival from Peking of the Emperor's nephew Yebahan. He disapproves of the armistice published by Capt. Elliot's circular of 20th March, and has ordered the proclamation by Yang and E. to be torn from all the walls in the city and suburbs of Canton."

A report from Ke-shen to the emperor, dated January 8th, says that, on that day, he had prepared a document to be sent in reply to the English foreigner, and a flag of intimation was hoisted. Immediately after having sent the document, he received a report from Admiral Kwan, that, early on the morning of January 7th, the English ships weighed anchor and attacked the forts of Shakok and Takok; the firing was without intermission; the attack was made on all sides from about nine till three; the Chinese soldiers put forth their strength until three o'clock, and they observed at a distance the foreigners dropping into the sea. "At that time the tide ebbed, and the foreign ships ceased their fire, being at anchor in the mid-channel between Shakok and Takok, and each party stood in defiance of each other, and it was generally expected that the next morning, when the flood tide made, the battle would be renewed. There were also four steam-vessels, which attacked our vessels, which attack our troops opposed, and the victory was undecided; and the steamers speedily returned to the offing. After my arrival in Canton," the commissioner continues, "I repeatedly corresponded with the English foreigner, and my papers were all of a conciliatory and admonitory description; and as to the list of conditions which he requested, although I could not comply with all his insatiable desires, still there were some which might be granted. But on the 6th he sent in a paper and did not wait for my reply, but forthwith early on the 7th attacked the forts. It is recommended, that we should confine ourselves within our barriers, which will be sufficient to cause the English to exhaust themselves; and then, if they are allowed to trade, they will fall into our manners and customs. Whether there are sufficient proofs of this or not, it will be difficult to escape the profound intelligence of your imperial majesty." The commissioner then details the various arrangements he had made to defeat the enemy's projects; the collection of troops; the making of guns, powder, and ball; the filling vessels with stones and sinking them; and constructing wooden rafts, "to prevent the running away of the English." He says: "I have daily made secret examination into the dispositions and intentions of the foreigners, and I am apprehensive they will go to different

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outlets or ports. I therefore sent despatches to the governor of Fokien and Chekeang, and to the imperial envoy at Chekeang, that they might know the facts."

In reply to this report, an edict was received from the emperor, dated January 27th, which is to this effect:—"After these rebellious foreigners arrived in the province of Canton, the disorder and audacity of their conduct daily increased. I have many times sent down my imperial will, in a severe edict to all the provinces, to keep a secret and cautious watch and guard, and to consult and form mutual plans for their extermination. As to the great ministers, civil and military, in what manner have they managed to arrange matters? It is evident that the acting governor, in what was proper in all the affairs of guarding (against attack), has been wholly unprepared in every instance. I order that Keshen be delivered over to the proper board for severe punishment; still he is to be the leader of all the officers and troops when they arrive in Canton; and let him excite them to exert strength in opposing and exterminating, and put an end quickly to those affairs. You, Kwan Teenpei, are the admiral; you have the control over all the naval officers; hitherto your leadership has been deficient in means and plans; in superintending affairs, you have been timid and irresolute, and lost your firmness and self-possession. I order that your button be taken from you; and bear your faults in remembrance, and re-establish your reputation by glorious deeds."

Another imperial edict says:—"Before, because the rebellious foreigners daily became more unruly and disobedient, I have repeatedly sent down my imperial will that adequate preparations should be made for the secure arrangement of affairs, and that mutual plans should be devised to exterminate them. My first conjecture was, that they had since a long time a great desire to get Canton. The great minister has been invested with an important trust, and he already knows that the dispositions of the said foreigners are proud and overbearing; and must also have observed that the defences of the provinces have long been crumbling to ruins. It was his duty to be prepared for defence; and it might be hoped that, if preparations had been made, no calamity would have accrued; but now he reports, that the rebellious foreigners have usurped and plundered the fort of Shakok, and also attacked Takok. Since the rebellious dispositions of the foreigners have become thus manifest, there is nothing left but to entirely exterminate them, and thus proclaim the majesty of the imperial dynasty—for what principles of reason can now be proclaimed to them? Flying orders have already been sent to the provinces of Honan, Szechuen, and Kweichow, to send with speed their most skilful soldiers to Canton; also flying despatches to Keangse to forward the two thousand troops, already stationed at Kwanchoofoo, to proceed immediately to Canton to assist. I order that guards be placed at the important passes to defend and keep them. It may be computed that in the second moon of the year, all the troops may in succession arrive in Canton. I order the commanding officers to exhort their troops and excite them to exterminate and exclude (the English), and thus repair defeat by victory."

A third imperial edict states:—"Our dynasty has been soothing and indulgent to outside foreigners, and favour and justice have been shewn to all. If the said foreigners could, indeed, have been respectful and obedient, I should have treated them with increased kindness, and then all might have hoped for joy and tranquillity. Before, because the flowing poison of the occidental countries (opium) daily increased, I issued special orders that endeavours should be made to wean the people from the stupid habit; but the English, depending on their bolsterous strength, would not submit to give the voluntary bond; I, in consequence, ordered their trade to be entirely cut off; but even now they are unrepentant, and their prodigality daily increases like the *Chi* bird (a bird of prey). Since the domineering pride of those rebellious foreigners has at length arrived at this pitch, it will not be difficult to arrange our battalia, and exterminate and drive out the whole number. But on account of considering that the said foreigners presented an address, in which they state their grievances, I could not but cause them to be investigated, in order to manifest the great principles of justice; and I specially ordered the cabinet minister,

Keshen, to proceed with haste to Canton, to examine into the facts and manage the business. The said foreigners are but slightly endowed either with heavenly principles or goodness of heart. The whole number of them ought to have returned to Canton, and there have awaited the settlement; but one-half weighed their anchors and went southwards, and one-half still remains at Tinghæ: this is clear proof of their crafty and cunning schemes, which are as innumerable as hairs. I have now heard that for several months past, they have debauched men's wives and daughters, made captives, carried away property, and built forts; opened water-courses, and set up a counterfeit public officer, who issues proclamations, ordering the people to pay the duties! What crimes have the people committed, that they should suffer these painful distresses? Speech and thought having come to this; in sleeping or eating I find no quiet. After Keshen arrived in Canton, he well understood to open up and induce to the paths of rectitude; but the insatiable desires (of the English) could not be satisfied; already are their thoughts dwelling upon extorting the price of their opium. Further, they are again requesting that I should grant them a landing-place (territory). I, the emperor, early considered them to be un-settled and inconstant; certainly it is not by good faith or justice that they are now to be admonished. Now Keshen has reported that the said foreigners, on the 7th of January, having engaged the assistance of traitorous natives on board their ships, went direct to the Bocca Tigris and attacked the forts with their guns, and killed my officers and soldiers; and they also laid Takok tort in ruins, and took forcible possession of Shakok. Such is their rebellion against heaven, and opposition to reason. They are like dogs and sheep in their dispositions. It is difficult for heaven and earth longer to bear with the English, and both gods and men are indignant (at their conduct). It is only left to completely exterminate and wash ourselves clean of them, cutting off and expelling them all; and then will it be manifested that they are killed by the decree of heaven, and how important are the lives of the people. I order Keshen to exhort and stimulate the soldiers to advance with valorous daring, and be the foremost in the battle, for it is absolutely necessary that the rebellious foreigners must give up their heads, which, and the prisoners, are to be sent to Peking in cages, to undergo the last penalty of the law. For the seizure of that evil race of foreigners and the rebellious native traitors, it is proper to establish laws, for putting them all to death without exception."

The imperial commissioner and governor, Keshen, in conjunction with the military commanders in the two provinces, announces the receipt of a despatch from the great military council, covering an imperial edict, dated January 30, stating that Keshen had reported that "the English have usurped possession of the batteries, and it is difficult to defend and keep the province;" yet, "with intense earnestness, begs that favour may be bestowed on the English." The emperor says:—"On looking at the report, I am filled with indignation and grief. The great minister, because of the importance of the city of Canton and its granaries of rice, and because the inhabitants are numerous, became apprehensive that commotions would ensue; and made this a cause for temporary expedients, and deceptively acceded to the requests of the English; and for the present they have not been surrounded and extirpated. I have sent down my imperial will, investing Yih-shan with the authority of a general, for tranquillising the rebels, and Lung-wan and Yang-fang, to be his assistant great ministers; they are to proceed to Canton and consult together on the extermination of the English. I have further appointed an additional two thousand troops from each of the provinces of Hoopih, Szechuen, and Kweichow, to hasten to Canton, and there await the arrival of the above officers. Hasten, then, your consultations and schemes; attack and exterminate. General Ho is to halt near the provincial city; General Ko will lead the Chinese troops: the especial duty of these is to maintain and oppose—to act on the defensive. I order the said great minister to hasten to select, and drill, and instruct, the strongest and bravest soldiers. Further, be attentive in procuring supplies for the troops, and muskets, guns, and gun-powder, and other things necessary. After the arrival of Yih-shan and his coadjutors,

let them all cordially agree, being of one mind to gain the desired end, exerting their strength to advance and exterminate, and again subdue and recover the places on the coast; and thus clearly manifest the vengeance of heaven, prove your loyalty, and establish meritorious deeds. Never let there be the least appearance of fear."

Yih-shan is a brother of the emperor; Lung-wan, a Tartar general, and Yang-fang, guardian of the prince.

The reports are, that the English ships of war have removed below the city of Canton about a mile and a half; that the British flag was hauled down in Canton on the 26th instant, the guard removed, and the flag has never since been hoisted. The further demands of the local government now are, that all the English ships of war are to leave the river, the fort and island of North Wangtung to be evacuated and surrendered to the Chinese, before any trade as usual can be recommenced.

More troops are daily arriving in Canton, but we know nothing of Yih-shan's movements or intentions, if he is indeed in Canton. It is rumoured that he had annulled Yung's proclamation for renewing the trade with the English.

The two officers of the *Blenheim*, Messrs. Bligh and Toole, and Mr. Field, late chief mate of the *Saige*, who, when their boat was fouled by some Chinese boats, jumped on board one of them, are said to have been delivered up to the local authorities. Sir Fleming Senhouse had, through the Macao authorities, applied to the local government for the immediate restoration of these officers and subjects of her Majesty. H.M. plenipotentiary had offered a reward of Dra. 500 for their delivery.—*Canton Rag.*, March 30.

A court of inquiry, to be conducted by the Deputy Judge Advocate General of the Force, has been ordered by Sir Hugh Gough, for inquiry into the following points:—1st. The steps taken, or recommended, to check the rapid progress of disease at Chusan; 2nd. What effect resulted from the steps taken to arrest the sickness; 3rd. The causes which led to the 26th regt. becoming nearly unfit for service; 4th. The causes of the remarkable difference between the casualties in the Madras Sappers and Miners and Volunteers, and between the 26th and the other European corps.

The following is said to be the present effective strength of our three European regiments in China: 18th, 400 rank and file; 26th, 250 do.; 49th, 250 do. Total 900.

Mrs. Noble has published a long account of her sufferings, after her capture. She says: "We anticipated instant death in its most cruel form. Mr. Witts, one of the boys, and myself were now again dragged through the rain, and my feet being bare, slipped at every step, and they were at last obliged to bring me a pair of straw sandals. I was obliged to hang to the coat of a tall man, who held me by the chain. In this state we must have walked at least twenty miles, and passed through numberless cities, all the inhabitants of which crowded around us; their hooting and savage yells were frightful. After having reached a temple, we were allowed to rest ourselves on some stones. They gave us here some prison clothes and food. I lay down, but not to sleep; the chain round our necks being fastened to the wall. Would that I could describe to you the scene;—the temple beautifully lighted up with lanterns, our miserable beds and more miserable selves, all the dark faces of the frightful-looking Chinese, the smoke from their long pipes; the din of the gong and other noises which they kept up all night were indeed horrid. Here they took our height, the length of our hair, and noted every feature in an exact manner, and then made us write an account of the wreck of the *Kita*. In the evening I was taken to see the mandarin's wife and daughters, but although my appearance must have been wretched in the extreme, they did not evince the least feeling towards me, but rather treated me as an object of scorn. This I felt the more, as I was unable to make them understand, that I had lost my dear husband and child in the week. We remained here two days and three nights, derided and taunted by all around us."

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS, &c.

SORTING OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

General Department, March 24, 1841.—The Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following arrangements, which have been concerted between the Hon. Court of Directors and her Majesty's Postmaster-General in London, for accelerating the delivery of the overland mails, be published for general information :—

Instead of the mail for all India being made up *en masse* in the London post-office as heretofore, all letters addressed to the several presidencies of India, or to divisions of presidencies to which the conveyance is by separate lines, will, in future, be packed at the General Post-office in London, in separate box parcels; and in order that this may be properly done, correct lists of the places, the letters for which should be enclosed in the box for each presidency, have been called for from the postmasters-general, and will be forwarded to the home authorities as soon as received. It is the intention of the Governor-General in Council to suggest that in the partial sorting, which it is proposed to effect in England, of the overland letters, the best course will be to leave it to correspondents to distinguish, by the superscription of their letters, the presidency or quarter to which they shall be directed from the London General Post-office and from the Falmouth post-office respectively. Where this is not denoted on the address, to make up the division packets according to the arrangement above planned—and if the address on the letters shall not come under either of these descriptions, to forward them as miscellaneous to Bombay, to be there sorted, &c.

With a view to assist the early delivery of letters in London, the postmasters-general at the presidencies will prepare in future the overland packets intended to be forwarded to London separately from those for all other parts of the United Kingdom.

UNDRESS JACKET FOR OFFICERS OF THE FOOT ARTILLERY.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, April 14, 1841.—With the sanction of the Hon. Court of Directors, his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to order the following to be substituted for the description of the undress jacket for the officers of the foot artillery, laid down at page 81 of the Dress Regulations, *viz.*

Undress Jacket.—Blue, edged with scarlet, with scarlet collar and pointed cuffs; single-breasted, closing in front with hooks and eyes, and shewing a row of gilt studs close together; gilt shoulder scales, of a pattern lodged in the office of the assistant adjutant general of artillery at Dum Dum.

FIRST EUROPEAN LIGHT INFANTRY—UNIFORM OF THE OFFICERS.

Head-quarters Calcutta, April 20, 1841.—With reference to Gov. G. O. of the 11th Nov. 1840, and with the sanction of Government, his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to issue the following instructions for organising as a light infantry corps the 1st European Regiment :—

The officer commanding the corps will immediately indent on the Delhi magazine for a complete set of buff-leather accoutrements and purchase for nine companies; likewise for percussion muskets in the same proportion, and caps equal to the allowance of ammunition fixed by regulation for practice and for service; also for the prescribed complement of bugle horns.

He will forward to the office of the Adjutant-General of the Army estimates for breast and waist plates, accompanied by sketches of the pattern proposed to be adopted; and he will place himself in communication with the agent of the 1st

division army clothing, with a view to the coats for nine companies of the regiment being prepared in exact conformity with the coat in use with the present light company of the corps.

The following is the uniform prescribed for the officers :—

Coats—as laid down for officers of infantry of the line, with bugle skirt ornaments.

Epaulettes—Field-officers are to wear epaulettes of the same pattern as field-officers of infantry of the line.

Wings—are to be worn by the other officers; gold; the straps having three rows of chain and a gilt centre plate, bearing a bugle in silver; a row of bullion, one inch and a quarter deep at the centre, diminishing gradually towards the point. The subalterns distinguished from captains by smaller-sized bullion.

Sash.—Crimson silk patent net, with cords and tassels.

Cap—as prescribed for officers of infantry. *Tuft*—a green silk ball.

Trousers, Boots, Spurs (for mounted officers), *Sword, Scabbard, Knot, Belt* (with gilt whistle and chain, and with slings), *Plate, Stock, Gloves, Shell Jacket, Frock Coat* (with shoulder-straps; a bugle within the crescent), *Waist-belt, Cloak, and Cap-cover*, as prescribed for officers of infantry.

Forage-Cap—Dark green cloth, made up on leather, with a black silk oak-leaf band, an embroidered bugle in front, with the number of the regiment in the centre, black leather peak, and chin-strap.

Note.—Chain wings, without bullion, having a gilt centre plate bearing a bugle in silver, are to be worn with the shell-jacket; the field-officers having on their wings the star, or the star and crown, according to their rank.

Regimental Staff.—The Adjutant is to wear the uniform of his rank; other staff-officers are to wear the uniform of the regiment, with the same exceptions as are laid down for regiments of the line.

NEW REGIMENT OF IRREGULAR CAVALRY.

Fort William, April 28, 1841.—The Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council has been pleased to resolve, that a regiment of the ordinary strength (8 rissalehs) to be numbered the 7th, shall be added to the Irregular Cavalry on the establishment of this presidency.

The 7th Regiment will be raised at Bareilly under such arrangements as shall be made for that purpose by His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, who is requested to issue such subsidiary orders as may be necessary for giving effect to the resolution of Government.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, May 6, 1841.—The Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council having directed, in G. O. of 28th ultimo, the formation, at Bareilly, of a corps of horse, to be numbered the 7th Regt. of Irregular Cavalry, his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased, with the sanction of his Lordship in Council, to nominate Capt. F. Wheler, of the late 2nd Light Cavalry, to be commandant, and Brev. Capt. J. Inglis, and Cornet J. H. L. M. Toone, both of the late 2nd Light Cavalry, the former to be 2nd in command, and the latter to be adjutant of the corps.

The regiment will be of the strength noted in the margin,* and instructions for raising it will be communicated to the commandant by the acting adjutant-general of the army.

Capt. Inglis and Cornet Toone will proceed forthwith to Bareilly, and Capt. Wheler will repair to the same station as soon as he has completed the duty on which he is at present engaged.

STAFF ALLOWANCES—GENERAL OFFICERS AND SUPERINTENDING SUBGROVS.

Fort William, May 5, 1841.—Under instructions from the Hon. the Court of Directors, and in continuation of Gov. G. O. of 22nd April, 1831, the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to notify, that a general officer of

* 4 *Remiders*, 4 *Remiders*, 2 *Nalb Remiders*, 2 *Jemadars*, 1 *Woodie Major*, 2 *Kote Duffdars*, 64 *Duffdars*, 2 *Nishunbuddars*, 2 *Nagarchows*, and 640 *Sowars*.

the Hon. Company's service returning from Europe with an appointment by the home authorities to the general staff of any of the presidencies in India, from the date of his landing at the presidency to which he is appointed, will, in like manner with general officers of the Royal service placed by Her Majesty on the general staff of Her Majesty's forces in India, be entitled to draw his staff allowances from that date, and the officer vacating the command will draw the same to the date of publication at the head-quarters of his division of the general order announcing the arrival of his successor.

2. Superintending surgeons returning from Europe will be entitled to a moiety of their staff salary, from date of landing, until their arrival at the head-quarters of the division to which they may be posted, the other moiety being drawn by the superintending surgeon of the division, who is superseded from the date of landing of the officer resuming his duties.

3. The recent orders sanctioning, in certain cases, pay and allowances to officers from date of arrival at Bombay, his Lordship in Council is pleased to declare, have no reference to the staff allowances in any case.

GENERAL COURT MARTIAL.

ENSIGN S. J. PALMER.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, May 8, 1841.—At a general court martial assembled at Meerut, on the 14th April, 1841, Ensign Samuel Jordan Palmer, of H.M. 9th regt. of Foot, was arraigned on the following charges:—

First charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:

1st, For having, on the night of the 23rd of Feb. 1841, at the mess table of his regiment, traduced the character of Capt. Franklin Lushington, his brother officer, by saying that he was a fop, and that had he (meaning Capt. Lushington) dined at the mess, one half of the officers would have been in arrest before the evening was over, or words to that effect.

2nd, For having at the same time and place, desired Qua. Master James Scott, of the 9th regt. of Foot, to hold his tongue, or leave the table, adding, that he (Quarter Master Scott) would be a good mark to have a shot at, or words to that effect.

Second charge.—For having, on the same night, disobeyed the lawful command of his superior officer, Major George Lenox Davis, conveyed to him by Lieut. and Adj. D. M. Bethune, by refusing to go to his quarters, he, Ensign Palmer, being then under arrest.

Finding.—The court, on the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner, Ens. S. J. Palmer, of H.M. 9th regt. of Foot, is guilty of both the charges preferred against him.

Sentence.—The court sentence the prisoner, Ens. S. J. Palmer, of H.M. 9th regt. of Foot, to lose a portion of his rank in his regiment, and accordingly adjudge him to be placed three steps lower on the list of ensigns in the 9th regt. of Foot, to which he belongs.

Confirmed,

(Signed) J. NICOLLS, General, Commander in Chief, East Indies.

Remarks by His Exc. the Commander in Chief in India.—The Commander in Chief has confirmed this sentence, though he cannot consider it such as the case called for. There would be an end to all harmony and comfort in a regiment, if officers of any rank were to demean themselves as Ens. Palmer did on this occasion, and her Majesty's service would suffer much both in respectability and discipline.

His Excellency will not, however, order a revision of the sentence, because Ens. Palmer is a very young officer, and has expressed his shame and contrition in the urgent terms of the following letter: viz. (Here follows copy of letter addressed to Maj. Gen. M'Caskill, K.H., commanding H.M. 9th regt. of Foot.)

Ensign Palmer's name is henceforth to be inserted, in all returns, next below that of Ensign William Graham Casidy.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

March 30. Mr. H. C. Watts to be assessor and collector of assessments in Calcutta from 1st May ensuing.

Mr. R. Graham to be deputy assessor and collector of assessment in ditto from ditto.

April 13. Lieut. J. Hall, adj. to Jodhpore legion, to be post-master at Erinpoora.

14. Mr. C. A. Lushington permitted to proceed to Gya and prosecute his study of the Oriental Languages at that station.

Assist. Surg. John Wilkie, M.D., to be post-master at Dinapore.

Mr. J. H. Smith to be post-master at Titalya.

15. Dr. W. B. O'Shaughnessy to act as secretary to Medical College.

Mr. David Hare to be treasurer and auditor to above Institution.

17. Capt. G. T. Marshall resumed charge of duties of secretary to College of Fort William on 1st instant.

Capt. Angelo to be commandant of palace guards at Delhi, vice Capt. Anderson resigned.

19. Lieut. Bristow, adj. of 71st N.I., to be post-master of Shuhjehanpore.

Lieut. W. F. Hammersley, 41st N.I., assistant political agent at Quetta, to be political assistant in charge of Kelat.

The services of Lieut. J. G. Wollen, 42nd N.I., placed at disposal of political agent at Quetta from 9th ultimo.

20. Prince Gholam Mahomed, Capts. Sewell and Boileau, and Messrs. H. C. Paton and George Hill, appointed as an honorary committee of conservancy within Ballygunge and Russaspugla divisions, for purpose of reporting from time to time to civil architect, the state of the roads, drains, &c.

Dr. J. Macrae, civil assistant surgeon of Monghyr, to be register of deeds under Act XXX. of 1838, in same district.

Mr. James Poulet, deputy collector under Reg. IX. of 1833, authorized to exercise functions of an assistant to magistrate of Bhaugulpore.

21. Messrs. H. P. A. B. Riddell, W. Roberts, and A. Shakespear, writers, reported qualified for public service by proficiency in two of the native languages. (They have been attached to the North-western Provinces.)

27. Mr. R. P. Harrison to officiate as magistrate of Rungpore, v. Mr. Dick.

Mr. F. Skipwith to be additional judge of Chittagong, v. Mr. F. Stainforth proceeded to Europe.

Mr. R. M. Skinner to be collector of Mymensingh, v. Mr. Skipwith. Mr. H. D. H. Fergusson to officiate as magistrate and collector of Dacca until arrival of Mr. Allen.

Mr. W. J. Allen to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Maldah, v. Mr. Skinner, but will officiate, until further orders, as magistrate and collector of Dacca.

Mr. H. Allerton to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Pubna, v. Mr. Allen.

Mr. G. Loch to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Furreedpore, v. Mr. Atherton.

Mr. F. B. Kemp to officiate as collector of Dinagore, until further orders.

Mr. M. A. G. Shaw to officiate as commissioner of the Soonderbuns, during Mr. Kemp's absence on deputation.

Mr. L. J. H. Grey to be vested with powers of a joint magistrate and deputy collector in Rajshahye.

28. Mr. A. Ross to officiate for Capt. A. C. Rainey, as assistant political agent at Subathoo, during his absence.

30. Mr. J. Wheeler to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Noakholly.

Mr. A. Littledale to officiate as magistrate of Mymensingh.

May 5. Mr. John Dunsmure permitted to resign East India Company's service from 28th April.

Obtained Leave of Absence.—*April 27.* Mr. H. C. Metcalfe, collector of Tipperah, for three months, under med. cert., making over charge of his office to Mr. A. T. Dick.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENT.

April 13. The Rev. T. Dunkin to be an additional chaplain at Kurnaul.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, April 21, 1841.—Capt. F. Rowcroft, N.I., to officiate as an assist. adj. general, during absence on field service of Capt. Fensouby, or until further orders.

Lieut. R. Campbell, 47th N.I., at present doing duty with 1st Assam Subundy Corps, to be adj. of latter regt., v. Lieut. P. W. Luard.

Cadet of Infantry Wm. Graham admitted on estab. and prom. to ensign.

The undermentioned officers of infantry are promoted to rank of Capt. by brevet from 15th April, 1841:—Lieuts. G. B. Reddie, 29th N.I.; E. R. Lyons, 37th ditto; C. J. Mainwaring, 1st ditto; W. R. Dunmore, 31st ditto; Edw. Garrett, 69th ditto.

Cadets of Infantry J. T. S. Hall, E. J. Elms, and C. G. Clark, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

April 28. Capt. W. M. N. Sturt, 10th N.I., commandant of 2nd Oude Local Infantry, to be assist. secretary to Government of India in military department, v. Capt. H. A. Boscawen, appointed secretary to Clothing Board.

Surg. James French, M.D., of H.M. 40th Foot, to be superintending surg. of force serving in China.

Regt. of Artillery. 2d Lieut. Edward Kaye to be 1st lieut., v. 1st Lieut. K. J. White retired, with rank from 1st April, 1841, v. 1st Lieut. J. W. Kaye resigned.

3d N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Charles O'Brien to be capt. of a company, and Ens. C. B. Stuart to be lieut., from 18th April, 1841, in suc. to Capt. Charles Rogers dec.

51th N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. C. J. Richardson to be capt. of a company and Ens. N. R. Sneyd to be lieut. from 7th Jan., 1841, in suc. to Capt. W. McD. Hopper dec.

Cadet of Infantry, J. W. Smith admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

The undermentioned officers of infantry are promoted to rank of captain by brev., from 26th April, 1841:—Lieuts. G. W. Bishop, 71st N.I.; Wm. Lindsay, 10th ditto; Patrick Gordon, 11th ditto.

Assist. Surg. T. R. Strover to discharge temporarily medical duties at Mehidpore, during absence of Assist. Surg. T. C. Elliott.

May 5.—48th N.I.: Lieut. H. D. Van Homrigh to be capt. of a company, and Ens. Theophilus Green to be lieut. from 28th April 1841, in succession to Capt. Sir Alex. Mackenzie, Bart. dec.

Cadets of Infantry W. D. Morgan and J. D. Macdonald, admitted on establishment, and promoted to ensigns.

Capt. C. Mc F. Collins, 25th N.I., at his own request, transferred to invalid establishment.

37th N.I.: Ens. John St. George to be lieut., from 20th April 1841, vice Lieut. Robert Inglis dec.

Brev. Maj. W. H. Earle, 39th N.I., to be brigade major at station of Kurnaul, under operation of G. O., of 7th Aug. 1834, for period during which the large body of troops now at that station shall continue there.

Surg. George Lamb to be a superintending surgeon on estab., from 1st Jan. 1841, in suc. to Superintending Surg. T. Tweedie, appointed 3rd Member of Medical Board.

April 16.—Dr. C. G. Andrews to be civil assistant surgeon at Akyab, v. Clarributt, dec.

April 19.—Surg. John Menzies received charge of medical duties of Lucknow residency from Dr. W. Stephenson on 1st instant.

May 3.—Cornet J. H. L. M. Toone, late adj. of 1st Cavalry of H.M. Shah Shooja's force, placed at disposal of Commander-in-Chief, from 4th Jan. last.

Assist. Surg. J. C. Brown placed at disposal of envoy and minister at Caboul, for employment in H.M. Shah Shooja's service.

Assist. Surg. Andrew Paton, lately attached to 1st Bengal Europ. regt., permanently appointed to medical duties of Joudhpore Legion.

May 4.—Lieut. R. N. Raikes, 67th N.I., to act as adj. of infantry of Scindiah's reformed contingent, during period Lieut. T. W. Oldfield may be attached to cavalry branch of that force, or until further orders.

Head-Quarters, April 13, 1841.—Assist. Surg. A. Paton, 1st Europ. L. Inf., to proceed without delay to Nusseerabad, and to report himself to Brigadier commanding Rajpootannah field force.

April 20.—Surg. W. Bogle, M.D. (on leave), removed from 65th to 9th N.I.

Surg. A. Smith, M.D., posted to 65th N.I., and directed to join.

April 21.—Assist. Surg. W. L. McGregor, M.D., doing duty with 3rd troop 1st brigade horse artillery, directed to receive medical charge of 19th N.I. from Surg. A. Christie, and to deliver over medical charge of Faneesput jail to Assist. Surg. H. C. Fiddy, M.D., of late 2nd L. C., as a temp. arrangement; date 2nd April.

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Assist. Surg. H. R. Bond, 48th N.I., to receive medical charge of 1st Light Inf. Batt., from Assist. Surg. J. G. Da C. Denham; date 3rd April.

Assist. Surg. J. Barber, 40th N.I., to afford medical aid to staff present at brigade head-quarters at Segowlee, until arrival of Surg. E. J. Yeatman, M.D., of 12th N.I.; date 7th April.

Lieut and Brev. Capt. Lord Henry Gordon, 2nd Europ. regt., to do duty with convalescent dépôt at Landour, in room of Capt. J. H. Smith, 62nd N.I. deceased.

65th N.I.: Lieut F. M. Baker to be adj., vice Bush prom.

Capt. F. B. Todd, invalid estab., permitted to reside at Saugor, and to draw his pay and allowances from Benares pay office, until 1st Nov. next, when he will proceed and join invalid batt. at Chunar.

Unposted Cornet F. B. Greville, posted to late 2nd L.C. to fill a vacancy, and directed to proceed to Kurnaul.

April 22.—Capt. C. J. Oldfield, 4th N.I., to act as brigade major in Rohileund and Kemaoon, during absence, on leave, of Brev. Major Hay, or until further orders.

Surg. W. S. Stiven, 34th N.I., and at present officiating as superintending surgeon to Agra circle of medical superintendence, appointed superintending surgeon to British troops serving in Afghanistan.

Superintending Surg. Stiven to continue in discharge of his present duties, until arrival at Agra of Superintending Surg. G. King, when he will proceed and join Maj. Gen. Elphinstone's head-quarters by first favourable opportunity.

Capt. H. Havelock, H.M. 13th Light Inf., to be Persian interpreter to Maj. Gen. W. K. Elphinstone, C.B., during period major-general may command British troops serving in Afghanistan, or until further orders.

Lieut. R. Campbell, doing duty with 1st Assun Sebundy corps, to officiate as 2d in command until arrival of Brev. Capt. H. Foquett; date 23d March.

Capt. F. Rowcroft, acting assist. adjutant general, appointed to Dinapore division, and directed to join.

Assist. Surg. A. Grant to do duty with H.M. 55th Foot.

April 24.—Surg. E. J. Yeatman, M.D., 12th N.I., to afford medical aid to brigade staff at Segowlee; date 11th April.

Assist. Surg. J. Bowhill, doing duty with 71st N.I., to take medical charge of jail and civil station of Shahjehanpore; date 13th March.

April 26.—Lieut. H. Penny, H.M. 13th L.I., to be aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. G. R. Penny.

Ens. W. Graham removed from 62d to 33d N.I. as junior of his rank.

April 27.—The following removals and postings made:—Maj. Gen. (Col.) E. H. Simpson, from 19th to 10th N.I.; Col. G. Hunter, C.B., (new prom.) to 19th do.; Lieut. Col. T. Robinson (on staff employ) from 20th to 19th do.; Lieut. Col. W. C. Denby (new prom.) to 20th do.

April 28.—Assist. Surg. J. G. Da C. Denham, M.D. (doing duty with 1st L.I. bat.), to do duty in hospital of 33d N.I.; date Meerut 12th April.

Capt. W. Grant, 27th N.I., brigade major, 3d infantry brigade, to officiate as assist. adj. general to troops in Afghanistan, from 25th Feb. last, in suc. to Capt. Douglas dec.; date 31st March.

Capt. R. L. Burnett, 54th N.I., to act as brigade major, during the detached employment of Capt. W. Grant; date Jellalabad 31st March.

Ens. F. D. Boulton removed from 60th to 17th N.I., as junior of his grade.

April 29.—The following orders, issued by Maj. Gen. W. K. Elphinstone, C.B., commanding in Afghanistan, under date 4th inst., confirmed:—Appointing Surg. W. Duff, 54th N.I., to officiate as superintending surgeon in Afghanistan, from 15th Jan. last.—Appointing Assist. Surg. A. Bryce, M.D., 1st troop 1st brigade horse artillery, to charge of medical dépôt.—Appointing Assist. Surg. E. Campbell to medical charge of 54th N.I.

April 30.—Capt. J. Macdonald, 61st N.I., to act as major of brigade at Agra, during absence, on leave, of Brigade Major Croft, or until further orders.

Nusseree Bat.—Lieut. Robert Hay, 30th N.I., to be adjutant, vice O'Brien prom.

May 1.—The appointment, in orders of 2d April, of Lieut. D. McLeod, 74th N.I., to act as interp. and qu. master to 10th L.C., at his own request, cancelled.

Assist. Surg. W. Pitt, on being relieved from the charge of 45th N.I., to proceed to Berhampore, and afford medical aid to dépôts of H.M.'s regiments at that station.

Assist. Surgs. J. R. Comon, M.D., and J. Jowett, appointed to serve with troops employed on Eastern expedition, and directed to be sent to presidency, in charge of such details from Berhampore as may be ordered down for embarkation.

Assist. Surg. A. W. Crozier to do duty with H.M. 55th Foot, and directed to join.

Assist. Surg. W. Martin, on being relieved from charge of 23d N.I., to proceed to Dinapore, and to do duty under orders of superintending surgeon at that station.

Assist. Surg. T. C. Hutchinson, at present attached to 1st bat. artillery at Dum-Dum, at his own request, re-appointed to serve with troops of Eastern expedition.

May 3.—Lieut. E. Hall to act as interp. and qu. master to 52d N.I. during absence of Lieut. A. Mackintosh, on sick cert.; dated 18th April.

May 5. Lieut. A. Huish, 3d troop 3d brigade horse artillery, to act as adj. and qu. master to 4th bat. artillery, and staff to Cawnpore division of artillery, during absence, on sick leave, of Brev. Capt. E. Sunderland.

Ens. C. G. Clark removed from 1st Europ. Light Inf. to 25th N.I., as junior of his rank.

Ens. R. Dunlop removed from 50th N.I. to 1st Europ. Light Inf., as junior of his rank.

May 6.—The undermentioned officers of late 2d regt. L. C. directed to do duty with corps expressed; those on leave to join at expiration of period for which they have obtained permission to be absent:—Major and Brev. Lieut. Col. H. F. Salter, with 3d L. C.; Capt. and Brev. Maj. J. Fitzgerald, 3d do.; Capt. J. Fraser, 5th do.; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. E. Vibart, 1st do.; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. G. Lawson, 9th do.; Lieut. J. S. G. Ryley, 3d do.; Lieut. E. K. Money, 10th do.; Cornet W. M. G. Maconochie, 9th do.; Cornet R. G. Taylor, 7th do.; Cornet F. B. Greville, 1st do.; Veterinary Surg. W. M'Dermott, 7th do.

10th L. C. Lieut. E. K. Money, doing duty with the regt., to act as interp. and qu. master.

1st Brigade Horse Artillery. Surg. J. Thompson, of the late 2nd L. C., app. to medical charge of the brigade, during absence, on leave, on medical cert., of Surg. T. E. Demster, or until further orders.

7th Irregular Cavalry. Assist. Surg. H. C. Eddy, M.D., of late 2nd L. C., app. to medical charge of the corps.

May 7.—Lieut. J. C. Innes, 61st N.I., to officiate as executive officer at Agra, in room of Capt. Day, who has requested to be relieved from the duty; date 5th April.

Ens. E. J. Boileau, to act as adj. to 35th N.I., vice Lieut. E. Hay, trans. to service of H.M. Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk, as a temp. arrangement; date 6th April.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—April 21. Brev. Capt. K. Young, 50th N.I. (via Bombay).—28. Col. George Hunter, C.B., 19th N.I.; Assist. Surg. T. B. Hart.—May 5. Brev. Capt. Geo. Reid, 5th L. C. (via Bombay).

PURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—April 21. Maj. J. G. Drummond, 6th N.I., on private affairs.—Assist. Surg. J. B. M'Donald, for health (granted by government of Bombay).—28. Capt. Henry Humfrey, inv. estab., for health.

To Sea.—April 21. Capt. A. W. Taylor, 1st Europ. L. Inf., and attached to service of H.M. Shah Soojah, for six weeks, on med. cert.

To Presidency.—April 21. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. H. C. Reynolds, 40th N.I., from 1st May to 1st Sept., on private affairs.—Capt. F. Lloyd, 19th N.I., for six months, preparatory to applying for leave to Cape, on med. cert.—23. Brev. Maj. J. T. Croft, major of brigade, Agra, from 2nd May to 2nd of Sept., preparatory to applying for permission to retire from the service.—May 3. 1st Lieut. H. A. Carleton, horse artillery, to remain, in extension, from 1st May to 15th Aug., on private affairs.

To N. S. Wales.—April 14. Lieut. John Gilmore, engineers, to pass remainder of his leave to Cape at this place, on med. cert.

To Cawnpore.—April 19. Assist. Surg. W. S. Comberbach, from 1st April to 1st July, in extension, on med. cert. (also to proceed on the river).

To visit Simla.—April 21. Lieut. Col. R. Rich, 53rd N.I., from 10th April to 15th Oct., on med. cert.—Capt. R. Houghton, 63rd N.I., from 15th April to 31st Oct., on med. cert.—Lieut. M. B. Whish, 28th N.I., from 15th May to 15th Oct., on private affairs.—28. Maj. T. M'Sherry, 30th N.I., from 15th April to 15th Oct., on med. cert.—Surg. T. E. Dempster, artillery, from 31st May to 31st Oct., on med. cert.—May 1. Brev. Capt. E. Sunderland, artillery, from 20th April to 20th Dec., on med. cert.—5. Lieut. J. W. Robertson, Sappers and Miners, from 20th April to 1st Nov., on med. cert.

To Hills North of Dehra.—April 21. Lieut. A. Mackintosh, 52d N.I., from 25th April to 10th Nov., on med. cert.—28. Brev. Maj. Sir E. A. Campbell, 3rd L. C., from 28th April to 1st Nov., on med. cert.—May 1. Lieut. J. C. Lamb, 52d N.I., from 1st May to 1st Nov., on private affairs.—3. Lieut. Col. A. Roberts, 73d N.I., from 14th April to 30th Oct., on med. cert.

Futtahgurh.—April 21. Ens. W. J. Smith, from 1st May to 1st Nov., to remain, on private affairs.

To Almora.—May 7. Capt. H. Templer, 7th N. I., from 22d April to 15th Nov., on med. cert.

To Mussoorie.—March 25. Capt. P. C. Anderson, com. of palace yards at Delhi, for six months, on private affairs.

To Mymunung.—April 16. Lieut. P. W. Luard, 55th N. I., from 14th March to 15th June, on private affairs (also to Dacca).

To Berhampore.—April 16. Lieut. E. W. Ravenscroft, inv. estab., from 15th April, to 15th Oct. on med. cert.

To Benares.—April 14. Capt. B. Boswell, 2d N. I., from 2nd April to 1st Aug. to remain on med. cert.

Obtained leave of Absence.—April 28. Capt. H. M. Lawrence artillery, from 10th April to 29th Oct., on med. cert.—Ens. G. E. J. Law, 73d N. I., for six weeks, on med. cert.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

March 24, 1841.—Ensigns Byrne and Rhys, 26th Cameronians, to proceed to join depot of their corps at Berhampore.

Capt. Willes to act as pay master to 31st regt. on responsibility of Capt. Matthews, during his absence on medical certificate.

March 31.—Surg. Davidson, lately promoted into 50th regt. to continue in medical charge of 21st Fusiliers, until further orders.

April 12.—Lieut. Bruce, 18th Royal Irish (having arrived from England to join his corps), to proceed to Chinsurah, and do duty with detachments of H. M. troops under Capt. O'Leary.

Cornet Roche, 3d L. Drag. to do duty with depot of that corps.

April 24.—Capt. Astier, 62d, to relieve Capt. O'Leary, of 55th regt. in command of detachments of recruits of H. M. corps at Chinsurah.

April 28.—Cornet Roche, 3d L. Drag., to act as adj. to Cavalry depot, at Cawnpore; date 15th April.

May 3.—Ens. T. E. B. Dent, 9th Foot, to proceed to Chinsurah, and do duty with detachments of H. M. troops, under command of Capt. Astier.

FURLOUGH, &c.

To England.—April 24. Lieut. Creagh, 9th F., for health.—Lieut. Oxley, 13th F., for two years.—28 Lieut. Col. James, 26th Cameronians, for two years, for health.—May 3. Lieut. Hawkes, 4th F., for one year, on private affairs.—6. Lieut. Hartman, 9th F., for the purpose of retiring from the service.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

April 20. *Allerton*, from Mauritius; *Jamaica*, from Liverpool.—21. *H. C. S. Madagascar*, from China and Singapore.—22. *Agnes*, from Bombay, Colombo, and Madras.—25. *Persian*, from Liverpool.—26. *Symmetry*, from London; *Cambria*, from Liverpool; *Tallentire*, from Mauritius.—27. *Windermere*, from Liverpool; *Edward Robinson*, from Mauritius; *Anglesea*, from Bourdeaux, Mauritius, and Madras; *Somdaway*, from Muscat.—*May 1*. *H. C. S. Enterprise*, from Bombay, &c.; *Royal Consort*, from Sydney.—2. *Salsette*, from Liverpool and Port Philip; *Java Courier*, from Amsterdam and Batavia.—4. *Coriolanus*, from Sydney.—5. *Crusader*, from Sydney.—6. *David Malcolm*, from Chusan and Singapore; *H. C. S. Ganges*, from Moulmein and Rangoon.—7. *John Adams*, from China, &c.; *Raymond*, from Singapore.—8. *Tyne*, from China, &c.

Sailed from Saugor.

April 18. *Cassopia*, for Liverpool.—19. *Cavendish Bentinck*, for Mauritius; *Frederick*, for Boston; *Argyra*, for London.—20. *Helena*, for London; *Herschell*, for London.—22. *Thomas Grenville*, for London.—*May 1*. *M. S. Ephinstone*, for London; *Elizabeth Ainslie*, for Mauritius; *Republic*, for Boston; *Hopkinton*, for Liverpool; *Viccount Melbourne*, for Mauritius; *Ephinstone*, for Mauritius; *Hooghlay*, for London; *Dido*, for Singapore; *Hydroos*, for Bombay.—2. *Assam*, for Liverpool.—3. *Algerine*, for Singapore.—4. *Standard*, for Liverpool; *Benecoolen*, for London.—5. *Portland*, for Liverpool; *Jumna*, for Liverpool.

Freights to London and Liverpool.—Saltpetre, £5. 15s. to £6. per ton; Sugar, £5. 6s. to £6. 10s.; Rice, £6. to £8. 6s.; Jute, £3. 10s. to £4.; Shell Lac and Lac Dye, £3. 10s. to £4. 10s.; Hides, £5. to £5. 10s.; Indigo and S. P. Goods, £5. to £5. 10s.; Raw Silk, £5. 10s. to £6.; Rum, £6. to £6. 6s.; Dead wt. £6. 10s.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- April 3.* At Delhi, the wife of Mr. S. V. Foy, of a son.
 — At Mussoorie, the lady of Assist. Surg. Shillito, of a son.
 — At Mussoorie, the lady of Lieut. Ewart, 30th N.I., of a daughter.
 4. In Camp at Jaulnah, the lady of Claude Roberts, Esq., Madras Army, of a son.
 5. At Berhampore, the lady of J. D. Herklotts, Esq., of a daughter.
 6. At Jellalabad, the lady of Brevet-Capt. Trevor, of a son.
 8. At Beharunpore, the lady of Edward Thornton, Esq., of a daughter.
 11. At Dinapore, the lady of Lieut. G. Newbold, dep. assist. com. gen., of a son.
 — At Simla, the lady of J. Ransford, 6th batt. artillery, of a daughter.
 — At Simla, the lady of Capt. D. N. Cameron, H.M. Buffs, of a son.
 13. At Patna, the lady of R. Marshall, Esq., M.D., 56th N.I., of a son.
 18. At Sylhet, the wife of J. Kelso, Esq., of a daughter.
 19. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. Jos. Manook, of a son.
 22. At Calcutta, the lady of D. M. Gordon, Esq., of a daughter.
 — At Delhce, the wife of Mr. Thomas Kitchen, of a son.
 23. At Burdwan, the lady of the Rev. J. Weitbrecht, of a son, since dead.
 24. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. N. Robertson, of a daughter.
 — At Futtehpore, Mrs. Morgan Cameron, of a daughter.
 25. At Calcutta, Mrs. G. Davidson, of a son.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. W. E. Lowe, of a daughter, since dead.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. F. Des Bruhlais, of a son.
 — At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Nicolas Aviet, of a daughter.
 26. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. G. Jellecai, of a daughter.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. J. B. Bias, of a daughter.
 — At Calcutta, the lady of Henry Cowie, Esq., of a son.
 27. At Calcutta, Mrs. C. Shelverton, of a son.
 28. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Thomas Roger, of a son.
 — At Calcutta, the lady of Harry Borradaile, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.
 29. At Calcutta, the lady of Dr. Duncan Stewart, presidency surgeon, of a son.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. Keynell, of a daughter.
 — At Agra, Mrs. T. Coulan, of a daughter.
 — At Agra, the lady of the Hon. Robert Byng, of a son.
 30. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Francis Alix, of a daughter.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. C. J. S. Montague, of a daughter.
May 1. At Calcutta, the lady of John Cowie, Esq., of a son.
 2. In Fort William, the lady of Capt. Horner, H.M. 55th regt. of a son, still born.
 3. At Calcutta, the lady of S. J. Tabor, Esq. of the light cavalry, of a daughter.
 4. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. R. Deefholts, of a son.
 7. At Calcutta, Mrs. W. Reed, of a son.
 9. At Jessore, Mrs. J. H. Reily, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- April 12.* At Kurnaul, Mr. W. Doolan, assistant overseer canal department, to Miss Jane Winn.
 13. At Subaugur, Mr. R. Ford, overseer, public works, to Mrs. Rachel Conway.
 16. At Gowhatty, Mr. S. Flemming, to Miss Catherine Ann Sakes.
 20. At St. Andrew's Church, the Rev. D. Ewart, missionary of the Church of Scotland, to Eliza, daughter of the late T. Huntley, Esq., Burford, Oxfordshire.
 — At Agra, J. Macintyre, Esq., assist. surg. 61st N.I., to Charlotte Sarah, daughter of Lieut. Col. Holbrow, commanding 1st N.I.
 24. At Calcutta, Mr. G. T. Crompton, to Miss Maria Charlotte Cameron, daughter of Mr. Assistant Commissary Cameron, ord. depart.
 28. At Calcutta, Mr. W. J. Sinclair, to Miss Rachel Cook.
 — At Hasei, Capt. P. P. Turner, 61st N.I., to Louisa, daughter of Col. J. Skinner, C.B.
 29. At Kishnaghur, C. D. Russel, B.C.S., to Caroline André, third daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Joseph Taylor, engineers.
May 1. At the Mission Church, J. Inglis, Esq., of Sylhet, to Anne Jane, daughter of Major C. R. W. Lane.
 4. At Calcutta, the Rev. W. Yates, D.D., to Mrs. M. H. Pearce, widow of the late Rev. W. H. Pearce, of the Baptist mission.

DEATHS.

- Feb. 25.* Killed in Afghanistan, in action with the Khyberries, Capt. J. D. Douglas, of the 53d Regt. N.I., son of Gen. Sir Howard Douglas, the late High Commissioner in the Ionian Islands.

26. At Calcutta, Mr. Collins, architect of the New Theatre.
March 14. At Agra, of cholera, Mrs. Sarah Oeritt.
 17. At Peshawur, after a protracted illness, Captain M. W. Ford, aged 53.
 20. At Dacca, Mrs. Elizabeth Ducas, aged 29.
 31. At Agra, of cholera, the Rev. P. B. Buckhouse, M. A. chaplain of that station, after an illness of about thirty-six hours.
April 6. At Simlah, Charles, the eldest son of Captain Codrington, and on the 8th, Lucy, his youngest daughter, after long and severe suffering from fever.
 12. At Simla, Letitia Margaret, wife of captain D. N. Cameron, H. M.'s Buffs aged 24.
 12. At Dinapore, Lieut. G. Hutchinson, 21st Fusileers, aged 38.
 13. At Mirzapore, quarter master serjeant McCarthy, 3rd regt. N. I., aged 33.
 15. At Mussoorie, Mr. J. A. Woodward, overseer canal department, aged 30.
 17. At Berhampore, of cholera, ensign H. L. Byrne, of H. M.'s 26th, aged 21.
 18. At Simla, William Kemeys, the son of Capt. Codrington, d. a. quarter master general.
 20. Drowned whilst bathing, in the river Ganges, near Allahabad, Ensign G. E. B. Norton, 59th N. I. aged 20.
 — At Meerpore, D. E. Shuttleworth, Esq., aged 38.
 20. At Berhampore, the lady of J. D. Herklots, Esq., aged 33.
 21. At Delhi, the wife of Mr. M. Courtney, agency office, aged 18.
 21. At Calcutta, Mr. Richard Turner, aged 18.
 23. At Contai, Tirhoot, Henry, son of the late A. Brown, Esq., of Farnham, Surrey.
 24. At Sealdah, Mr Robert Mortimer, aged 34.
 25. At Calcutta, Captain John Rowe, of the *Thomson Bell*, aged 45.
 26. At Calcutta, of cholera, Miss Charlotte Irwin, aged 31.
 27. At Howrah, Mr J. P. Green, son of the late Capt. J. Green, ship *Liverpool*, aged 25.
 27. At Dinapore, Serjeant Edward Moran, H. M.'s 21st Fusiliers.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. E. Bull, widow of the late Mr. John Bull, aged 36.
 28. At Goalpara, Ensign G. E. J. Law, 73rd N. I., aged 24.
 28. At Calcutta, Capt. Sir Alex. Mackenzie, Bart., of the 46th N. I.
 — At Coxially, Mr. Alexander Macpherson, indigo planter, aged 29.
May 2. At Calcutta, Mrs. Susan Boyle, the wife of Mr. Andrew Boyle, of cholera, aged 29.
 3. M. H. Wright, late 2d officer of the barque *Syph*, aged 23.
 4. At Chowringhee, Hastings, the infant son of J. H. Young, Esq., B. C. S.
 — At Calcutta, the infant son of Mrs. and Dr. Duncan Stewart.
 5. At Calcutta, Mr. John Duce, Master H. Company's Marine, aged 40.
 11. At Calcutta, Charles Remfry, Esq., aged 27.
 — At Midnapore, Mr. M. McLelland, assist. overseer depart. of public works, aged 27.
Lately. At Fort William, Lieut. Gibbs, of H. M. 16th Regt. of Foot.

Madras.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. H. B. H. STEER.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, April 27, 1841.—At a European general court-martial, held at Secunderabad, 6th April, 1841, Lieut. Henry Ratray Hall Steer, of the 1st Madras European Regt., was tried on the following charges:—

First charge.—For having failed to rejoin his regiment at Secunderabad on the 14th of June, 1840, upon which date was completed the period of his three months' suspension from rank, pay, and allowances, to which he had been sentenced by a general court-martial on the 13th of Feb. of the same year, and absenting himself from his corps and station without leave, from the date first specified, until the 28th of Feb. 1841, during the greater part of which period of absence without leave, he, Lieut. Steer, had no sufficient excuse for such absence.

Second charge.—For conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Kamptee, on the 17th day of June, 1840, when absent from his regt. without leave, received by order of Brigadier John Trewman, commanding the Nagpore Subsidiary Force, an advance of one

month's pay and allowances, on the condition and promise of joining his corps without delay, notwithstanding which condition and promise, he, Lieut. Steer, continued to reside in the vicinity of Nagpore from that date until the 5th of Oct. of the same year, without making any report of himself to the head-quarters of his regiment, or to any military authority.

Upon which charges the court came to the following decision :—

Finding on the first charge, that the prisoner, Lieut. H. R. H. Steer, is guilty. On the second charge, that the prisoner is guilty, but acquits him of conduct unbecoming a gentleman.

Sentence—The Court, having found the prisoner guilty to the extent above specified, doth sentence him, the said Lieut. H. R. H. Steer, of the 1st Madras Europ. Regt., to lose one step in his regiment, by being placed immediately below Lieut. Andrew Walker, who at present stands next to him.

Confirmed.

(Signed) R. H. Dick, Maj. Genl. Commanding the Army in Chief.

Lieut. H. R. H. Steer is to be released from arrest, and will return to his duty.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

April 27. J. L. Johnson, Esq., permitted to resign office of acting secretary to Marine Board, in compliance with his request.

30. J. R. Boyson, Esq., to act as secretary to Marine Board, during employment of Mr. Franklin on other duty, or until further orders.

Brev. Capt. A. C. Anderson, 14th (King's Own), whilst absent from his regt. on leave, to act as superintendent of Government Lotteries, during absence of Mr. Brooke.

May 4. C. Whittingham, Esq., to be sub-collector and joint magistrate of Tinnevely.

B. Cunliffe, Esq., to be head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Southern Division of Arcot.

7. T. Prendergast, W. A. Forsyth, and H. Stokes, Esqrs., reported their arrival from England on 5th instant.

11. H. Wood, Esq., to act as register to Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for Northern Division, during absence of Mr. Beauchamp on sick cert., or until further orders.

Obtained Leave of Absence, &c.—*April 27.* A. Hall, Esq., for three months, on private affairs.—30. A. Brooke, Esq., for three months, from 15th May.—F. N. Maltby, Esq., in extension to 6th Oct., on sick cert.—*May 11.* W. Elliot, Esq., for one month.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

April 23. The Rev. J. C. Street, A.M., chaplain at Mangalore, and the Rev. R. W. Whitford, A.M., chaplain at Secunderabad, permitted to exchange appointments at their own request.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, April 23, 1841.—7th N.I. Lieut. T. G. Oakes to be qu. master and interpreter.

April 27.—35th N.I. Ens. Robert Adamson to be lieut., v. W. G. Hay dec.; date of com. 30th April, 1841.

Cadet of Infantry John Wood, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

April 30.—43rd N.I. Lieut. R. P. K. Watt to be adjutant.

Assist. Surg. E. M. Jackson permitted to enter on general duties of army.

May 4—15th N.I. Ens. Martin Hickley to be lieut., v. Smith resigned; date of commission 30th April, 1841.

48th N.I. Ens. C. G. Southey to be lieut., v. Watt dec.; date 3rd Jan., 1841.

Assist. Surg. A. H. Howe, M.D., permitted to enter on general duties of army.

May 7.—Lieut. E. B. Sibly, 37th N.I., transf. to invalid estab.

11.—37th N.I. Ens. C. J. Power to be lieut., v. Sibly invalided; date of com. 7th May, 1841.

Cadets of Cavalry F. T. Stewart and C. H. Abdy admitted on estab., and prom. to cornets.

Cadets of Infantry Alex. Grant, Henry Bruce, H. R. Smith, Clarence Baghie, Wm. Southey, Henry Foley, and Edmund Cheetham, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Capt. Henry Power, 32d N.I., to act as dep. paymaster of Malabar and Canara, during absence of Capt. Charteris on leave, or until further orders.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, April 21, 1841.—Capt T. T. Pears, of engineers, to assume charge of detachment of Sappers and Miners at Presidency, under orders of embarkation for foreign service.

The services of 2d Lieut. J. Ouchterlony, of Engineers, having been replaced at disposal of government, Lieut. H. Man, 46th N.I., appointed to act as adj. to Sappers and Miners, and to relieve Lieut. Mardell, 16th N.I. from charge of head-quarters of the Corps.

Assist. Surg. G. G. Holmes removed from 2d Europ. Light Inf. to do duty with H. M. 4th Regt. at Bellary, which he will proceed to join.

April 24.—Assist. Surg. J. Welsh, removed from 2d E. L. Infantry, to do duty with H. M. 4th or King's Own at Bellary, and will proceed to join.

April 26.—Maj. Gen. R. West, permitted to reside at Cuddalore and Eastern Coast, south of Madras, until further orders.

April 28.—Ens. John Wood (recently admitted) to do duty with 2d N. I.

May 7.—The following removals ordered:—Surg. J. Wylie, M.D., from 17th to 33d N. I., and Surg. J. Mackfarland from 33d to 17th do.

May 8.—Lieut. Col. C. A. Elderton, 52d N. I., to command Madras troops employed with the expedition to China.

2nd Lieut. J. Ouchterlony, of Engineers, to join detachment of Sappers and Miners at presidency, under orders of Captain Pears, and proceed to rejoin B. Company of that corps.

Assist. Surg. John Kennedy, M.D., removed from 2d bat. artillery, and appointed to medical charge of rifle company 1st N. I. proceeding on foreign service.

The following removals ordered in the Infantry.—Lieuts. Col. A. Cooke, from 8th to 52d regt.; C. A. Elderton, from 52d to 26th do.; H. Dowker from 26th to 8th do.

Lieut. E. R. Sibby, recently transf. to inv. estab., posted to 2d N. V. B.

Examinations.—The undermentioned officers have been examined in the Hindoostance language:—Ens. E. Gage, 15th N. I., Trinchinopoly, creditable progress.—Ens. M. Hickley, 15th N. I., do., qualified as interpreter. The moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Ensigns Gage and Hickley.

Returned to duty from Europe.—May 7. Capt. Henry Power, 32d N. I.—11. Major Francis Stratton, 8th L. C.; Lieut. John Cameron, 1st L. C.

FURLONGS, &c.

To Europe.—May 4. Capt. J. C. G. Stuart, 42nd, for health, permitted to embark from Calcutta.

To Bombay.—April 27. Brev. Capt. G. R. Edwards, 2nd L. C., from 15th April to 15th July 1841, on private affairs.

To Walker and Eastern Coast.—May 7. Major F. Welland, 2nd N. V. B., in continuation till 31st Oct. 1841, on sick cert.

To Presidency.—April 22. Capt. J. Gordon, 31st L. Inf., till 20th June 1841.—Capt. R. R. Ricketta, 48th N. I., from 16th May to 16th Sept. 1841.—Ens. G. T. Dick, doing duty 12th N. I., from 19th April to 19th May 1841, on sick cert.—Ens. A. Ross, 10th N. I., from 2nd May to 2nd July 1841.—Ens. F. Mardall, 16th N. I., from 1st May to 1st Aug. 1841.—26. Lieut. H. F. P. Crisp, 52nd N. I., from 1st May to 30th Sept. 1841 (also to Malabar coast).—28. Lieut. A. Dorkin, 46th N., from 25th April to 25th July 1841, on sick cert.—May 7. Capt. W. R. A. [unclear], 46th N., in continuation till 15th June 1841, preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to Europe on furlough.—8. Lieut. G. W. Mackenzie, 1st M. E. [unclear], from 15th June to 15th Oct. 1841.

To Vizagapatam.—April 23. Surg. James Cuddy, 1st Member of Medical Board, until 31st Oct. 1841, on med. cert.

To Netherberies.—April 22. Lieut.-Col. L. W. Watson, 43rd N. I., in continuation till 20th Nov. 1841, on sick cert.—Capt. C. Rowlandson, 46th N. I., in continuation till 31st Dec. 1841, on sick cert.—26. Lieut. H. H. M'Leod, 37th N. I., from 1st April to 28th Feb. 1842, on sick cert.—28. Capt. A. C. Wright, 8th N. I., from 5th May to 15th Oct. 1841.

To Mavorcottah.—April 28. Ens. F. Vigne, 6th N. I., in continuation till 31st Aug. 1841, on sick cert.

Obtained leave of Absence.—April 23. Assist. Surg. Peter Roe, M.D., medical surgeon of Mangalore, in extension, until 31st Dec. 1841, on med. cert.

SAILING.

Arrivals.

April 23. H. C. Steamer *Enterprise*, from Bombay.—27. *Adino*, from Mauritius.—28. *Marie Lome*, from Pondicherry.—May 4. *Union*, from Coimbatore.—5. *Coimbatore Packet*, from Bombay, &c.; *Worcester*, from London and Cape.—9. *George the Fourth*, from London and Cape.—10. *City of Poonah*, from London; *Catherine*, from Maulmein and Akerst.—11. *Fortescue*, from London.—12. *Tenasserim*, from Mauritius.

Departures.

April 23. *Edward Robinson*, for Calcutta; *Anglesea*, for Calcutta.—26. H. C. Steamer *Enterprise* for Masulipatam and Calcutta; French corvette *La Lionne*, for Pondicherry.—27. *Nouveau Tropique*, for Bordeaux.—30. *Cervantes*, for Penang and Singapore; *Mira Mahadan*, for Pambam.—May 2. *Marie Laure*, for Mauritius.—3. *Euphrasia*, for Northern Ports.—5. *Adino*, for Ramlapatam and Calcutta.—9. *Union*, for Northern Ports, *Falcon*, for Calcutta; *Coimbatore Packet* to Northern Ports.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- April 1. At Ootacamund, Mrs W Williams, of a daughter.
 8. At Secunderabad, the lady of Dr Morragh, H.A., of a son.
 19. At Madras, the lady of Brevet Capt. A. C. Anderson, H.M. 4th Regt., of a daughter.
 20. At Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. T. C. Hawkes, 23rd M.I. Co., of a son.
 — At Waltair, the lady of W. U. Arbuthnot, Esq., of a daughter.
 23. At Vellore, Mrs. Gibson, of a daughter.
 26. At Secunderabad, the lady of Capt. G. Middlecoat, Artillery, of a daughter.
 27. At Madras, the lady of Dr. Peavey, Secretary Medical Board, of a son.
 30. At Negapatam, the lady of the Rev. J. Thomson, Missionary Van. Society P.G.F.P., of a son.
 — At Madras, the lady of W. E. Underwood, Esq., of a daughter.
 May 1. At Madras, Mrs. T. Joseph, of a son, since dead.
 — At Cannanore, Mrs. Huntley, of a daughter.
 — At New Town, Mrs. Reynolds, of a son.
 2. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Lieut. Bissett, 15th M.N.I., of a son.
 — At Madras, Mrs. J. Coul, of a daughter.
 3. Mrs. Dean, of a daughter.
 4. Mrs. Joseph Frost, of a son, still born.
 — Mrs. Thomas Dashwood, of a son.
 6. At Vepery, Mrs. J. Jans, of a daughter.
 8. At Bangalore, the lady of J. L. Ranking, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- April 15. At Pondicherry, Paul Bouches, Esq., to Miss Virginia White.
 5. At Madras, Mr. Thos. King to Miss Francis.
 20. G. A. Moller, Esq., Secretary to the Danish Government, to the Hon. Miss Rahling.
 — At Waltair church, Capt. Dudgeon, of the 64th Regt. N.I., to Caroline, eldest daughter of Rear-Admiral Hill.
 — At Madras, Corporal G. Catterall to Miss Tynan.
 — At Madras, Mr. Wm. Gordon to Miss Jane Matilda Hopkins.

DEATHS.

- April 20. At Secunderabad, Lieut. G. W. Hay, 35th M.N.I.
 21. At Vellore, Mr. Assist. Apothecary John Ashworth, 17th M.N.I.
 — At Madras, John Standiver Sherman, Esq., aged 75 years.
 22. At Vellore, Miss Whately.
 23. At Madras, Mrs. J. L. Rudd, aged 20.
 24. At Ootacamund, the wife of Assist. Surg. D. Macfarlane, M.D., M.A., aged 34.
 May 2. At Cannanore, Assist. Surg. J. B. Steel.
 3. At Trichy, Esq. C. S. Sparrow, 33rd M.N.I.
 Lastly, at Madras, Mr. Joseph Oliver, aged 28.
 Assist. Journ. N. & V. 24. No. 129.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS, &c.

ADJUSTMENT OF ENGINEER ACCOUNTS.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 1, 1841.—It having been brought to the notice of the Hon. the Governor in Council, that officers placed in charge of executive engineer departments have not considered it a part of their duty to adjust the accounts of their predecessors until specially instructed to do so by the military accountant, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that all officers, on assuming charge of an office of account, shall proceed with all despatch to adjust the accounts of their predecessors; and such officers will be held responsible for any loss that may arise from neglect of this part of their duty.

ESTATES OF DECEASED SOLDIERS IN THE IRREGULAR CORPS.

Bombay Castle, April 16, 1841.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased positively to prohibit the system hitherto followed in the Irregular Corps under this presidency of appropriating to the use of the officers in command the estates of such deceased men as may die without heirs, and to declare, that all such estates are in future to be subject to the same regulations, and to be disposed of exactly in the same manner, as the estates of soldiers in the regular army dying under similar circumstances.

INFANTRY AND LIGHT INFANTRY CORPS.

Head-quarters, Mahabeshwar, May 10, 1841.—With reference to the G. G. O. of the 15th Feb. 1841, authorizing the organization of a rifle, and two light infantry corps, his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, with the concurrence of the Hon. the Governor in Council, is pleased to direct that the

4th regt. N.I. be organized as a rifle corps, armed and equipped with rifles, and styled the 4th regt. N.I. (Rifle Corps.)

The 5th and 23rd regts. N.I. to be organized as corps of light infantry, and styled respectively the 5th and 23rd regts. N.I. (light infantry.)

GENERAL COURT MARTIAL.

CAPT. F. WILLIAMS.

Head-Quarters, Mahabeshwar, April 16, 1841.—At a general court-martial assembled in camp near Sukkur, on the 20th Jan. 1841, and of which Lieut. Col. F. T. Farrell, of the 6th regt. N.I., is president, Capt. Fitzherbert Williams, of the 2nd Gr. regt. N.I., was tried on the following charges, viz.—

1st Charge.—For highly unmilitary conduct, in having borrowed, through the medium of Sub-conductor McDonald, of the commissariat department (a private officer) at Kurrachee, on or about the 7th Dec. 1839, the sum of Rs. 300.

2nd Charge.—For highly disgraceful conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:—

1st. In having broken his agreement, by non-fulfilment of a promise, made in writing, on or about the 7th Dec. 1839, by which he, the said Capt. Williams, entered into an engagement to repay the sum of Rs. 300, obtained by him forth in the preceding charge, by monthly instalments of Rs. 100, commencing from the issue of pay in Jan. 1840, to Lala, shroff, of Kurrachee.

2nd. In having broken his word of honour, by non-fulfilment of a second promise, made to Sub-conductor McDonald, of the commissariat department, by which he engaged to repay the sum of Rs. 300 upon the sale of his household furniture at Kurrachee, which sale took place previous to his proceeding on leave to the presidency, about the month of Feb. 1840.

3rd. In having, on or about the 24th Jan. 1840, given an order on Messrs. Remington and Co., agents, Bombay, for the sum of Rs. 312, at which time the said agents had not funds of his in their possession, and which order on presentation was dishonoured.

4th. In having, whilst at Poona, on leave of absence, between the months of Feb. and Sept. 1840, forwarded to Lieut. Freedy, sub-assist. commissary general, Kurra-chee, an order on Capt. Caulfield, H.M. 40th regt., for the sum of Rs. 300, being at the time unauthorized by Capt. Caulfield to do so, and which order on presentation was dishonoured.

5th. In not having fulfilled a third promise, made to Sub-Conductor McDonald, of the commissariat department, on or about the 7th Sept. 1840, that he would settle all by twelve o'clock that day.

Upon which charges the court came to the following decision :—

Finding.—The court, on the evidence before it, finds the prisoner, Capt. Fitzherbert Williams, of the 2nd Gr. regt. N.I.—guilty of the first charge; guilty of the first instance of the second charge; guilty of the second instance; guilty of the third instance; guilty of having forwarded an order on Capt. Caulfield, H.M. 40th regt., for the sum set forth in the fourth instance, being unauthorized by Capt. Caulfield to do so, but attaches no criminality to his having done so, and therefore acquits him; guilty of the fifth instance; guilty of the offence set forth in the preamble to the second charge.

Revised Finding.—The court adheres to its original finding on the first charge; on the first instance of the second charge; on the second instance of the second charge; on the third instance of the second charge; of each and all of which the court finds the prisoner guilty. With respect to the fourth instance of the second charge, the court finds that the allegation therein set forth is proved, but under the circumstances of the case, the court attaches no criminality to it, and therefore acquits the prisoner. The court adheres to its original finding on the fifth instance of the second charge, and also in opinion with respect to the offence set forth in the preamble to the second charge, of each and both of which, the court finds the prisoner guilty.

Revised Sentence.—The court having found the prisoner guilty to the extent specified, it does adjudge him, Capt. Fitzherbert Williams, of the 2nd Gr. regt. N.I., to be dismissed the service.

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) THOS. McMAHON, Lieut. Gen. and Commander-in-Chief.

Recommendation of the Court.—The court having performed its duty, it does venture to hope that his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief may see fit to extend his merciful consideration and lenity towards the prisoner, on the grounds of his length of service (he having served a period of sixteen years), and in further consideration of his having a wife and family, who, in all probability, are wholly dependent on him for support.

Remarks by the Commander-in-Chief.—An inconsistency having occurred in the original finding on the fourth instance of the second charge, and the court having, by its primary award (adjudging the prisoner, Capt. F. Williams, of the 2nd Gr. regt. N.I., ~~so~~ he discharged the service) erroneously considered the preamble of that charge to come under the provisions of the 26th article of the 14th section of the Articles of War for the Hon. Company's European troops, a revision on the points ~~between~~ necessary, which has produced unavoidable delay.

The inaccuracies above adverted to having been rectified, the painful and impetative duty has now devolved on me of confirming the final sentence, for after a full and attentive consideration of the case, I deeply regret to observe, that I can discover no grounds on which I can restore Capt. Williams to the functions of his commission; and the sole measure of alleviation which I can adopt in consideration of his length of service and the recommendation of the court-martial is, to submit an application to Government to grant him a stipend equal to the net pay of his rank under the existing orders of the Hon. Court of Directors, until their pleasure be obtained.

The name of Capt. Fitzherbert Williams is to be struck off the strength of the army from the date of the publication of this order at Sukkur, which is to be reported to the adjutant-general of the army.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

April 26. Capt. H. N. Ramsay, 24th N.I., to act as second assistant to political agent in Kattywar, until further orders.

Mr. E. Williamson to be uncovenanted assistant to collector of continental customs and excise in succession to Mr. S. Pelly dec.

Capt. Sparrow, 18th Madras N.I., to perform duties of postmaster at Belgaum, during absence of Capt. H. Gordon, on leave to presidency.

20. Mr. J. W. Hunter to act as senior assistant judge and session judge of Tanjah, for detached station of Rutnagherry.

Mr. A. C. Stuart to act as assistant judge and session judge at Surat.

May 5. Mr. M. Larkin confirmed in appointment of first assistant to collector and magistrate at Kandesh, from date of Mr. H. Malet's departure to Europe.

Mr. J. Buchanan to be assistant to collector and magistrate at Poonah.

Framjee Cowasjee, Esq., Jugonath Sunkersett, Esq., and Mahomed Ibrahim Muskeba, Esq., re-elected by Elphinstone Native Education Institution, to be members of Board of Education.

Surg. J. Scott appointed to temporary medical charge of Byculla Central Schools.

C. Morehead, Esq., assistant surgeon, to be secretary to Board of Education.

W. C. Bruce, Esq., to be temporary president to Board of Education; and J. Glen, Esq., surgeon, an acting member of same.

6. Surg. J. Scott to act as surgeon to Gaol of Bombay and House of Correction.

8. W. A. Goldfinch, Esq., writer, admitted on establishment.

13. Mr. Charles Forbes to be third assistant to collector and magistrate of Rutnagherry.

16. The under-mentioned gentlemen pronounced to be qualified for transaction of public business in languages in which they had been respectively examined:—Mr. C. Forbes, Hindoostani; Assist. Surg. Watkins, Mahratta; Mr. W. A. Capon, in colloquial branch of Hindoostani.

19. Capt. W. J. Morris, 9th N.I., to act as Bheel agent and commandant of Candesh Bheel corps.

Lieut. J. W. Auld, 26th N.I., to act as second in command of Candesh Bheel corps and as Bheel agent at Khunhur, and to continue to perform duties of adjutant, till further orders.

M. W. C. Andrews, acting judge and session judge of Ahmedabad, resumed charge of his office on 14th May.

Lieut. W. Graham, assistant civil engineer in Candesh, to be acting civil engineer during temporary absence of Capt. Scott; and Lieut. W. F. Cormack, of 15th N.I., to be acting assistant civil engineer at that station during same period.

Obtained leave of Absence, &c.—March 27. Mr. A. Campbell, for two months, to Mahabaleshwar Hills, on private affairs.—30. Mr. P. Stewart, an extension for two months, to enable him to proceed to Egypt on private affairs.—Mr. C. G. Prendergast, for three months, from 1st May, to Madras, on private affairs.—April 7. Capt. L. Brown, assist. magistrate and commandant of Guzerat Cooley police corps, from 1st May to 1st Oct. next, to presidency and the Deccan, on private affairs.—14. Mr. J. Pyne, for three months, to Mahabaleshwar Hills, for health.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, April 21, 1841.—Brev. Capt. Cartwright, 23d N.I., to take charge of detail of Poona Auxiliary Horse, lately arrived in Scinde from presidency, during absence of Lieut. Loch; date Kujuck, 13th March.

April 29. Capt. Macan, 17th N.I., app. to temporary performance of duties of assist. adj. general Scinde Force, during absence of Capt. Donnelly on sick cert.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G. N. Prior, 21st N.I., to be commissariat agent at that post, on the march from Kurrachee to Sukkur.

Capt. Macduff to act as paymaster to 40th F., during absence of Capt. and Paym. Naylor on med. cert. to England.

The following officers, cadets of season 1825, promoted to brevet rank of captain, from dates specified:—Lieut. Thomas Eyre, 3rd L.C., 11th March 1841; Lieut. J. B. Hibbert, 2nd Europ. L. Inf., 31st do.; Lieut. W. G. Duncan, 24th N.I., ditto.

Lieut. Morison to act as adj. to right wing of 2d N.I., proceeding from Dadur to Quetta, during time it may be detached from regimental head quarters.

Capt. N. Lechmere, of artillery, app. to charge of treasury chest at Karrack, from date of departure of Capt. Eldet, until further orders.

Cadets of Artillery C. B. Fuller, Edw. Wray, and J. G. Lightfoot, admitted on estab., and prom. to 2nd lieuts.

Cadets of Infantry S. W. Schneider, and R. Bainbridge, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns (already posted).

Cadets of Cavalry G. F. Loch, and W. W. Anderson, admitted on estab., and prom. to cornets (already posted).

Cadets of Infantry H. J. Day, A. J. S. Hessman, and J. J. Laurie, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

May 1.—Assist. Surg. D. Costello, to be civil surgeon at Sholapore.

May 4.—Cadets of Infantry J. P. Winfield, E. D. Halswell, George Scriven, H. E. G. Close, D. Bourchier, and Wm. Pirie, admitted on estab. (already ranked and posted).

Mr. J. D. Campbell admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

May 5.—Assist. Surg. B. A. R. Nicholson to be civil surgeon at Rajcote.

May 7.—Brev. Capt. Farquhar, 6th N.I., to take charge of office of sub-assist. com. general in charge of Bazaars at Deesa.

Lieut. K. Jopp, 16th N.I., to act as assistant to Resident in Persian Gulf, and Assist. Surg. Behan to assume medical charge of Residency, until further orders; date 13th March.

Lieut. M'Dougall to act as adj. to 13th N.I., during absence of Lieut. and Adj. Lye on duty to Bombay.

Surg. Patch, to perform duties of superintending surgeon to Scinde Force, without prejudice to his present charge, during absence of Surg. Sheppee, until arrival of Superintending Surg. Kane.

Maj. Gen. Sir John Fitzgerald, K. C. B., app. to command of Field Force in Upper Scinde, vice Maj. Gen. Brooks removed.

Maj. Gen. Brooks to deliver over temporary charge of Scinde Field Force, to Brig. England, of H. M. 41st regt.

Brig. Vallant, K. H., directed to deliver over charge of his brigade to next senior officer, and return to Bombay, and resume command of the garrison.

May 8.—Ens. W. H. Snell, 19th N.I., permitted to resign Hon. Company's service.

11.—The nomination of Assist. Surg. Seaward to perform duties of civil surgeon at Nassick, during absence of Assist. Surg. Watkins, cancelled.

13.—Capt. W. Scott, civil engineer in Candeish, as a temporary measure, to officiate as superintending engineer of Southern Provinces, until further orders.

14.—Cornet W. W. Anderson, 1st L.C., to be acting aid-de-camp on personal staff of Hon. the Governor, from 28th April.

15. Assist. Surg. Mackenzie, removed from medical charge of Konkan Subsidiary Jail, and his services placed at disposal of Commander-in-Chief.

20.—2nd Europ. Light Inf. Capt. H. Spencer to be major, Lieut. (brev. Capt.) R. Shortrede to be capt., and Ens. W. P. Shakespeare to be lieut. in suc. to Foquett retired; date 1st April, 1841.

15th N.I. Ens. W. H. Seale to be lieut., v. Steer resigned the service; date 19th April, 1841.

The following ensigns to be ranked from 19th April, 1841, and posted, viz.,—Robert Laurie to 15th N.I.; Lewis Pelly to 2nd Europ. L.I.

Lieut. Pratt, of H.M. 41st regt. to be commissariat agent to detachment proceeding to Baugh, under command of Major Brown; date Sukkur, 23rd Feb.

Ens. Johnstone, 6th N.I., to act as adj. to detachment of that regiment proceeding to Kotra; date 5th March.

Head-Quarters, April 1, 1841.—Assist. Surg. Purnell, now doing duty at Aden, directed to proceed to Bombay by first opportunity.

April 12.—The following arrangements ordered in medical department:—Assist. Surg. D. Davies removed from 2nd L.C., and attached to 7th N.I., v. Weatherhead. —Assist. Surg. D. Fraser to be attached to 2nd L.C., v. Davies, and directed to join forthwith.—Assist. Surg. R. H. Davidson directed to proceed to Kurrachee by earliest opportunity, for general duty under Superintending Surgeon in Scinde.—Assist. Surg. F. Lodwick, now under orders for Kurrachee, directed to remain for general duty under Superintending Surgeon in Scinde.

The following orders by Maj. Gen. Brooke, dated Camp, Kufjuck, 4th March 1841, confirmed:—Assist. Surg. Carlin to afford medical aid to wing of 20th N.I. and detachment of 2nd Gr. N.I. during their march to Dadur, from 5th of March.—Assist. Surg. Durham to afford medical aid to wings of 2nd Gr. and 20th regt. N.I. on their march from Dadur to Quetta; and Assist. Surg. Carlin to receive medical charge of head-quarters and wing of 2nd Gr. N.I. remaining at Dadur.—Surg. Patch to afford medical aid to C. company Madras Sappers and Miners, during absence of Assist. Surg. Carlin.

Assist. Surg. Hosken to receive medical charge of Golundauze and detachment of 18th N.I., at Ahmedabad; date 1st April.

April 14.—Assist. Surg. Deas to assume medical charge of 6th N.I.; date Camp, Kujjak, 9th March.

April 16.—Capt. R. Mignan, 1st Bombay Europ. regt., directed to proceed to Kurruck, and assume command of detachment of that regt. serving at that station.

2d Lieuts. C. B. Fuller, Edward Wray, and J. G. Lightfoot, of artillery (lately arrived from England), directed to proceed and join head-quarters of 1st bat. at Ahmednuggur.

Assist. Surg. Knight to accompany and afford medical aid to detachments of 1st Gr. N.I. and golundauze, on their march to Sukkur, and on his arrival there to replace himself under orders of Capt. Carless, commanding Indus steam flotilla; date Dadur, 20th March.

April 17.—The undermentioned young Ensigns, recently appointed to regts. serving in Upper Scinde, and who have reported their arrival at presidency, are attached to do duty with 8th N.I. at Kuriachee, until a suitable opportunity offers for their proceeding to join their respective regts., and directed to join:—J. W. Schneider, 2d Gr. N.I.; R. Bainbridge, 23d N.I.; D. Houchler, 25th do.; W. Pirie, 1st Gr. N.I.; J. A. S. Faulkner, 6th N.I.; A. P. Barker, 21st do.

April 21.—Assist. Surg. Hosken to proceed to Loonewarra and receive medical charge of right wing of 3rd N.I., en route from Mhow to Hursole; date Ahmedabad, 12th April.

Assist. Surg. Thompson to receive medical charge of golundauze and detachment of 16th N.I. at Ahmedabad; date 12th April.

May 4.—The following removals ordered:—Lieut. Col. T. Marshall, from 25th to 6th N.I., and Lieut. Col. F. T. Farrell, from 6th to 25th ditto.

Assist. Surg. J. H. Carter to proceed to Balmeer to relieve Assist. Surg. Campbell.

Assist. Surg. Hosken to receive medical charge of troops at Hursole.

May 5.—The undermentioned officers lately admitted to service, to do duty with regiments:—Ens. A. J. S. Hessman, 24th N.I.; Ens. J. J. Laurie, 15th N.I. do.

Cornet G. F. Loch, 2nd L.C. (lately admitted to service), to do duty with head-quarters of Horse Brigade at Poona.

May 10.—Ens. H. Daly, 1st Europ. Regt., to continue to do duty with 24th N.I. until further orders.

May 13.—Lieut. W. F. Evans, 1st Europ. Regt., on expiration of leave granted, directed to join head quarters of his regt. at Aden.

May 15.—Assist. Surg. R. T. C. Baxter posted to first troop Horse Artillery, v. Leith.

Col. (Maj. Gen.) P. Lodwick, posted to 16th N.I., v. H. Roome, dec.

Col. (Maj. Gen.) J. Morse (late prom.), to remain unattached.

May 17.—Assist. Surg. Deas, 6th N.I., to afford medical aid to company of Golundauze, Irregular Horse, and details at Dadur, from 1st April; also app. to medical charge of Station Staff at Dadur.

May 18.—Assist. Surg. Jephson to take charge of field general hospital staff, and 1st Gr. N.I., from Assist. Surg. Kirk; date, Sukker, 12th April.

Assist. Surg. T. B. Larkins to receive medical charge of 4th N.I. from Assist. Surg. Arnott, M.D., from 3rd May.

May 20.—The undermentioned young officers (lately arrived from England), to do duty with regiments specified, and directed to join—Cadets G. A. F. Nichol, 15th N.I.; T. Jermyn, 19th do.; G. F. Sheppard, 24th do.

Examination.—The undermentioned officers have been reported qualified to hold the situation of Interpreter as specified, by the Committee which assembled on the 1st, 3rd, and 4th May, for their examination:—Ens. G. S. A. Anderson, 18th N.I.; Lieut. F. Fanning, 9th do.; Lieut. G. Stack, 24th do., in Maharratta.—Ens. H. Daly, 1st Eur. Regt.; Lieut. E. Croker, H.M. 17th Regt.; Lieut. S. Turnbull, artillery; Lieut. E. C. Beale, 22nd N.I.; Ens. W. H. Seale, 15th do., in Hindoostanee.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—April 29. Capt. W. Purves, 9th N.I.; Capt. W. Thatcher, 6th do.—May. 4. Maj. W. H. Waterfield, 14th N.I.; Capt. H. Jacob, 19th do.; Lieut. G. H. Bainbridge, 2nd Europ. L. Inf.; Lieut. J. Tait, 6th do.

PROMOTIONS.

To Europe.—May 5. Capt. A. McD. Elder, 1st Bombay Europ. Regt., for three years, for health.—Lieut. A. Raitt, 16th N.I., for one year, on private affairs.—15. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. T. Eyre, 3rd L.C., for health.—18. Conductor Elliott, Ordnance Department, for health.

To Presidency.—April 27. Capt. T. Donnelly, assist. adj. gen. Science Force, from 16th April to 31st May, on med. cert.—Assist. Surg. J. J. Atkinson, in med. charge of 8th N.I. at Kurrachee, from 16th April to 31st May, on med. cert.

To Mahabeshwar Hills.—April 13. Cornet C. H. Barnswell, Cavalry, from 15th April to 1st June, on private affairs.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

April 24. Mr. Purser R. K. Fallon transferred to invalid list.

May 8. Mr. Thomas Lowes, a volunteer for Indian Navy, arrived at presidency.

May 10. Lieut. Hewitt, from *Hugh Lindsay* to temp. command of steam-vessel *Zenobia*.

Mr. Midshipman Leeds to be acting lieut. of sloop of war *Elphinstone*.

Mr. Midshipman Giles to be mate of brig of war *Euphrates*.

Obtained leave of Absence.—April 2. Commander Carless, I. N., commanding steam flotilla on River Indus, to presidency, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

MAY 2.—*Duke of Bronte*, from London; H.M.S. *Larne*, from Trincomalee and Colombo.—3. *Lintin*, from Liverpool and Cape; *Kirkman*, from Liverpool.—6. *Halifax Packet*, from Liverpool.—7. *William Miles*, from Liverpool.—8. *Robert Stride*, from London; H.C.S. *Cleopatra*, from Suez and Aden.—9. *Sarah*, from Madras, &c.—10. *Hanido*, from Colombo; *Caledonia*, from Liverpool.—12. *Ellora*, from Glasgow; *Belvedere*, from Liverpool; H.C.S. *Zenobia*, from Calicut.—13. *Lion*, from Newcastle.—18. *Ann*, from London.—20. *Tory*, from London; *Inglis*, from London; *Clown*, from Liverpool; *China*, from Liverpool.—21. *Britons' Queen*, from Newcastle; *Shannon*, from Liverpool; *Saint Lawrence*, from Liverpool; H.C.S. *Ariadne*, from Kurrachee.

Departures.

APRIL 30. *Mallikhar*, for China; *Dronan*, for Calcutta.—MAY 1. Portuguese brig of war, *Gentil Lebertadora*, for sea; H.C.S. *Zenobia*, for Kurrachee; H.C.S. *Berenice*, for Suez.—3. *Charles Dumergue*, for China.—4. *Novo Vingante*, for Macao. 5. *Caroline*, for Bushire.—6. *Briand*, for China; *John*, for Liverpool; *Solomon Shaw*, for Calcutta.—11. *Rothschild*, for Liverpool.—12. *William Gillies*, for Liverpool; *Martha Ridgway*, for Liverpool.—13. *Humoody*, for Liverpool; *Clarissa*, for Madras.—14. *Emily*, for Cowes.—15. *Sarah*, for Madras; *Cavalier*, for Zanzibar.—16. *Charles Grant*, for Singapore and China; *Lord Amherst*, for China; *Bucephalus*, for Greenock.—19. *Ann*, for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

April 22. At Bombay, Mrs. E. L. Bennett, of a son.

May 5. At Bombay, the wife of Mr. W. Mash, police department, of a still-born child.

6. At Mhow, the wife of Mr. Sub-Conductor J. H. Russell, Com. Depart., of a son.

10. At Colabah, the wife of Mr. Hayden, of the Secretariate, of a son.

11. At Bolarum, the wife of Capt. T. Henry Bullock, of a son.

13. At Poona, the wife of Mr. J. Fraser, of the Trigonometrical Survey, of a son.

— At Mazagon, the lady of W. H. Payne, Esq., of a daughter.

16. At Poona, the wife of Mr. Apothecary M. Hearn, 6th Royals, of a daughter.

19. At Poona, the lady of Capt. T. Candy, superintendent Poona College, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

May 3. At Cannanore, Capt. A. S. Williams, I.N., to Pamela Elisa, daughter of Col. Lewis Bird, of the Bengal Army.

4. At Byculla, the Rev. George Pigott, B.A., to Mary, daughter of the late J. Elliott, Esq., H.M. 15th Hussars.

17. At Ahmednuggur, Brigade Serjeant Samuel White, artillery, to Miss Mary Clarke, daughter of the late Mr. James Clarke.

19. At the cathedral, Mr. Walter Vears to Miss Harriett Jane Moore.

DEATHS.

April 9. At Vingoria, R. Stanley Clarke Pelly, Esq., assistant to the Collector of Continental Customs and Excise, aged 21. His premature death was occasioned by

the accidental discharge of a loaded air-cane lying on a table, the ball of which entered the abdomen.

May 1. John McInnis, engineer, aged 30.

2. At Bombay, Charlotte Page, wife of Mr. E. L. Bennett.

5. At Ahmednuggur, Suzann Cabral, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Cabral.

11. In the Fort, Mr. John Robson, Fire-Engine Department, aged 32.

13. At Poona, the wife of Mr. Apothecary C. Anding, aged 23.

— In the Fort, Mr. John Fowler, Ordnance Department, aged 33.

15. At Bombay, Penelope Toplass, widow of the late Alexander Clachar.

18. At Bombay, Caroline, relict of the late Lieut. D. D. Chadwick, 18th N.I.

19. On the Esplanade, John Hyalop, Esq., I.N., aged 34.

20. At Bombay, Cowasjee Hormusjee Mama, editor of the *Summachar* newspaper, aged 32.

Lately. At Bombay, Elizabeth, wife of Serjeant Major J. White, 46th M.N.I.

Ceylon.

APPOINTMENTS.

J. Stewart, Esq., master attendant of Colombo, to be paid commissioner of the Loan Board.

Major Gordon, R. A., to be commandant of Trincomalee, v. Lieut. Col. Macpherson.

A. S. Hanna, Esq., of the Ceylon Bar, to be private secretary to Mr. Justice Stark.

Lieut. the Hon. F. Villiers, aid-de-camp, to take charge of the Mounted Orderlies.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Previous to April 15. *Oynx, Fairy Queen, and Amity*, all from London; *Ingleborough, Thomas Coutts*, and *Simon Taylor*, all from Bombay; *Joshua Carroll*, from Mauritius; *Colombo*, from Calcutta; *Mary Mallaby*, from Moulmein; *Larch*, from Cochin.

Departures.—Previous to April 15. *Ingleborough*, for Liverpool; *Thomas Coutts*, and *Iris*, both for London; *Pernia*, for Cochin; *Mary Mallaby, Larch*, and *Joshua Carroll*, all for Mauritius; *Simon Taylor*, for China; *H.M.S. Larne*, for Bombay.—17. *Pandora*, for London.

Arrivals off Ceylon.—Previous to March 16. *Anis*, and *Twoed*, both from Bombay, and sailed for China; *Hindostan*, from Bombay, and sailed for Liverpool.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 9. At Grand Pass, the lady of Charles Edward de Breard, Esq., of a son.

March 5. The lady of Charles Beeling, Esq., of a son.

17. The lady of Gerret William Stork, Esq., of a son.

— At Colombo, the lady of J. Armitage, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 5. At Colombo, James Swan, Esq., to Eleanor, daughter of Thomas Green-tree Esq., late Member of Council at St. Helena.

15. At Colombo, P. F. Flanderka, Esq., sub-collector and deputy fiscal of Cal-pentyn, to Julia Eliza, eldest daughter of the late P. Fozzander, Esq., district judge of Pantera.

DEATHS.

March 27. At Trincomalee, Matilda, wife of Capt. John J. Sargent, 18th Royal Irish Regt.

April 20. At Colombo, W. Stewart, Esq., late a lieutenant of the 2nd Ceylon Regiment, in his 48th year.

Singapore. &c.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Singapore.—Previous to April 7. *North Briton*, from Liverpool; *Mary Leing*, from London; *Chevalier*, from Clyde; *Providence*, from Hull; *Colonel Burney, Rob Roy, Red Rover, Poppy, Prince Albert, Algerine, Dido, Obuse, Anna Maria, Framjee Cowasjee, and Amelia*, all from Calcutta; *Mor*, from Bombay; *Hebe*, from Cape; *Prince George*, and *Souventapory*, both from Madras; *Bencoolen, Good Success, Felice*, and *Bismark*, all from Manila; *Quincy, Dorothea, Daugrin*, London, and *Dulhi*, all from Batavia; *Martin Luther*, from Port Phillip; *Mora*, and

Sultan, both from Sydney; *Swift*, from Sumatra; *Brightman*, and *Devon*, both from Port Adelaide; *Raymond*, from Hobart Town; *Thomas Harrison*, from Swan River; *Mermoid*, *John Adams*, and *David Malcolm*, from Chusan.

Departures from ditto.—Previous to April 1. *Lord Western*, *Harbinger*, *Valleyfield*, *Martin Luther*, and *Houghton le Sherne*, all for London; *Habe*, for Bremen; *Isabella*, for Clyde; *Colonel Burney*, for Muscat; *Frederick Huth*, and *Vanguard*, both for Sydney; *Orion*, for Manilla; *Rob Roy*, *Red Rover*, *Poppy*, *Mor*, *Prince George*, *Clown*, *Anna Maria*, *Columbine*, and *Coromandel*, all for China; *Amicitia*, for Batavia; *Ranger*, and *Dolphin*, for Penang.

China, &c.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Macao.—Feb. *Aden* and *Narraganset*, from Liverpool and Manilla; *Hygiea*, from Manilla; *Recovery*, *Westbrook*, and *Julius Caesar*, from Bombay; *Castle Huntley*, from Madras.

Departures from ditto.—Feb. 15. *Canton*, for Manilla.—18. *Harlequin*, for Manilla.—20. *Chieftain*, for London.

Mauritius.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Previous to April 1. *Joseph Winter*, from Liverpool; *Nautilus*, *Adino*, *Ida*, *Pauline*, *Reliance*, and *Agra*, all from London; *Anglosea*, *Tallentire*, *Augustus*, and *Atlas*, all from Bordeaux; *Lutin* and *Gipay*, both from Nantes; *Denise*, *Mark Palmer*, and *Auguste Etienne*, all from Marseilles; *Kingsfisher*, from Vohemar; *Prince Albert* (steamer), *Thomas Snook*, *The Packet*, and *Reflector*, all from Cape; *Edward*, from Noabed.

Departures.—Previous to April 1. *Alcide*, for Sydney; *M. Laune*, for Madras; *Marie*, *Kingsfisher*, and *Johanna*, all for Madagascar; *Forth*, for Rangoon; *Jane*, *Tallentire*, and *Adino*, all for Calcutta; *Eleanor*, for Hobart Town; *Venus*, for Comora Islands.

Cape of Good Hope.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in Table Bay.—Previous to April 20. *Currency*, and *Hotspur*, both from Liverpool; *Dryam*, *Romeo*, *Guinarchan*, *Despatch*, and *Ricardo*, all from London; *Edward Hilton*, from Newcastle; *Queen Victoria*, *Comet*, and *Velox*, all from Algoa Bay.

Departures from ditto.—Previous to April 20. *Amelia*, and *Orestes*, both for N. S. Wales; *George the Fourth*, and *Mauritian*, for Madras and Calcutta; *Ricardo*, *Currency*, and *Cookham*, all for Calcutta; *Comet*, *Emma*, *George*, *Proserpine* (steamer), *Apprentice*, *St. Helena*, and *Mary*, all for Algoa Bay; *Susan Crip*, and *Galatea*, for Mauritius; *Guinarchan*, for Bombay; *Louisa*, for Mussel Bay.

Arrivals in Algoa Bay.—Previous to April 10. *Emma*, and *Proserpine* (steamer), from Table Bay; *Mary Ann*, from London; *Gratitude*, from Liverpool.

Departures from ditto.—April 3. *Gratitude*, for Mauritius.—9. *Proserpine* (steamer), on secret service.

Arrivals in Simon's Bay.—March 26. H. M. S. *Wizard*, from Rio de Janeiro.—30. H. M. S. *Endymion*, from Plymouth.

BIRTH.

March 11. At Uitenage, Lady Stockenstrom, of a son.

St. Helena.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 9. Henry Solomon, Esq., surgeon, son of Saul Solomon, Esq., French and Dutch Consular Agent and Sheriff of St. Helena, to Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Capt. James Bennett, St. Helena Regt.

10. George Broadway, Esq., of the Ordnance Department, to Miss Seale.

March 14. Captain James Symons, of the ship *Tigris*, to Constantia, only daughter of the late William Hartfor, lieut. in the 66th Foot, and niece of Colonel W. H. Seale, of the St. Helena Militia.

Asiat. Journ. N. S. Vol. 35. No. 139.

(S K)

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, June 23.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was held this day at the Company's house in Leadenhall Street,

CONGRATULATORY ADDRESSES TO THE QUEEN AND PRINCE ALBERT.

The minutes of the last Court having been read—

The *Chairman* (G. Lyall, Esq.) said, he had to acquaint the proprietors, that the address of congratulation to the Queen, on the birth of the Princess Royal, agreed to at the Special General Court, held on the 27th of November last, had been presented to her Majesty at the levee at St. James's Palace, on the 24th of March last, by himself and his honourable colleague, Mr. W. B. Bayley, and had been most graciously received by her Majesty. The address of congratulation to Prince Albert, on the same auspicious event, agreed to at the same Special General Court, had also been presented to his Royal Highness at Buckingham Palace, and had been most graciously received by him.

STATUE OF THE MARQUESS WELLESLEY.

The *Chairman* stated that, in conformity with the resolution of the General Court, held on the 17th of March last, a communication had been addressed to the Marquess Wellesley, on the subject of the statue proposed to be raised to his honour in the court-room, which, together with the answer of the noble marquess, should now be read.

The clerk then read as follows :—

East-India House, March 17, 1841.

My Lord!—We have the honour to transmit to your lordship a copy of a resolution, passed unanimously at a general Court of the East-India Company, held this day, by which it has been determined that a statue of your lordship shall be erected in the court-room of this house, as a public, conspicuous, and permanent mark of the admiration and gratitude of the East-India Company.

In communicating to your lordship the intention of the Court, we desire to offer our sincere and hearty congratulations on the occasion, and to express the high gratification which we derive from this tribute to the wisdom, vigour, and success of your lordship's administration of the British Government in India.

We have the honour to be, my lord, your lordship's most obedient humble servants,

W. B. BAYLEY,
GEORGE LYALL.

The most noble the Marquess Wellesley, K.G., &c.

The answer of the noble marquess, which was then read, was published in the April number of the *Asiatic Journal*, page 353. That part of it, in which the noble marquess speaks of the late chairman, Mr. W. B. Bayley, was warmly applauded.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

The *Chairman* stated, that certain accounts and papers, which had been laid before Parliament since the last General Court, were now, in conformity with the by-law, cap. v. sec. 3, laid before the proprietors.

The titles of the papers read were as follows :—

Copy of a Despatch, dated the 31st day of March, 1841, from the Court of Directors of the East-India Company to the Governor-General of India in Council, on the subject of further separating the Government of India from all Connexion with the Idolatry and Superstition of their Hindu and Mohamedan Subjects.

Copy of the Despatch from the Governor-General of India in Council to the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, dated the 8th day of February, 1841 (No. 3); with the Report from the Indian Law Commissioners, dated the 10th day of January, 1841, and its Appendix, enclosed in that Despatch, on the subject of Slavery in the East Indies.

Copy of the Despatch sent out, in March last, to the Governor-General of India, respecting the Connexion of the Government with the Religious Ceremonies of the Natives in the Presidency of Madras.

Account of the Sum expended by the East-India Company with reference to the Expedition to China, and which is chargeable to her Majesty's Government, made up to the latest period.

Copies of a Letter from the Vahsals of the Rajah of Satara to the Hon. the Court of Directors of the East-India Company and the President of the Board of Control, dated London, the 8th day of

February, 1841; of a Letter from Major-General Lodwick to the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, dated the 9th day of October, 1840; of a Petition from Meer Afzal Ali, Vakeel of the ex-Rajah of Sattara, to the Hon. the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, dated the 14th day of September, 1840, with the Court's reply; of all Communications from the Bombay Government to the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, transmitting Communications from the Resident of Sattara, relative to the Grant of certain Jagheers to Ballajee Punt, and others, since the Accession of the present Rajah of Sattara (Appa Sahib) to the Gads; of all Communications from the Governments of India, and their Officers, appertaining to the circumstances of the Death of Balla Sahib (Sensaptee), whilst on his Journey with the deposed Rajah of Sattara to exile at Benares; and all Communications from the Court of Directors to the Indian Governments on the same subject; also, of all Instructions given to Lieutenant Cristall, the Officer who commanded the Escort of the deposed Rajah of Sattara on his Route to Benares; of all Communications from the deposed Rajah of Sattara to the Governor-General or Supreme Government of India, claiming certain Treasures, Jewels, &c., as his private property; with Copies of all Correspondence from the Authorities in India and Court of Directors of the East India Company on the same subject.

Statements showing, in detail, the amount and nature of the Allowances received by her Majesty's Troops serving in India, distinguishing the amount received in each Presidency:

Shewing to what Charges, if any, her Majesty's Troops have been subjected in each Presidency for Fuel, Cooks, and Cooking Utensils, Labourers, Barrack Furniture, Bedding, and Carriage of their Baggage on Marches.

Home Accounts of the East-India Company—eleven clauses.

List specifying the Particulars of Compensation proposed to be granted to certain Persons late in the Service of the East-India Company, under an Arrangement sanctioned by the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India (Nos. 110 and 111).

Resolutions of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, being the Warrants or Instruments granting any Salary, Pension, or Gratuity.

Copy of Index to the Acts of the Supreme Government of India, for the Years 1838 and 1839.

Copy of Special Reports from the Indian Law Commissioners.

The *Chairman* stated, that a list of superannuations, granted since the last General Court, was, in conformity with the by-law, cap. vi. sec. 10, laid before the proprietors.

BY-LAWS.

Mr. Twining, as chairman of the Committee of By-Laws, presented the following Report:—

At a Committee of By-Laws, held on Friday, the 11th June, 1841.

The committee appointed to inspect the East-India Company's by-laws, and to make inquiry into the observance of them, have proceeded to the discharge of their duty, and have agreed to the following Report:—

Your committee beg to state, that the result of the inquiry instituted by them, affords them the satisfaction of being enabled to report to the General Court that the by-laws have been duly observed and respected during the past year.

Your committee beg to observe, however, that the secretary having stated that a doubt had arisen whether the word "India," in by-law cap. vi. sec. 16, should be regarded as confined to India, properly so called, or as including all the countries within the limits of the Company's Charter.

Your committee have taken the subject into consideration, and have passed a resolution, declaring that, in the opinion of the committee, the word "India," in the said by-law, should be regarded as including all the countries within the limits of the East-India Company's Charter.

(Signed)

R. D. TWINING,
A. W. ROBERTS,
WM. BURNIE,
BENJ. BARNARD,
THOM. FIELDER.

JOHN HODGSON,
JAS. SHAW,
C. HOPKINSON,
FR. BARNESWALL,
ALEX. ANNEAN.

East-India House, the 11th June, 1841.

The *Chairman*.—I have to acquaint the Court, that it is ordained by the by-law, sec. ii. cap. 3, that the by-laws shall be read at the first General Court after every annual election.

The by-laws were then read short.

The *Chairman*.—It is ordained by sec. v. cap. 3 of the by-laws, that, at the Quarterly General Court held in the month of June, a committee of fifteen shall be chosen, to inspect the Company's by-laws.

The following gentlemen were then re-elected, unanimously:—Richard Twining, Esq., chairman; Robert Williams, Esq.; Benjamin Bernard, Esq.; Sir James Shaw, Bart.; William Burnie, Esq.; John Hodgson, Esq.; A. W. Roberts, Esq.; Edward Goldsmid, Esq.; Alexander Anneson, Esq.; Thos. Wooding, Esq.; Thos. Fielder, Esq.; W. G. Paxton, Esq.; Sir R. Flinders Gibson, Bart.; Lieut. Colonel Barneswall; and Lieut. General Sir C. Robinson.

IDOLATRY IN INDIA.

Mr. *Marriott* wished, before the business of the day was proceeded with, to ask a favour of the Court.

Mr. *Lindsay* said, such a course was irregular, and would lead to much inconvenience.

Mr. *Twining* said, he believed the hon. proprietor wished merely to present a petition, without any intention of provoking discussion.

Mr. *Marriott* said, he wished the Court to allow him, in consequence of indisposition, to present the petition which he held in his hand. On the subject to which it related, he did not mean to say one word. He merely wished that it should be read by the officer of the Court, and placed on their journals. It was a petition from the inhabitants of Bridlington.

Mr. *Clarke*.—The hon. proprietor is entirely out of order. We don't know what the petition is about.

Mr. *Marriott*.—It is on the subject of Indian idolatry. The petition is a *verbatim* copy of that which Lord Ashley presented in the House of Commons, and the Bishop of London in the House of Lords. The petition is addressed to the proprietors of East-India Stock, and is most respectably signed by the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Bridlington, the parishes of Flamborough and Hampton, and the townships of Grindall and Sprecton, in the parish of Bridlington, all in the East Riding of the county of York.

The petition having been handed up to the chair, its prayer was read by the clerk, as follows :—

Your petitioners, therefore, most humbly pray, that such public measures may be speedily adopted as may at once have the effect of securing to our fellow-Christians and fellow-subjects in India, the blessings so graciously designed for all his creatures by the Author of all good, in the revelation of His own will, of recalling to a proper sense of their long-neglected duty the misguided representatives of our great Christian empire in this first of her moral relations, of which high interest they are eminently the guardians and trustees; and, finally, of delivering the nation at large from the solemn responsibility under which it still lies, of obstructing the progress of our common Christianity, when it cannot be conceived by any well-constituted mind that such a charge as that of India would ever have been committed to our hands by the wise and righteous Governor of the Universe for any meaner object than the display of His own glory, and the promotion of the present and eternal happiness of all His creatures

Ordered to be entered on the journals.

Mr. *Marriott* said, he now rose merely for the purpose of withdrawing the notice of motion, namely—"That a copy of the directors' late despatch to Madras, bearing date February, 1841, be immediately laid before the proprietors." He understood that a recent and very favourable despatch, on the subject of the Company's connexion with Indian idolatry, had been recently received.

LAND-TAX IN INDIA.

Mr. M. *Martin* said, he had given notice of a motion embracing two objects—first, "that the Hon. Court of Directors be requested to take into consideration the practicability and expediency of permitting the occupiers and cultivators of the soil of British India to redeem the land-tax;" and next, "to consider the practicability and expediency of selling, in fee simple, the waste lands belonging to the Government in India, after the manner adopted in Ceylon, and in other British possessions." These propositions involved no pledge as to the cause of policy that ought to be pursued in reference to these two points. The motion went simply to request the Court of Directors to take the subject into consideration. Now, in order to save the time of the Court, he thought it was better, before he proceeded farther, to inquire, whether the Court of Directors had taken these subjects into consideration, and if so, whether it was intended to lay the result of their inquiry before the Court. He had not the least idea of interfering with the executive body in the execution of their duty; and if they had taken, or meant to take, those questions into consideration, he should, at that time, say nothing further on the subject.

The *Chairman* was understood to say, that the subject had been, and still con-

tinued to be, under the consideration of the Court of Directors (*hear, hear !*), and, as soon as the report could be drawn up, it would be laid before the Court. (*Hear, hear !*)

Mr. M. Martin said, he wished to see this question settled on such a basis as would tend to secure the prosperity and tranquillity of India. He should feel much reluctance in bringing forward this question, if he saw a willingness on the part of the Hon. Court of Directors to look at it in the same point of view that he did. If he did not now enter into this subject, which required to be treated on the most broad and extensive principle, it was because there was another question about to be brought before the Court that day, of a most important nature, which involved the conflicting opinions of very high authorities. With the permission, therefore, of the Court, he would either withdraw this notice of motion altogether, or let it stand over to the ensuing General Court. Or, if it were thought more proper, he would give notice of another motion to be brought forward at the next Quarterly General Court.

The *Chairman*.—The hon. proprietor can give notice of motion for a future day.

Mr. M. Martin then withdrew his notice of motion, and gave notice that he would, at the next Quarterly General Court, move as follows :—

1. That the British Government are neither *de facto* nor *de jure* proprietors of the soil of British India.
2. That periodical assessments on the produce of the land, at the sole will of the Government, defeat the proprietary rights of the occupiers and cultivators of the soil, and, by preventing the hereditary transmission of landed property, diminish its value, deteriorate the revenue of the state, impoverish the people, and render the British rule in India unstable and insecure.
3. That the occupiers and cultivators of the soil of British India are entitled to obtain from the British Government a fixed assessment, and a guarantee of hereditary occupancy, unmolested by arbitrary demands and periodical claims, either by annual or more extended leases.

CASE OF CAPTAIN CHARRETTE.

Mr. D. Salomons then brought forward the case of Captain Charrette, who, he observed, had been in the maritime service of the Company for 23 years, and had been a most efficient and useful officer. He was, however, so peculiarly situated with reference to the regulations by which compensation to the Company's naval servants was governed, that although, in a just and equitable point of view, he might fairly claim compensation, yet, owing to the system which had been adopted, he was shut out from such relief. The hon. proprietor then moved :—

That a copy of all correspondence between the Court of Directors and Captain Charrette on the subject of his application for compensation under the Act of Parliament, and also of all correspondence on the same subject between the Directors and the Board of Commissioners, be laid before this Court.

The motion having been seconded,

Mr. Twining suggested, that such correspondence as that which was now moved for sometimes comprised matters, which it was not advisable to have published. He thought that the Court of Directors ought to have an opportunity to inquire how far the correspondence involved questions which it would be better for all parties not to bring forward.

The *Chairman* considered the suggestion to be a very proper one; and the matter was, we believe, left to the discretion of the Court of Directors.

CASE OF THE LATE RAJAH OF SATTARA.

Mr. D. Salomons said, before entering on the affairs of the late Rajah of Sattara, which, pursuant to notice, he was about bringing before the Court, he thought it necessary to explain how he happened to take up a subject of such great magnitude and importance. He confessed that he would have been better pleased if some person more in the habit of leading in that Court, and more conversant than he could pretend to be with Indian policy, had undertaken the task. But, thinking that a case of this peculiar nature ought not to be brought before the House of Commons—(as it assuredly would be)—until some opinion was expressed upon it in that Court, and finding that no other proprietor had given any notice on the subject, he thought himself justified in coming forward with a motion on the subject.

He regretted very much that this duty had fallen into his hands; because there were very many gentlemen in that Court much better qualified to do justice to such a subject than he was. But, as it was in consequence of a motion made by him that the papers connected with the Rajah's case had been laid before the Court, and as no other individual had come forward to introduce the subject, he felt it to be his duty to state the opinion which he had formed, after a careful perusal of these voluminous documents. He intended to go into detail as little as possible. It was his desire to be as concise as the nature of the subject would allow, and, so far as he was able, to bring a few facts before the Court, in, he trusted, a clear and intelligible manner. He should conclude by making a motion on the subject of these papers.* In addressing himself to this case, it was not necessary for him to go into the history of the Rajah of Sattara at length. It ought, however, to be known, that a treaty existed between the late rajah and the Company; and he, having been placed on the gader by the East India Company, must stand or fall by that treaty. Such bounds and limits ought, however, to be put to the interpretation of the treaty, as justice and fairness demanded. The printed papers would show the Court that, for many years after he had been raised to the dignity from which he had afterwards been degraded, this rajah was the object of great solicitude to the Company, and, at a very recent period, a sword had been sent out by the Company, which was intended as a reward for his fidelity. It appeared that, in 1832 and 1833, some question arose as to the construction of the treaty with reference to certain jagheers. The Court of Directors, on that occasion, as indeed, he might say, on every occasion, acted with the strictest impartiality and justice (*hear, hear!*)—and, at the present moment, if any evidences were wanting to place in the most praiseworthy point of view the character of the Company, as feeling deeply anxious for the interests of the people of India, it would be found in the facts set forth on the face of these papers. Whatever praise was due for just and fair dealing on this occasion, the Court of Directors were fully entitled to that praise. (*Hear, hear!*) This question of the jagheers was referred to the Court of Directors, and they were of opinion that the territory in dispute ought to be given up to the late rajah. Let the proprietors look to the treaty. He held it in his hand, and he contended that, fairly considering its provisions, it was impossible for any man of common sense to entertain a doubt that the demand of the rajah was in conformity with the letter and spirit of the treaty. He, therefore, contended that, so far as the treaty went, the English broke that treaty. He did not say that the Court of Directors broke it—he did not mean to say by whom it was particularly broken; but, speaking in general terms, he would maintain that it was broken by the English: and, so far as it went, they must take all the consequences of that breach of treaty. He did not approve of, nor would he attempt to justify, the treaty; but, as far as it went, it was intended to bind the two parties. It was not to be a one-sided treaty; and he would repeat that, after a full consideration of the question, it appeared to him that the British were those who broke the treaty. A dispute had arisen between this prince and the authorities at Bombay on the subject of certain jagheers, as he had before observed. The rajah made repeated applications to those authorities on the subject of his complaints; and, finding that he could not procure redress, he said, as he (Mr. Salomons) conceived, very properly, that he would send ambassadors to this country to procure that justice which he could not get from the Bombay authorities. Shortly after this projected embassy, it seemed that the rajah was charged with a conspiracy, or an imputed conspiracy, against the British Government in India. The charge was a very ill-defined one. It appeared, according to the accusation, that the rajah, or some one acting for him, had opened a treasonable intercourse or communication with certain officers of the Company's native troops, for the purpose of shaking their fidelity to the Company. Now, if the evidence bearing on that point were well-sustained and conclusive, no person would

* The hon. proprietor's motion, as it stood on the paper, was—"That this Court do take into their consideration the papers laid before them in relation to the case of the late Rajah of Sattara." But, as will be seen, he concluded by moving for papers.

venture to stand up in defence of that prince, or of any other individual who could be guilty of such treachery. But, when the subject was calmly considered, the charge appeared to be so ridiculous in its nature, so utterly at variance with probability, so completely without an object, and so entirely impossible of belief, that he wondered at the accusation ever having been entertained. A commission was, however, appointed to inquire into it. One of the commissioners, General Lodwick, they had heard some time ago deliver his sentiments on that subject in the General Court. The other two were Colonel Ovens, afterwards resident at Sattara, and Mr. Willoughby, the political secretary to the Government of Bombay. He had meant to read the proceedings of that commission, and the evidence of the rajah himself. He would not, however, do so. He would refer to the sentiments of others who took a calm view of all that had occurred. He admitted, with one of those parties, that if the rajah were guilty of the crimes charged against him, the case was one that admitted of no compromise. But, on the other hand, he must say, that if he were not proved to be guilty, the sooner that full and complete justice were rendered to him the better. He must confess, that he never perused evidence more acute than the evidence of this unfortunate prince before the three commissioners, when he entered into an explanation of his conduct with reference to the charges brought against him. He did not know that it was necessary for him to read the evidence that was given against the rajah, because he would read to the Court one of the documents contained in the blue book, drawn up by a gentleman of high authority, which would give the proprietors a just idea of the evidence brought forward in support of the charge, and what that gentleman thought of it. He would read to the Court the "Minute of Mr. Henry Shakespeare, dated the 10th of May, 1837, on the Sattara Conspiracy." That gentleman thus expressed himself:—

I cannot agree with the Bombay Government, that it is expedient to adopt a middle course in this case.

If the rajah is guilty, he is guilty of an offence with which there should be no compromise. The Bombay Government convict the rajah of attempting to corrupt the fidelity of our troops, and of plotting the subversion of our rule (to say nothing of an item in the plot, according to the brahmin's account, that the European troops were to be got rid of by bribing the bakers to poison their bread), and yet propose to leave him in possession of power to renew these attempts whenever his plans may be better organized than they were on the late occasion.

For my part, I am not satisfied with the evidence against the rajah, and would therefore acquit him altogether, instead of adopting the half measure which, in my humble judgment, even supposing him to be guilty, is neither reconcilable with public justice nor with sound policy. It is, no doubt, difficult to divest the affair of all suspicion; but when we reflect on the utter want of basis (as far as we yet know) on which the plot could have been founded, the improbable manner in which the brahmin (Shastjee) commenced the seduction of the soobadars, the total unworthiness of his evidence, the discrepancies between the stories first told by the soobadars and their subsequent depositions before the commissioners, and the absurd terms in which the rajah is said to have announced to the soobadars the signs of coming events, I confess I look in vain for any thing tangible or solid, in the shape of proof, set my mind to rest upon.

I do not understand upon what principle the commissioners, as stated in the ninth paragraph of their report, abstained from cross-questioning the native officers, as to the discrepancies in their original depositions, compared with those given before them. In all judicial inquiries, much weight is justly attached to such comparisons, it being supposed that a witness is more likely to speak correctly when first examined, while particulars are fresh in his memory, than after the lapse of time. The commissioners say, "A process of this kind would undoubtedly detect various discrepancies, omissions, and additions, on the part of the witnesses, but only such as we think might be expected from persons narrating events occupying a period of nearly three months, and, consequently, not in our opinion affecting the general merits of the case." The commissioners go on to observe, that their confidence in the evidence of the native officers was corroborated by one of them having kept a journal. On a reference, however, to that journal, it will also be found not to agree in some particulars with their depositions.

I shall content myself by supplying, on one or two (as they appear to me) material points, the omission of the commissioners, in support of the opinion I have formed, that the evidence of the soobadars is not entitled to credit.

I cannot, however, omit to notice, in the first place, the extreme improbability of their story as to the commencement of their interviews with the brahmin. We learn from Capt. Liddell's evidence, that the brahmin was in the habit of frequenting the camp and his premises two years before. Is it likely that, under such circumstances, the brahmin should be an utter stranger to the soobadars, or the soobadars to him? Is it not incredible that, without the slightest previous communication, without standing his man or testing his way at all, a perfect stranger should propose to another perfect stranger to join in a conspiracy, and, by repeated acts susceptible of proof, to place his life at the mercy of the former? This remark applies equally to all three native officers, who were invited, without the slightest ceremony or proposition, to take a share in the brahmin's most treasonable proposals.

Then, as to discrepancies, it is deserving of notice that, in their first depositions, the native officers made no mention of a servant having given them pawn on their first visit to the dewan; nor is the servant alluded to in the soobadar Goolsar Misur's journal.

In detailing their visit to the rajah, the soobadars, in their first examination, said he was alone (and so it is also entered in the soobadar's journal); in their subsequent depositions, that there was a woman in the room. Shogolam says, the dewan asked who she was; the rajah said she was an old woman, and ordered her to go away. Goolsar Misur says, she ran away on their entering the apartment.

In regard to the dewan's servant (who gave evidence), the omission of so material a circumstance as his being a witness to the first interview with the dewan cannot fail to excite, in the mind of any one accustomed to sift native evidence, a suspicion that he has been brought forward to fill up a link in the chain of swearing against the dewan, which, without his evidence, might have been insufficient.

I suspect the old woman was introduced upon the stage for the same purpose. Had opportunity been given, there would have been no difficulty in getting an old woman to swear that she saw the soobadars enter the rajah's apartment, and then vanished; which would have been just enough, in a political inquiry, to amount to corroborative evidence.

A good deal of stress is laid by the commissioners on the soobadars stating that the rajah was said to be depending, on account of a letter received from Capt. Hand, that rumours were afloat of a disturbance at Sattara, the fact of Capt. Hand having written so to an officer of the palace having been ascertained. But it is to be observed, that the soobadar learned this from the brahmin, of whose intimacy with persons of the palace there seems no reason to doubt; and, if my suspicions are well founded, that this intrigue has been got up by the brahmin and soobadars, the information given by the former to the latter amounts to nothing at all.

If it is asked, why I suppose such an intrigue possible? I answer, that it appears from Col. Lodwick's letter, para. 7, of the 13th of August, 1836, that attempts had been made, some months before, to prejudice the resident against the rajah, but that, notwithstanding his informant* was highly respectable, he attached no importance to the information. He did not even think it deserving of report to his Government, though it was apparently almost as susceptible of proof as this story of the brahmin.

From this I infer that there are not wanting persons about the palace inimical to the rajah, who would rejoice at his degradation, and who would not hesitate to effect it at any cost. It is with great reluctance that I have brought myself to the persuasion that the soobadars are parties to such a conspiracy. I would fain have thought that they might have been imposed upon by the brahmin, and that he might have passed off some persons as the dewan and rajah upon them; but they have identified the dewan, and I believe him as little culpable as the rajah.

Having gone through all the papers, I have been induced to record my opinion upon them while fresh in my memory. Should the further inquiries suggested by the Governor-General lead to the production of less exceptionable evidence of the rajah's guilt, my opinion will, of course, be open to revision; but, as far as the evidence now goes, I am bound to say, I deem it wholly insufficient for the conviction and punishment either of the rajah or the dewan.

He was not aware that it was necessary for him to go farther into this part of the subject. What he had read was quite sufficient to show that Mr. Shakspear, a gentleman holding a high rank in the Government of India, having considered the matter coolly, calmly, and dispassionately, had come to the conclusion that there seemed to be not the least foundation for the accusation of the rajah's having tampered with the fidelity of the soobadars. It was here necessary to observe, that the Government of India, relying much on the view of the case taken by Mr. Shakspear, were anxious to let the matter drop; but unfortunately difficulties occurred, which led to a less auspicious state of things; and therefore he brought the matter before the Court, in order that the natives of India might be made aware of what opinion the proprietors entertained on the subject. The Government of Bombay were, however, still inclined to persevere; and having failed in reference to the charge of treason direct, they endeavoured to prove collateral treason; or, in other words, that if there were nothing actually treasonable in the case they had brought forward, at least the person whom they charged was capable of treason, if he could perpetrate it. It was alleged that an improper correspondence had been carried on between the rajah of Sattara and the governor of Goa for a considerable time; and also that he had, for several years, carried on a reasonable correspondence with the ex-rajah of Nagpore. When the subject was again brought before the Governor-General, the noble lord begged the authorities at Bombay to desist. He had here two minutes, which would perhaps open to the Court the whole of this case, and would enable the proprietors to judge of the facts on which they would have to decide. These two letters (which he had copied from the voluminous mass of documents that had been laid before the Court) were respectively dated the 2nd and 16th Oct., 1837; and he begged leave to call the particular attention of the Court to

* At page 70 of the commissioners' report, we find this informant to be an intimate acquaintance of the rajah's brother, Appa Sahib, who is on bad terms with the rajah.

them. [The hon. proprietor then read at length the letter of the 2nd of October, from Mr. Macnaghten, Secretary to the Governor-General, to the Secretary of the Bombay Government, in which he stated, that he was desired by the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India to acknowledge the receipt of the report, dated the 7th of August, together with its several enclosures; that his Excellency in Council was of opinion that the evidence which accompanied the report, respecting the delinquency of the rajah, in the case of the alleged intercourse with the Rajah of Nagpore, was insufficient; that much of it was uncertain, vague, and unsatisfactory; and that, to justify the taking of any measure of severity against the rajah, further and more conclusive evidence was necessary. His Excellency also observed, that his opinion of the danger of becoming involved in an indefinite inquiry had every appearance of being realized. As for the alleged correspondence with the authorities at Goa, his Excellency was of opinion that such plots were too extravagant to be entertained, especially as the rajah appeared to be by no means deficient in understanding. His Excellency conceived that it would be unjust, without the clearest proofs of guilt, to condemn any ally, particularly one who had for a long time proved himself so faithful; and he expressed a hope that the rajah would so conduct himself, in future, as to defy all suspicion.] Such was the opinion of the Governor-General, at the time when he had all the circumstances before him. It would appear that the Bombay Government were desirous of getting rid of an individual whom they, no doubt conscientiously, thought a guilty man, and they communicated the documents to the Governor-General, who, after carefully examining them, declared that, in his opinion, there was a complete failure of the evidence to convict this individual. (*Hear, hear!*) The Bombay Government, however, still prosecuted the charge of a traitorous correspondence with the governor of Goa, although the Governor-General gave no belief to it, and resisted the course of proceeding which the Government had adopted. The next letter from Mr. Macnaghten to the Secretary of the Bombay Government was dated the 16th of October, 1837, in which he says that he was desired by the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council to state that the proceedings in the case of the Rajah of Sattara were not such as met the sanction of the Supreme Government; that part of the evidence tended rather to weaken than to strengthen the accusation against him; that it was impossible to give credence to projects of so wild and visionary a description; and that his Excellency saw nothing in all the evidence to throw a clear light on the conduct of the rajah. Now, he was sure that documents more honourable to Lord Auckland, the Governor-General, could not be produced. (*Hear, hear!*) The wisdom and moderation which he displayed showed that he possessed the mind of a statesman and the feelings of a generous man; and surely all those who took an interest in the affairs of India must rejoice to see the government placed in such able hands. (*Hear, hear!*) He should now call the attention of the proprietors to certain minutes of the Court of Directors, which reflected great credit on that honourable body. The Court of Directors begged and entreated that those proceedings should be brought to a conclusion; and he should not be doing justice to that Court if he did not read the minutes to which he alluded. The hon. proprietor then read—

Political Despatch from the Court of Directors to the Government of India, dated 18th June, 1838:—

In a letter dated 6th January (No. 1), 1836, the Governor-General informs us, that he has "witnessed, with considerable pain, the protracted and extended investigations into which the Government of Bombay has thought it necessary to enter, in connexion with the original charges against the Rajah of Sattara; and that he has requested that the proceedings be terminated, and brought under the review of the Supreme Government, at the earliest possible period."

It is our particular desire to resolve, as soon as possible, your review of these proceedings; and, in the confidence that it will be transmitted without any avoidable delay, we shall suspend our own review of the case till we are in possession of yours. At the same time, we have no hesitation in giving it, as our decided opinion, that it would be not only a waste of time, but seriously detrimental to the character of our Government, to carry on any further inquiry in the matter. (*Hear, hear!*) (Signed)—J. L. Lambington, R. Jenkins, W. Astell, W. S. Clarke, J. Loch, W. B. Bayley, J. R. Curran, F. Vane Agnew, J. Warden, J. P. Muspratt, H. Shank, J. Thornhill, H. Alexander, and J. Masterman.

The next was,—

Political Despatch from the Court of Directors to the Government of Bombay, dated 13th June, 1839:—

We have perused with great attention the letters noticed in the margin, which relate to certain charges against the Rajah of Sattara. The Governor-General has informed us, that he has required your proceedings on this subject to be transmitted and brought under the review of the Supreme Government at the earliest possible period. We hope and trust that these orders of the Governor-General have been long before thus fully complied with by you. In this belief, we shall suspend our judgment on these proceedings till we are in possession of that of the Supreme Government. At the same time, we have no hesitation in giving it, as our decided opinion, that it would be not only a waste of time, but seriously detrimental to the character of our Government, to carry on any further inquiry in the matter. (*Hear, hear!*) (Signed)—J. L. Lushington, R. Jenkins, W. Astell, W. S. Clarke, J. Loch, J. R. Carnac, P. Vane Agnew, F. Warden, J. Forbes, H. Shank, J. Thornhill, W. B. Bayley, J. Masterman, G. Lyall, and J. P. Muspratt.

He should next take the liberty of reading a

Despatch from the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors to the Government of India, dated 22nd January, 1839:—

As Sir James Carnac, the Governor of Bombay, has been in communication with us on the subject of your proceedings regarding the Rajah of Sattara, we are particularly desirous that you should suspend any final decision on the case until you have had an opportunity of taking into your consideration such observations and suggestions as may be made to you by Sir James Carnac, on a review of those proceedings.

In the meantime, it may be as well for us to state to you, that we see no reason to dissent from the opinion expressed by the Court of Directors in their letter of the 13th June (No. 30), 1838. A copy of this letter will be communicated to the Governor in Council at Bombay, with a request that he will suspend the transmission of any decision to the Rajah of Sattara until you shall have had an opportunity of issuing such further direction as you may think proper, in reference to this despatch. (Signed)—J. L. Lushington, R. Jenkins, and W. Astell.

In making any observations on the conduct pursued by the Governor of Bombay, on this occasion, he (Mr. Salomons) would abstain from any severity of expression. No matter to what extent that individual was accountable for these proceedings—no matter whether his Council assisted him or not in devising them—still he must be, to a certain degree, accountable for what had taken place. Assuredly, he would refrain from casting any censure on an individual whom he so highly respected, and who was so generally beloved as Sir Robert Grant. The kindness of his heart—the amiability of his temper—the gentleness of his nature—were known to every one. His claims to the esteem of all, as an honourable and virtuous man, could not be weakened by any thing which he (Mr. Salomons) could say, or by any part he conscientiously took in these proceedings. In his opinion, the rock that Sir Robert Grant split on was this—that, feeling seriously and severely the censure which had been cast on the proceedings by the Supreme Government of India, he continued to prosecute the case of the rajah, in order to establish a justification of himself. He was exceedingly sorry to notice this point, because he was always most unwilling to introduce the conduct of any individual into a discussion, when he could not speak of his acts with unqualified praise. He could produce a number of other minutes, all tending to the same effect as those which he had read, calling for the speedy termination of the lengthened inquiry authorized by the Government of Bombay. That Government strenuously endeavoured to fix on this poor, miserable individual—this poor petty prince—offences of the worst character. Efforts were made, he might almost say, throughout the whole of India, to fish out evidence for the purpose of fixing on him some crime, by which his deposition might be justified, and the Government of Bombay be rescued from the censure of the Governor-General. They had some time ago heard of the alarming state of India, and of plots against our authority being entered into by the people. But, was it to be wondered at, if the native states became jealous and suspicious and intriguing, when they saw one of the Governments of India searching for witnesses, and getting up evidence, for the purpose of deposing a native prince? Was not the agitation complained of a judgment brought on us by our conduct in pursuing a course which nothing but extreme danger could justify? Though he was unwilling to trespass too far on the time of the Court, still he felt it necessary to refer to several other minutes, which supported his view of this case. Two of these minutes he particularly

called their attention. The one was dated Simla, December 23, 1838; the other, Lahore, December 29, 1838. Here, he believed, there was some mistake. The dates, he thought, ought to be September 23 and December 29. At the time when the minutes were written, the Governor-General (Lord Auckland) was engaged in his tour to the north-west of India—

Mr. Fielder.—I hope you will read the whole.

Mr. D. Salomons.—I shall read as little as possible; you can read the rest if you please (*Laughter*). It appeared that, throughout 1837 and 1838, farther inquiries were carried on. The Governor-General was pressed and worried by the Bombay Government, and on the 23rd of September (it is printed December, but it should be September), he addressed the following minute to the Court of Directors:—

I have carefully considered the voluminous papers which have now been submitted in this case, and proceed, in conformity with the intimation in the recent despatch of the Hon. Court, to state my opinion on the whole subject. In doing this, I am glad to find myself relieved from the necessity of entering at any length on the details of the several charges against the rajah, by the clear and able summaries of the evidence upon each charge, which are contained in the minutes of the late Right Hon. the Governor of Bombay, and the other members of that Government.

I may premise but a few words on the feeling of the Bombay Government, "that there has been inconsistency on the part of the Supreme Government, in its views of the manner in which the case against the rajah generally should be treated."

Perhaps such an imputation might be urged with some apparent truth; although, in fact, the views of the Governor-General in Council were only varied as the case gradually assumed a new complexion. I may refer to the minutes recorded by me in April and October, 1837, as proving that the further inquiries, which were authorized about the former of these periods, were intended chiefly to ascertain what members of the royal family were implicated with him in the offence of tampering with the sepoy; and that a marked distinction was taken between investigations bearing directly on that one original charge, and those subsequently instituted, in so many different quarters, on other collateral topics. When these new investigations were proposed to be extended from the neighbourhood of Satara itself to numerous and distant native states; when, on the supposition of concealed plots, requisitions for evidence, marking a general suspicion and mistrust, were sent to all parts of India, as the alarm spread of vague accusation, and acts of extraordinary rigour were resorted to for the purpose of obtaining evidence, the proceedings could scarcely be looked upon without apprehension, and the Supreme Government felt itself bound to check their progress. (*Hear, hear!*) It has been a satisfaction to me to learn, that the instructions which were issued in this spirit have not been sanctioned by the high authority of the Hon. Court.

The grave inconveniences of a course of anxious and minute scrutiny into the possible plots and intrigues of the native states are, indeed, very obvious. (*Hear, hear!*) The futility of the schemes themselves, and the diversion of time and attention, in the search after them, from the better objects of Government, are points that need not be insisted on. Nor can it be necessary to dwell on the unworthy labour of following out the petty and intricate ramifications of such intrigues, or on the questionable expedients which must be employed in the effort to expose the true meaning and intention of proceedings covered with mystery and obscurity. (*Hear, hear!*) I would more strongly fix attention on the effect which seems to be justly dreaded from investigations of this kind, by the Hon. Court, of injuring the character of our Government for moderation, security, and strength. (*Hear, hear!*) In this instance of the Satara investigations, as observed by me in a former minute, "in an affair of no real importance to our power, the idea of mistrust and insecurity, on the part of the British Government, may have been spread from Rajpootana to Madras and Malabar." And after all these evils and risks shall have been incurred, and the investigations are at length brought to a close; when all is probed, and detected, and laid bare, the serious practical difficulty remains by which we must in this case, though perhaps, from incidental circumstances, in a less degree than on other occasions, be embarrassed. (*Hear, hear!*) It being known that the secret has been discovered, it may be impolitic not to take notice of that from which, had we continued in real or affected ignorance of it, we should have sustained no harm. (*Hear, hear!*) Yet, by what process, and with what impression upon the public mind, is the guilty state to be tried, condemned, and punished? When a great Government, like that of the British in India, directs its vengeance, however justly, against a helpless dependent neighbour, and when it cannot avoid the appearance of being prosecutor and judge in its own cause, we must not be surprised if its motives and actions are widely misconstrued. (*Hear, hear!*) And how can a suspected prince be fairly tried in his own dominions, if left in the possession of sovereign power? Yet how can he be brought to trial, without at least the plausible imputation of prejudice and injustice, after the open ignominy of a deposition, however avowedly provisional and temporary? (*Hear, hear!*)

All these are points which ought to be seriously thought of, before any of our Indian Governments commits itself in measures of inquiry regarding a supposed treasonable conduct on the part of the native princes connected with it. In the present case, however, the difficulties to which I alluded, in whatever degree they may exist in it, must, I apprehend, in some manner or other, be encountered; for I am well satisfied that the inquiry has been carried through to results, which it would not be wise or fitting that we should treat otherwise than as demanding a firm strictness and vigour of procedure.

It would thus appear, that the opinions originally held by the Supreme Government were shaken. The representations so unceasingly made by the Bombay

Government evidently had had that effect. Not only was credit given to the charge of attempting to withdraw the sepoys from their allegiance, which was at first considered to be untrue, and was entirely abandoned; but the collateral charges relative to treasonous intercourse with the authorities at Goa and the ex-rajah of Nagpore were also supposed to be substantiated, as appeared from the next paragraph in the Governor-General's minute. He there said:—

In my minute of the 27th April, 1837, I observed, "The proceedings of the commission have left no doubt in my mind of the guilt of the rajah, to the extent, at least, of countenancing an attempt to seduce from their allegiance two native officers of the British army;" and it was added, in another part of the same paper, "I see no reason why such treason should not recoil upon those who contrived it, and be made, at the same time, a source of additional strength to ourselves." (*Hear, hear!*) It is now also my painful duty to state, that I am compelled to concur in the unanimous opinion of the Government of Bombay, that the two other principal charges preferred against the rajah, and especially the first of them, appear, from the evidence obtained by the acting Resident at Sattara, to be fully established, namely,—

1st. His treasonous intercourse with the authorities at Goa.

2nd. His treasonous intercourse with the ex-rajah of Nagpore.

However wild and nearly incredible the intrigues alleged in these two cases seem to be, the proof of their existence appears to be no less clear and irrefragable. That the Portuguese of Goa should wrest India from the British power; that Appa Sahib, living almost destitute and in restraint, should raise twenty lacs to enable the Portuguese to restore him to the throne of Nagpore; that Portugal, France, and Austria, are to contribute their battalions to the support of Sattara; all these things may look rather like the dream of delirium than the overt machinations of treason. Yet, that the ignorant ambition and malignity of the rajah have been duped by insane speculations and deceitful promises of this character, there remains, I fear, little room to doubt.

The Governor-General (continued Mr. Salomons) appeared, at first, to have made up his mind that these charges should not be farther considered; but, being repeatedly applied to and pressed by the Government of Bombay, he was at length brought to think that they ought to be investigated. They were now coming to a conclusion, and were fully aware of all the circumstances upon which they would be called to decide. The Governor in Council, being of opinion that the evidence ought to be fully considered, was anxious that the charges should be made known to the rajah, that he might have an opportunity of making himself properly acquainted with them, and of taking proper steps for defending himself. The evidence, as far it went, was suspicious—it was nearly all circumstantial—very little of it was direct. The authorities at Bombay appeared to have kept the rajah entirely in the dark as to the accusations that were made, and the Governor-General (as appeared by his minute) wished, when the charges were investigated, that they should be fully stated to the rajah, so that he should have an opportunity of applying his mind to them, and of explaining and defending his conduct, if it were in his power. The affairs of Sattara were again reviewed by the Bombay Government, when the death of Sir Robert Grant and the expected arrival of the new Governor for a time suspended all further proceedings. He would readily admit that, in the steps they took in the affair, the Council acted on the belief that the rajah was guilty of the offences with which he was charged; but, at the same time, they must have known the suspicious character of the witnesses, and that in common fairness the rajah should have been made acquainted with all the charges and all the evidence by which they were supported, in order to meet them. At this period of the transactions to which he referred, a new actor appeared on the scene, who soon took a very prominent part in bringing about the conclusion which followed. He (Mr. Salomons) of course would be understood to allude to Sir James Carnac. Of that gentleman, all who knew him in private life could have only one feeling, that of respect and esteem for his amiable character. All those who had known him must bear testimony to the zeal and attention with which he discharged his duties as a Director; and, he might truly add, that no man ever set his foot on the floor of that Court, who was more sincerely attached to the interests of the people of India. This was fully illustrated by the recent testimonial to his merits by the inhabitants of Bombay, a testimonial which fully justified those who made, and those who approved his appointment. As far as private worth and kindness of heart went, no man stood higher in the good opinion of all who had the pleasure of knowing him than Sir James Carnac.

But while he said this, he must also say, that some of the faults of that hon. baronet, in his conduct towards the rajah, proceeded from this kindness of heart, and from a want of firmness in defending himself from the attacks of those who were hostile to the interests of the rajah. When Sir James arrived out, he found all arrangements made for convicting the unfortunate rajah; he found the Governor-General ready to sanction his punishment. Now he (Mr. Salomons) must contend, that no such thing as punishment should have been thought of until the rajah had had an opportunity of defending himself against all the charges made against him—until, in fact, he had a fair trial. Now, it was clear from the instructions sent out by the Court of Directors, and which were signed, amongst others, by the hon. baronet, that he went out to Bombay prepossessed in favour of the rajah; but in time those prepossessions wore away, and he yielded to the influence of the new atmosphere around him, and saw what he before doubted, that there was direct evidence to convict the rajah of the offences charged against him; and here again he shewed his weakness, for the evidence which he now looked upon as sufficient to convict the rajah was not stronger than it was before he set out on his voyage, when it was clear from the documents to which he (Mr. Salomons) had referred, that he had more than doubts of its sufficiency for his conviction. This was farther proof of Sir James Carnac's want of firmness, in not being able to bear up against the exertions of interested parties hostile to the interests of the rajah. This want of firmness on his part served naturally enough to add to the difficulties of the case. This weakness and indecision were farther illustrated in the visit which Sir James determined to pay to the rajah at Sattara. Having come to this determination, he made up his mind to a half-measure. No doubt, whatever, that one of his objects was to save the rajah if he could; and there was as little doubt that he would have succeeded in that object, if he had gone the right way about it. At this time he must have been fully impressed with the wishes of the Government at home; he must have known that it was the opinion and wish of the Court of Directors not to deal hardly with the rajah, or to make any exhibition of British power which the circumstances did not absolutely call for. Sir James Carnac, however, wished to do two things which were inconsistent with each other, and each with justice. He wished to take, as it were, a middle course between guilt and innocence. He wished to save the rajah from all harm, on the condition of signing a paper acknowledging himself guilty of the very things of which he had been accused, and of which, from the first, he had protested his innocence. This attempt to reconcile two things so inconsistent failed, as might well have been foreseen that it would do; and again, he must say, that this failure arose from Sir James Carnac's want of firmness of character, in not having taken a decisive part one way or other. He thought this would be shewn from the minute of Sir James himself, dated June 19th, 1839, some extracts from which he would read. The hon. proprietor then read from page 269—

No doubt existing as to the facts, or as to the disposition which they indicate, the question arises, how are we to deal with the case? There are apparently but three modes of meeting it.

1st. By subjecting the rajah to a formal trial, and after inquiry made and sentences passed, visiting him with appropriate punishment.

2ndly. By proceeding in the mode by which national wrongs are ordinarily redressed—by at once commencing hostile operations—taking possession of the rajah's territories, and acting as circumstances may justify by right of conquest.

3rdly. By addressing to the rajah such remonstrance as may appear expedient, and passing over his past offences, in the hope that the exercise of clemency may give rise to better feelings.

The difficulties in the way of the course first referred to appear to me very great. There is no ordinary tribunal to which the rajah could be made amenable, and a special one must be organised for the purpose of investigating the charges against him, if they are to be investigated.

A commission has been proposed, and the expediency has been suggested, of selecting its members from the other presidencies, excluding altogether persons serving under this Government. I think that proceeding—to subject the rajah to trial by commission—would be a course very much open to suspicion and misrepresentation, however that commission might be constituted.

I know that from the civil and military services of India, there would be no difficulty whatever in selecting commissioners who would perform their duty without regard to any thing but justice; but I need not add, that in the conduct of states as of individuals, it is most important not only to avoid wrong, but to make this avoidance apparent, and to place the character of the state for integrity and good faith beyond the possibility of question.

For this reason I should desire, if practicable, to avoid the trial of an issue to which the British Government is a party, before a tribunal which must of necessity be composed of its own servants. Indeed, the competency of such a tribunal might, with some plausibility, be questioned because, by assuming the power of subjecting the rajah to a legal trial, we should seem to determine that he was a subject of the British Government, whereas we have always acknowledged him as a sovereign prince, bound only by the terms of the treaty existing between us. I observe, indeed, that in a very able and careful minute, recorded by one of my colleagues, the conduct of the rajah in intriguing with the government of Goa, and with Appa Sahib, is termed *treasonous*. I am not disposed to enter into a discussion upon this point, but it is certain that the crime of treason can be perpetrated only where the relation of sovereign and subject exists.

It would seem, also, that if the rajah could be charged with treason on account of the acts which gave rise to the first and second charges, he is guilty of the same offence under the third. The attempt of a subject to seduce the soldiers of his sovereign from their duty is undoubtedly treasonable, and it is only the absence of the regular relation which changes the character of the offence. In this point would, I fear, be taken up by all who have any feeling of hostility to the British Government. We should be accused of degrading a sovereign from his acknowledged rank, of offering violence to his feelings and dignity, and of assuming a right of superiority to which we have no just claim. It is not necessary to ask whether these charges would be well or ill founded: it is sufficient that they would be made, and without necessity the British Government ought not, in my judgment, to incur them.

Such a commission as has been recommended would appear inexpedient, unless we were quite certain of the result, for if the inquiry should terminate in acquittal, we should lose something in point of character, while the rajah would be little benefited. A prince suspended from his sovereignty, and put upon his trial, even though acquitted, would be irreparably injured in the estimation of his subjects. He would command little respect from them when they saw with how little consideration he was treated by his ally. But it may fairly be assumed, that there can be no doubt as to the subject of inquiry and upon this ground it is unnecessary. No information beyond that which we possess is likely to be gained. The commission would only tend to prolong a state of uncertainty and irritation which has continued quite long enough already, and would, in this point of view, be a source of mischief.

If unfriendly steps were inevitable, I should much prefer the second course of proceeding to which I have referred. I should prefer taking the remedy provided in the treaty in case of the rajah's breach of his engagements and returning the territories committed to his care. But this is an extreme measure, and should not be resorted to without an absolute necessity. *Such necessity I do not conclude to exist (Hear, hear!)*

The Rajah of Sattara cannot be regarded as a very formidable foe to the British empire, and those with whom he has been connected are as little formidable as himself. No results have followed the intrigues which have been carried on, except the transfer of money to agents and adventurers, by whom the intrigues have, without doubt, been fomented—by whom they have, perhaps, been originated for their own purposes.

Without intending to offer any apology for the conduct of the rajah, it is but just to observe, that he appears to have been regarded by that numerous class of men who are continually watching for an opportunity to enrich themselves at the expense of others, as one whose position offered a very favourable opportunity for their experiments. He has manifested great weakness, and no inconsiderable portion of ingratitude, but it would not accord with the magnanimity of the British Government to visit those offences on a prince situated as is the rajah with too great severity. He is altogether at our mercy, and the execution of an order to dispossess him of his territories would scarcely be a more difficult work than to sign such an order. He is the representative of a house distinguished in the history of India, and associated in the minds of the people with much of interest. We have nothing to fear, and we can afford to act with generosity.

He (Mr Salomons) was sure that every individual in that Court would respond to such sentiments as were expressed in the concluding part of the extracts he had just read. The great pity was, that Sir James Carnac did not make up his mind to take the decisive course to which part of the extract pointed. The next portion of the papers to which he would beg to call the attention of the Court, was the minute by the Governor, dated September 4th, 1839, which would place his unsteadiness of purpose in a still stronger light. The extract referred to the Governor's first interview with the rajah. It said—

The rajah came to the residency, accompanied by a small retinue. The interview was strictly private. No one was present on the part of his highness, for, by his own request, the only person who came with him was ordered to leave.

Mr. Anderson, Lieutenant Colonel Ovens, and Mr. Willoughby were present during this conference. I commenced by informing the rajah, that I had anxiously and carefully considered the whole of the proceedings in his case, and had, in common with all other authorities to whom they had been submitted, become fully satisfied that, misled by evil counsellors and low and interested advisers, he had, on those occasions, manifested hostile intentions towards the British Government.

I reminded his highness of the peculiar circumstances under which he was rescued from captivity, and invested by the British Government with the sovereignty over his present dominions; that this was a pure act of generosity on the part of the English Government, not founded in any right of possession, since, owing to the unprovoked hostilities of the Peishwa, the whole of the Deccan became ours by conquest, but simply from a feeling of consideration and compassion to himself and family, as the representatives of a fallen and once powerful dynasty, that his highness must be aware that, by the conduct

he had pursued, he had forfeited all the advantages which he had derived from the treaty of 1819, in virtue of which he had become head of the Sattara state: that, notwithstanding, the British Government were willing, on certain conditions, to bury the past in oblivion, and that, at considerable personal inconvenience, I had come in person to Sattara to endeavour to save himself and family from impending ruin. I informed the rajah that I was his sincere friend, and anxiously desired to effect such an arrangement as would restore friendly relations between the two states. Finally, I recalled to his recollection the warning long ago given by his friend Mr. Elphinstone, against placing his trust and confidence in vakeels and low and intriguing agents, and earnestly urged him to discard from his councils the numerous agencies he had established; and entreated him not to throw away the only opportunity which would be afforded to him for becoming reconciled to the British Government: for that he might rest assured, however much his agents might endeavour to persuade him to the contrary, that I had come invested with full powers to decide finally on all pending questions; and that the terms which I should offer to him had already been submitted to, and approved by, the Governor-General of India, and that the home authorities had placed the settlement of all these matters in my hands; consequently, he might fully depend on my having been invested with full powers. During this address, which I delivered firmly, but in conciliatory language, the rajah evinced a considerable degree of impatience, and frequently interrupted me by abrupt declarations that he had committed no breach of alliance. When I had concluded, he stated that he regarded me as his friend and well-wisher—asserted that the accusations against him originated in the intrigues of his enemies; that as long as the British Government entertained the idea that he had cherished hostile designs, he could agree to nothing; but this idea being removed, he would agree to any thing I proposed—that he would consent to any thing except to abandon his religion, or to acknowledge that he had been our enemy—that he would receive my conditions, reply to them, and vindicate his conduct generally. Finally, he observed that if I had not leisure to attend him personally, he would communicate what he had to say through the resident.

Now he (Mr. Salomons) confessed that he had as high an opinion of Sir James Carnac as any man, and this opinion was increased by the honesty and manly candour with which those proceedings were detailed by him. He (Sir James) was aware at the time when he drew up this minute, that it would become, with the whole subject to which it referred, a matter of investigation. Yet he told all the circumstances in a tone of simplicity and candour which did him much credit. Still, however, he must say, that while he gave him credit for his honesty, as a man, he did not think that the proceedings themselves, which he so faithfully narrated, would tend much to raise his character as a statesman. He did not think that his public reputation as Governor of Bombay would gain much by thus coming to a prince of ancient and distinguished family, with the ostensible purpose of settling the differences between him and the Government of India, and then going through such a palaver as he had here described, with a lecture on the arrangement of his private affairs. This mode of endeavouring to settle the difference between the rajah and the Company reminded him of the story of the man who endeavoured to reconcile two friends who had quarrelled. For this purpose, he brought them together, and one of them entered into a long statement, at the conclusion of which, the other said, "Do you think I came here to enter into any explanation? If you do, I'd see you d——d first." It was in this way that the governor, in endeavouring to settle matters, only made them much worse. He would now proceed to read another extract.

The *Deputy Chairman* (Sir J. L. Lushington) hoped the hon. proprietor would read the whole of the document from which he was selecting only such extracts as made for his particular view of the case. The Court ought to hear all of that minute.

A *Proprietor* suggested, that the hon. gentleman who was addressing the Court should be allowed to go on and make out his case in his own way; if he took a wrong course, the fault and its consequences would fall upon himself, or rather on the cause which he advocated.

Mr. D. Salomons resumed.—He said he read only such parts as he thought bore importantly on the case as he viewed it. He had no desire to shut out any part of it; but he did not wish to fatigue the Court by reading passages which he did not think of much importance. If, however, it was the wish of the Court, he would read the minute to the end. It went on, from where he had just stopped, to say:—

In reply to this, I repeated my former observations, and said that I had come not to prolong but to terminate these discussions, which had now occupied the space of three years, and which had ended in satisfying the highest authorities, that his highness had repeatedly violated the treaty he had entered into with the British Government; that, had I come to Sattara to inflict the penalty incurred by these violations of the treaty of 1819, further inquiry might, perhaps, have been considered expedient; but as I had come to overlook and not to punish, this was quite unnecessary. The case, moreover, against his

highness having been established by a chain of evidence both oral and documentary, which, from the manner and circumstances under which it was obtained, could not, in my opinion, by any possibility, be materially shaken by any other evidence, all that I should require from his highness was, that henceforward he would act strictly and in good faith according to the treaty with the British Government, and assent to two or three other conditions rendered necessary by the detection of his misconduct. These observations were at intervals supported by Mr. Anderson, who informed the rajah, that the evidence produced against him was so strong and convincing, that the highest authorities in India had, without exception, concurred in thinking that the penalty prescribed in the fifth article of the treaty should be enforced against him; that he strongly advised his highness to attend to the friendly suggestions of the Governor, who had come to Sattara to give him, a second time, the raj, which he had justly forfeited. It was with deep mortification and regret, that I remarked that these observations produced no effect whatever on his highness. In order, therefore, that he might at once become fully apprised of all the conditions of the proposed amnesty, I deemed it advisable to put into his hands a Mahratta memorandum in which they had been embodied. Having perused this, and apparently with great earnestness, the rajah returned the memorandum, and at once said he would not agree to my conditions; asking me to mention what violations of the treaty he had been guilty of? He was then informed, that three important violations of the treaty had been proved against him.

First, of the fifth article, in having, during a series of years, held improper communication with the Goa authorities.

Second, of the same article, in having held clandestine intercourse with Appa Sahib, the ex-rajah of Nagpore.

Thirdly, of having tampered with the native officers of the 23rd regiment of Native Infantry.

The only observation made by his highness related to the second of these charges, and was very remarkable. My conviction being, that the rajah felt, at the moment, conscious of his guilt, I had stated that some of Appa Sahib's original letters had fallen into the hands of the British Government, and inquired whether he could deny the fact of those letters having been sent to him? He did not deny it, as would have been natural on the supposition of innocence, but evaded a direct answer, by observing that "The circumstance of receiving letters did not constitute guilt on the part of him who received them. A letter from a person does not establish guilt against the party to whom it is addressed. Where are my answers? There is Mr. Anderson; he may receive a letter, but this would be no proof that he answered it, or that he committed any fault in receiving it."

I closed this conference by informing the rajah that the resident would wait on him the following day, with a correct written statement of the conditions on which friendly relations between the two states could alone be restored, and that his highness would be required to sign these as a supplement of the treaty of 1819. The rajah assented to receive the resident; and when he was about to take leave, I again earnestly exhorted him seriously to reflect on the consequences of his rejecting the very moderate terms offered for his acceptance, to discard the crowd of interested agents now in his confidence; and warned him that if he rejected my terms, he could only blame himself for whatever might be the result. On stepping into his carriage, the rajah made a kind of apology for the kind of discussion he had occasioned; but turning towards the resident, and looking at the conditions, which he had returned to him (the resident), he observed "Yeh kaghuz copar toomko tsar hovegus," which was interpreted to signify a threat that he, the resident, would be injured on account of that paper.

A very considerable change occurred in the rajah's manner and demeanour towards the end of this interview. When we first met, he was cheerful, and embraced me, and all the gentlemen present, with apparent cordiality. As the debate progressed, however, and more particularly towards the close, he became sullen and gloomy, and spoke but little, and it seemed that he had, for the time, entirely lost command over his feelings. From the result of this, my first interview, I almost despaired of accomplishing the object of my visit to Sattara.

The Governor's minute then went on to describe his second interview with the rajah. It said—

At this conference, the same gentlemen were present as at the first. After a few preliminary remarks, I observed that I was exceedingly sorry to understand that the rajah still persevered in his resolution not to accept the proffered amnesty on the lenient terms proposed; and again informed him, that these terms were final, and that the consequences of rejecting them would be fatal to his interests. His highness's reply was much to the same purport as that made to the resident, and was an unqualified refusal. With reference to the first condition, he said he never would sign it; adding, that he had positively declined to sign the original treaty from which it was taken three separate times. With regard to the second condition, he stated he had no objection to offer; and in respect to the third, the *chitnavas* was nothing to him; but in regard to the fourth and last condition, although he had no intention to injure the persons alluded to, he never would sign the guarantee on their behalf.

I again exhorted his highness to change his resolution, and asked him what confidence could be placed on his future intentions, when he absolutely refused to re-enter into an article of the treaty by which he was already bound, or in his professions not to injure the witnesses against him, when he declined to disavow, in writing, an intention of this kind? I was supported in my argument by Mr. Anderson, who entreated his highness to take warning by the fate of the ex-pelshwa, Bajee Row, which had passed under his own observation. To this remark the rajah observed, that his road and that followed by Bajee Row were different. On which Mr. Anderson replied, that the two roads, though different, might come to the same end, and that similar consequences would result in both instances.

The rajah's further remarks were of a very desultory nature. In allusion to his agents, he said he never consulted any one, but acted entirely for himself. He said that he was aware the British Government was just, and had no desire to obtain possession of the territory which it had originally bestowed on him, but that he was willing to resign it into their hands. He admitted that he had incurred considerable

rable expenses, a detailed account of which was in his possession. He said he was innocent of what he was accused of, and that he had proved the accusations to be false, by Colonel Lodwick's own admission. Finally, the conference ended on the understanding that the rajah had definitively rejected the amnesty on the terms offered.

He (Mr. D. Salomons) now came to the Governor's account of his third and last interview with the rajah. In that he says—

My hopes were again excited by receiving a message from the rajah, signifying his desire to visit me at the residency; to which I immediately assented. He came about an hour afterwards, and after a few complimentary observations, he requested a private interview, to which I agreed. Accompanied only by Mr. Anderson, we retired to a private room; and after a short time, at the rajah's request, the resident was desired to join in the conference which ensued. His highness then said that the only object of his visit was to give me certain papers which he held in his hand. I asked him what was the nature of their contents, and whether he would not personally explain them to me? He replied that this was not necessary, but that he wished me to look at them and judge for myself. After a few more observations to the same effect, the rajah invited me to visit him at his warrah; to which I replied, that I should be most happy to accept his invitation, and to restore all the former relations of amity and friendship, provided he would follow my advice, and accept and sign the amnesty tendered to him. I added an expression of my hope, that I might still have the opportunity of visiting him at the Dussera festival, in the month of October, by his compliance with my wishes on the present occasion. I urged the necessity of compliance by every argument that occurred to me. I pointed out that the conditions proposed were of the most moderate description; that I had ventured to depart from the stern orders of the Government of India, with the view of preserving him; and that, unless he signed the conditions, no confidence would be reposed upon him for the future. In conclusion, I asked his highness to state what particular part of the terms he objected to; and from the tenor of his reply, it appeared quite evident that he was resolved to sign no new agreement whatever. It was pointed out to him that the principal article was merely a repetition, *verbatim*, of the second article of the existing treaty; but he replied, that he wanted no new treaty whatever, as subscribing to it would subject him to similar demands hereafter. He was told that such would not be the case, provided he acted up to the terms of the alliance with the British Government; and I again informed him, that it was my anxious desire to re-establish friendly relations with him. In alluding to the vakeels, or agents, employed in Bombay and England, the rajah said he had not spent much money; but spontaneously made two admissions, namely, that he had expended about Rs. 60,000 on a ship provided by Dr. Milne to keep open his communications with England, which ship was now employed in the China trade; but he gravely assured me, sending her to China was with no hostile intent. He likewise said that he had lately sent Rs. 2,500 to his agents at Poona, for Capt. Cogan; Rs. 2,000 for expenses, and Rs. 500 for the rent of a house. This afforded me another opportunity of pointing out to the rajah the useless expense of employing agents; but he replied, they were merely employed to represent his case. His highness, after this, repeated his desire that the British Government should itself assume the entire charge of his country, for that he did not wish to retain it, if the condition of holding it was his signing my terms. I inquired of him whether he fully comprehended the arrangement I contemplated in the event of his persisting in refusing; and he replied, that he did so, as the resident had informed him yesterday that I proposed placing his brother on the throne, and to remove him from Satara to Benares, or elsewhere; but that this course of proceeding would be oppressive, and contrary to all the customs and usages of India, though he did not desire the raj. After some further remarks as to the necessity of the rajah following the course pointed out to him, the conference, which occupied about two hours, terminated at the rajah's request, and he returned home.

He (Mr. Salomons) had, he feared, read enough to fatigue the attention of the Court, though the hon. Deputy Chairman, who had interrupted him, would have made him still more fatiguing, if he had followed his suggestion of reading the whole of the documents.

The *Deputy Chairman* begged to assure the hon. proprietor that he had no intention of interrupting him. He merely suggested that he should complete the reading of certain extracts, from which he had omitted some of the most important parts. The hon. proprietor would now take his own course.

Mr. D. Salomons resumed.—There was only one extract more with which he would trouble the Court. It was the translation of the *Mahratta* memorandum, which the rajah was required to sign, and to which he had refused. It went on thus:—

Information having been received by the British Government, that your highness, misled by evil advisers, had, in breach of the treaty which placed you on the throne, entered into communications hostile to the British Government, an inquiry into these accusations was considered indispensable. This inquiry has satisfied the British Government that your highness has exposed yourself to the mortification of its alliance and protection. Nevertheless, moved by considerations of clemency towards your highness and your family, the British Government has resolved entirely to overlook what has passed, on the following conditions, *namely*—

1st. That your highness now binds yourself strictly and in good faith to act up bravely to all the articles of the treaty of the 26th of September, 1819, and especially to the second article of that treaty,

which is as follows —“ The rajah, for himself and for his heirs and successors, engages to hold the territory in subordinate co-operation with the British Government, and to be guided in all matters by the advice of the British agent at his highness's court

2nd That your highness binds yourself to pay your brother, Appa Sahib Maharaj, whatever allowances he has heretofore received, and to put him in possession of all his private property and should any dispute arise on this subject the same is to be referred to the resident for adjustment

Appa Sahib Maharaj is also to be permitted to reside at any place he himself may choose under the protection of the British Government

3rd That Bulwant Row Chitnavees be dismissed from your highness's councils and not permitted to reside within your highness's territory without the sanction of the British Government

4th The persons whose names are inserted in a separate list, having been guaranteed by the British Government in person property, and allowances of every description as the same stood in July 1836 this guarantee is to be binding on your highness, and all complaints against them are to be referred to the resident Should it appear necessary hereafter to the British Government to add the names of any other persons to this list, the same guarantee is to be extended to them and it is to be acted upon in good faith by your highness in any manner that may be pointed out by the British Government All complaints against these persons are also to be referred to the British resident for his adjustment

The above are the terms to be agreed to by your highness, and these conditions are to be considered as supplemental to the treaty of the 25th of September 1819 and to be signed and sealed as such by your highness That there can be no modification of these terms As your highness's sincere well wishes the British Government offers them in the confidence that your highness's penetration will recognise their moderation and the expediency of a prompt acquiescence It is confidently expected, also, that the clemency of the British Government in preserving your state (raj) will be duly appreciated by your highness, as it cannot fail to be by the general voice of this country and induce your highness for the future scrupulously to maintain the relations of friendship and mutual confidence, by acting up to the provisions and principles of the treaty

Mr Salomons, having finished reading the extracts went on to observe, that he did not know whether he had not fatigued the Court by the manner in which he had laid before them what he considered the most important particulars of this extraordinary case Whatever errors he might have committed in doing so were his own He had not had any correspondence with India on the subject He had had no communication of any kind with the vakeels of the rajah at present in this country, or with any other parties connected with him He had taken all the facts and circumstances of the case as he found them in the documents laid on the table in the proprietors room The opinions which he had formed, and the conclusions which he drew, were his own, and of course must be taken only for what they were worth They were in no way influenced by the opinions of anybody else Indeed he must say that he had seen with regret a statement which lately appeared in some of the public newspapers, and purporting to come from those vakeels of the rajah to whom he had already alluded The object of the publication in question seemed to be to call the attention and sympathy of the public to the case of the rajah He was sure that nothing of that sort was required to stimulate the feelings of the public on the subject, and that justice would be eventually done without any such appeals Having now brought down the case to a certain point, he would venture to offer a few remarks on what he considered its leading features He confessed that in his view it was an error in judgment of the Governor of Bombay, if he charged the rajah with such offences, to have published those minutes, for certainly they did not make much in his favour However, the publication, he repeated, did credit to his honest and manly feeling It might be said that the rajah had been tried It was true, he had had a sort of trial, but it was one to which he had not given his consent, or in which he had an opportunity of defending himself Let it also be borne in mind, that the court by which he was tried was a one-sided court, and that all its proceedings were *ex parte* But if he had been fairly found guilty, why offer him an amnesty?—or if he were innocent, why ask him to sign an admission of his guilt, and make that the condition of the amnesty? Suppose he had put his signature to the document which the Governor had asked him to sign—he (Mr. Salomons) would not, for the moment, stop to inquire whether there were sufficient proofs of the rajah's guilt or not, but, supposing he had signed that document, would not the directors and the Governor be guilty of a dereliction of duty if they allowed him—then an admitted traitor—to remain on the throne of Sattara? But the rajah had refused to sign the document, though informed that the refusal

would ensure the loss of his kingdom; and what was the conclusion to be drawn from that refusal? Was it not, that, conscious of his innocence, he had rather forfeit his kingdom than declare himself guilty? (*Hear, hear!*) He (Mr. Salomons) owned he was much surprised that any English governor could carry on such a negotiation as that which took place between Sir J. Carnac and the rajah. In this he stated not merely what was his own opinion, but also the opinion of others who had fairly considered the whole of the facts and circumstances of the case. With the most attentive consideration of all those facts and circumstances which he had been able to give, he declared that he could come to no other conclusion than this—that the rajah was an innocent and an oppressed man. He would now come to another view of the question. If the rajah had been tried in a British court of justice, it was probable he would have been found guilty of a violation of the treaty of 1819. But if he were guilty of a breach of the treaty in one part, the Government of Bombay, or the General Government, might be proved guilty of its violation in another. Looking at the documents laid before the Court, he could not deny that the rajah had carried on a correspondence with the governor of Goa; but there was no proof that that intercourse was of a treasonable kind. When they came to examine the strict letter of the treaty, it must be admitted that it had been violated by the rajah, by holding any intercourse with any foreign state without the knowledge and sanction of the Company; but then, in equal strictness, on the other hand, it must be admitted that the Company had broken the treaty in the case of the Jaghires: so that, as far as the treaty of 1819 was concerned, there was blame to be cast on each side. In what manner the affair could be finally arranged, he could not see; for there were difficulties attending its settlement in either way. If it should be decided that the ex-rajah should be restored to his throne, how were they to dispose of his brother, who now possessed it? Would there not be a great difficulty in putting him back again into the condition of a subject? These matters showed the necessity of an attentive consideration of the whole question. But it could not, in his opinion, be denied that those difficulties were brought on because the Company had not sufficient control over its governments abroad. He would not here enter into the subject of the treatment of the rajah subsequent to his deposition; but that treatment showed that the wishes of the Company were not followed up by its governments abroad. His object in calling the attention of the Court to this important question was not to make any attack, or cast any blame, on his hon. friends within the bar. He merely desired to point out to the Court that there was a stain and a blot on the proceedings of the Company, the blame attached to which must rest somewhere; that it was the duty of the executive to see to it; and that, if a real grievance should be found to exist, an immediate remedy should be provided. It was true that the acts of the Bombay Government, and also those of the general Government of India, in this matter, were approved of by the home Government, and had also been sanctioned by the Board of Control; but it would not be contended by any one, that because a case had been decided once it should never again be reconsidered, if any new light should be cast upon it. It would be only fair and manly on the part of a great power like the East India Company, if they fancied any such light thrown upon a case which they had decided, to open it for reconsideration. But there was something which might be called a new light cast on the rajah's case. It was a letter written by the Portuguese governor of Goa, who positively denied having ever had any political intercourse of any kind with the rajah. As to the alleged treaty between the rajah and the governor of Goa, by which the rajah was to be supplied with so many thousand men and so many ships—by which the Company's power was to be upset—it was too absurd to merit any serious consideration. The governor of Goa, a gentleman of an ancient and honourable family, had solemnly denied that he had ever had any political intercourse with the rajah. Under these circumstances, he did think that it would become a great power like the Company—not as the result of any motion of that Court, but from its own innate sense of justice—to redress what he must contend

was a crying grievance. Not wishing, as he had said, to submit any motion of a hostile kind, he would content himself by moving—

That the following papers, already before the Court, respecting the case of the Ex-Rajah of Sattara, be printed for the use of the Proprietors, *viz.*—

Political Consultations, forming vol. xii. of the Sattara Papers.

Letters from W. H. Macnaghten, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to W. H. Wathen, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, dated the 2nd and 16th October, 1837.

That the following additional papers respecting the same case be laid before this Court, and printed for the use of the Proprietors, *viz.*—

Copy of Treaty made between the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone and the Rajah of Sattara, on the establishment of the State of Sattara, in the year 1819.

Copy of Letters from the Vakeels of the Ex-Rajah of Sattara to the Court of Directors, dated the 20th November, 1839, and 7th Jan. 1840, with the Court's Reply.

Copy of Petition of Meer Afzal Allee, Vakeel of the Ex-Rajah of Sattara, to the Court of Directors, dated the 14th Sept. 1840, with the Court's Reply.

Copy of Letter from the Vakeels of the Ex-Rajah of Sattara, to the Court of Directors, dated the 8th February, 1841.

Copy of New Treaty (if any) with the present Rajah of Sattara.

Copy of all Documents from the Government of Bombay to the Court of Directors, transmitting Documents from the Resident at Sattara, relative to the Grant of certain Jagheers to Ballajee Punt and others since the accession of the present Rajah of Sattara.

Mr. Lewis said, that he felt much pleasure in seconding the motion of the hon. proprietor who had just sat down; and, in the few observations which he was about to make, he would confine himself within as narrow a compass as the nature of the case would admit. On former occasions, when the case of the Rajah of Sattara was brought to the attention of the Court, the advocates of his claims had laboured under this disadvantage—that although they were fully confident and assured of the accuracy of the statements they made, yet there were no authentic documents to which they could refer in corroboration of those statements. Their opponents perceived this advantage, and very adroitly and skilfully availed themselves of it. They very speciously and plausibly said, "It is true, you have made out a strong case for the Rajah of Sattara; it is true, you have made a strong *prima facie* case of injustice; but recollect, you have not all the papers relating to the case—you do not know all the reasons which might have influenced the government abroad in its decision—and how can you, in the absence of those papers, form an accurate conclusion on the subject?" The Sattara Papers had since been laid before the proprietors, and he thought he might say, without being charged with exaggeration, particularly after the full, able, and impressive statement of the hon. proprietor who had preceded him, that the facts and circumstances developed in those papers, not only fully corroborated every statement made by the advocates of the rajah on his behalf, but that they contained some facts, and some circumstances, which represented his case in a more favourable light than could have been anticipated. This was one of the benefits which had resulted from the publication of those papers; but it was not the only one: another, and a still greater benefit, had arisen. The facts and circumstances of the rajah's case had by the instrumentality of the press been circulated far and wide. The knowledge of them had pervaded our most distant provinces. A strong public interest had been awakened—a deep public sympathy had been excited, and he thought it required no prophetic skill to foresee, that the public interest and sympathy would not cease to exert itself until the case had received a full, fair, and impartial inquiry. (*Hear, hear.*) He was happy in thinking that this enlightenment had penetrated into high and influential quarters. He understood that the President of the Board of Control had recently referred back the case of the rajah to the Court of Directors for re-consideration. (*Hear, hear.*) If that fact were true—

The Chairman said, he was not aware of any such reference.

Mr. Lewis said, he was sorry that he was mistaken; he had, however, been given to understand that it was the case. But to proceed. The Government of Bombay was now arraigned at the bar of public opinion, for the depoult of the Rajah of Sattara; and the question for their consideration that day, with reference to the Sattara Papers, was, whether those papers exhibited such a case as justified the

government in resorting to that extreme act. It would be his endeavour to shew, and establish from the facts and circumstances contained in those papers, that they did not justify the rajah's deposal.

The *Chairman* here observed, that the motion before the Court was merely for the production of certain papers, and he did not think it advisable upon such a motion to enter into an examination of the entire case.

Mr. *Lewis* said, he conceived he was entitled to state his views upon the subject to the Court. The whole case had already been alluded to at great length by the hon. mover. However, he would appeal to the Court, and bow to its decision.

Mr. *Wigram* said that the case had undoubtedly been entered into at length by the hon. proprietor who had introduced the motion; but he certainly had felt surprised, after the speech of that hon. gentleman, to find him conclude with a motion merely for certain papers. If, however, one gentleman had taken an inconvenient course, that was no reason why another should add to their difficulty by imitating his example. He thought it would be highly inexpedient to enter into the whole question upon a motion for the production of papers, and others might feel precluded from making a reply to any observations that might be offered under such circumstances.

Mr. *Lewis* resumed.—It was understood that the hon. mover had intended to call the attention of the Court to the whole case on his motion for the production of the papers.

A *Proprietor* said, he should contend for the right of every member of that Court to speak on the subject of the rajah's case as long as he pleased. If this right were denied, let a motion to that effect be made, and the opinion of the Court be taken on it.

The *Deputy Chairman* said, it was not the intention of his hon. friend in the chair, or any of his hon. colleagues, to prevent the fullest discussion of the subject on the proper occasion; but he should say that the speech with which the motion was pre-fused, in the first instance, had led him to expect a very different conclusion from the proposed resolution. The motion was for the production of certain papers. And why? In order, no doubt, as the hon. proprietor had said, that the case might be discussed hereafter. Now, he presumed, it would be going too far upon such a motion to enter into a general argument. Such a course would place them in a very awkward situation, as they would be called upon to make a reply, while they were willing to agree to the motion. If the motion had been for a censure of the Government at home or abroad, or upon the conduct of Sir J. Carnac in particular, upon whom he thought observations had been made in no way merited—if that were the case, he should have no objection to enter into the entire matter. But he did not see why such a course should be adopted upon the motion then before them, which could in no way affect the merits of the case. It must be clear, that if they determined now to go into the case, the discussion of it could not be finished on that evening.

Mr. *Holt Mackenzie* did not think it would be consistent to enter into a discussion upon the merits of a question on a motion which implied that further documents were necessary for its elucidation. He must say, that he was not hostile to the rajah—

Mr. *Fielder* rose to order. The hon. proprietor was now about to enter into the very course which he had deprecated in others. If he were allowed to be heard, others would claim the right of answering him.

Mr. *Holt Mackenzie* said, that if any hon. proprietor had prepared a speech on this subject, of which he was anxious to deliver himself, he might, without any inconvenience, reserve it for another day; for it was clear that there must be another day for the consideration of the papers already before them, as well as those now moved for. He would, therefore, suggest to any hon. proprietors who might be anxious to address the Court, to bear in mind, that if they were heard on one side, others would be heard on the other; and, after a protracted discussion, they could not come to any conclusion which could at all touch the merits of the question.

Mr. Lewis felt obliged to the hon. proprietor for his suggestion and advice. The hon. proprietor seemed to think that he (Mr. Lewis) was actuated solely by a wish to deliver himself of a speech on this occasion. He could assure him that he had no wish of the kind; it was a matter of utter indifference to him, as far as his personal feelings were concerned, whether he spoke on the subject or not. All he felt anxious about was, that the merits and justice of the case should be put fairly before the Court. If the hon. member had an objection to make, in point of form, he should have made it when the hon. mover rose to address the Court, for the object of the motion was well known. It was also well known that the hon. proprietor would go into the merits of the case; the notice of motion to that effect was for a long time on the books, and hon. proprietors had had full time for its consideration. After what had been already said on the subject, he thought it would be attended with great inconvenience if the farther discussion should be postponed, for it would be said that the case could not be answered.

The *Deputy Chairman* did not see that any such inconvenience would arise. The hon. mover had launched out at considerable length into the case, and any one who had heard his speech would have thought that, at its conclusion, he would have made a very different motion than one for the mere production of papers. Having, however, made that motion, it was an admission that those papers were necessary for the reconsideration of the case. To enter into the merits of a case, on a motion for further information respecting it, would be contrary to the usage and practice of every public body with whose proceedings he was acquainted. It was quite clear that, however much hon. proprietors might go into the merits of the case at present, those merits must be again gone into whenever the motion should be made for the consideration of the papers which had been laid before the Court. Let it not be supposed that it was a mere one-sided case. There were as strong opinions on one side as on the other, and if they were to go into the consideration of the whole case now, it would not prevent the necessity of doing so hereafter. However, the hon. and learned proprietor would exercise his own discretion as to the course he should take.

Mr. Lewis said, that if he had a discretionary power to exercise in the matter, he should exercise it in going on with the discussion, and nothing but a vote of that Court should prevent him.

Mr. Wigram said, that the Court alone had power to decide whether the discussion should proceed; but on the present motion the statements must be *ex parte*, as few members of the Court would feel disposed to enter into long details on a motion which could lead to no decision with reference to the merits of the case. Under such circumstances, he thought it would be unfair to have *ex parte* statements go forth to the country, and what was worse, to India, without any reply or explanation. This certainly would not be meeting the justice of the case; and, as had been truly observed by his hon. colleague, the course proposed by the hon. and learned proprietor (Mr. Lewis) would be contrary to the practice of all public bodies.

Mr. D. Salomons hoped that, after hearing the objections by the hon. gentlemen within the bar, his hon. and learned friend (Mr. Lewis) would give way, and not persevere in going into the general question. He (Mr. Salomons) had gone into detail, and had a right to do so, because he could have concluded with any motion affecting the merits of the case; but as no motion of that nature was then before the Court, he thought that, under all the circumstances, the general question ought not to be further touched at present. With respect to what had fallen from the hon. director in the deputy chair, as to the alleged attack on Sir James Carnac, he could assure the hon. director and the Court that he had no wish or intention of going beyond those bounds which were considered fair, when speaking of men in their public character. If he had exceeded those bounds, he was very sorry for it; but he must repeat that nothing was less in his intention than to say any thing which could wound the feelings of the hon. bart.

Mr. Lewis.—The hon. director (Mr. Wigram) had complained of the unfairness

of sending forth *ex parte* statements. Now he had no objection to hear the fullest statements in reply to his remarks.

Mr. Wigram said, he had put the matter on a question of form; and he contended that it would be inconvenient to enter into statements to which, upon such a motion as the present, there could be no reply. He still adhered to the opinion he had already expressed, that it would be exceedingly unfair to send forth *ex parte* statements on this question to the public in this country, and particularly to that of our possessions in India.

Mr. Poynder thought that it should be left to the discretion of the hon. proprietor who seconded the motion how far he should go in support of it. It was his duty to the cause which he undertook to advocate, to make out a case in its favour in that way which appeared to himself most just and fair, and he thought the hon. members within the bar ought to leave the matter in the hands of those who introduced it to the Court; they would be regulated in their mode of conducting it by a sense of what they owed to the cause itself, to themselves, and to that Court. He owned that he could not but smile at hearing any director assert that it was not competent to any proprietor to go to what length he pleased on any question on which he had risen to address the Court. He would venture to call on the hon. director in the deputy chair for an explanation of what, to him (Mr. Poynder) at least, appeared to be an invasion of that privilege, which each and every member of that Court possessed, of addressing it, on any question before it, as long as he thought proper.

The Deputy Chairman said, his reason for wishing to avoid going into the details of the question then, was to avoid the necessity of having a double debate; for, as had been over and over again said in this conversation, whatever they did now—whether they debated the case at length and on both sides, or not—they must go to it again, and have a discussion on its merits at some future day. Besides, he did not think that it would look well before the public, that they should be entering here into the merits of a case, upon a motion (to which no one objected) which declared, by implication, that farther documents were necessary to be laid before the Court before it decided on those merits. He repeated that he was not opposed to the fullest discussion of the question. He was ready even then to enter into it; but his objection, he repeated, was, that it would not seem very consistent in the Court to be discussing the merits of a case on a motion which declared farther information to be necessary to its due consideration; but, if the Court desired it, he would not object to the hon. and learned proprietor's going on with his address.

An Hon. Proprietor said, that, as the chairman and vice-chairman seemed to be ready to go into the case then, he thought that the hon. and learned proprietor should be allowed to proceed.

Mr. Lewis resumed.—He had said, that he should endeavour to shew that the facts and circumstances contained in those papers did not justify the depoual of the rajah. Now, the ground on which the justification of that depoual was rested, by the Government of Bombay, was, that the rajah was guilty of a participation in treasonable acts or practices, and those treasonable acts and practices were said to be of three kinds.

First—the rajah was charged with having attempted to seduce the soldiers of the 23rd regiment of Madras Infantry from their allegiance to the British Government.

Secondly—that he was guilty of a treasonable correspondence with the Portuguese authorities at Goa; and,

Thirdly—that he was guilty of a treasonable correspondence with the Ex-Rajah of Nagpore.

If this were the ordinary case of a dispute between two litigant parties, untouched by any decision, he should have thought it necessary to enter with great particularity and minuteness into the evidence, to have shewn its inconsistencies and contradictions, and to have pointed out the particulars in which that evidence was insufficient to establish the charges it was adduced to sustain; but, as the evidence in this case had been submitted to the Government in India and the authorities in this country for decision, and as they had pronounced that decision, he was sure that

a statement of those decisions, and of the grounds on which they were founded, would be more satisfactory, and more convincing to the Court, than any inferences of his, drawn from an elaborate investigation of the facts and circumstances of the case. He would, therefore, only so far advert to the evidence as was necessary to shew the nature and substance of the three charges referred to, in order that the Court might be better enabled to understand the decisions pronounced on them by the Government. The first charge against the rajah was, as he had stated, for an attempt to seduce the native soldiers from their allegiance. The Sattara Commission was appointed to investigate this charge in 1836. The Commission accordingly met and examined several witnesses, and amongst others two soobadars of the 23rd regiment, who were the persons with whom the rajah was charged with having tampered. The case they deposed to was as follows:—Sewgoolam Sing (one of the soobadars) stated, that on a certain day, he met a Brahmin, of the name of Untajee, under a bhurr tree; that the Brahmin accosted him, and said, he had something important to communicate. The soobadar asked what it was? The Brahmin replied, that he would tell him, provided he took an oath not to divulge it. The soobadar took an oath. The Brahmin then told him, that an emissary had come from Scindiah to Sattara, and brought information that Scindiah, Holkar, and other rajahs, were intending to rise against the British Government at the same time, and take their country from them. After this, the Brahmin departed, promising that he would come again. On the 21st of July, the Brahmin came again, and entered into a conversation of the same purport as before. Sewgoolam Sing then introduced the other soobadar (Goolgar Nissur) to the Brahmin, and they all proceeded to the dewan's house, and from thence went to the rajah's palace, and placed themselves in front. The soobadars saw the rajah, and saluted, and the rajah returned the compliment by a slight inclination of his head. After this, the soobadars returned to their cantonments, and communicated what had occurred to their commanding officer. Several interviews, it seemed, took place afterwards between the Brahmin and the soobadars, but nothing material seemed to have taken place at those interviews. On the 31st of July, the Brahmin again came and told the soobadars that he had been directed by the dewan and the rajah to convey them to him (the rajah) disguised in the dress of Brahmins. After this, the Brahmin did not make his appearance for some weeks. He was sought after, and found by the soobadars; and, on being charged by them with being false to his promises, he said, the heavy rains had prevented him, and promised he would come again. He came accordingly on the 8th of September, and conducted the soobadars to the dewan's house, and after an interview with the dewan, they proceeded to the rajah's palace, and were admitted, and there saw the rajah. Upon that occasion, the rajah, it was said, addressed the soobadars in these words: "There will be a fight at Bombay; I will give you notice. There will be one at Sholapore, of which I will give you notice. The Mogul army will arrive at Sattara; I will give you notice. When the army of Hindostan arrives at this side of the Nerbudda, I will give you notice. Place confidence in these four events; but if you hear of circumstances in other places, you may consider that I am not concerned." What he (Mr. Lewis) had just stated was substantially the case deposed to by the two soobadars, in proof of the charge of attempting to seduce the soldiers of the 23rd native regiment from their allegiance. Now, it must be obvious to everybody, that the material point to be established was to connect the Brahmin, Untajee, and the dewan, with the rajah; to shew that they were his authorized agents; and thus to trace the conspiracy to the rajah as the source. With the view to this, the Brahmin and the dewan (who had been previously imprisoned) were examined as witnesses before the Commission. The dewan, on being confronted with the soobadars, and asked "whether he knew them?" swore that he had never seen either of them before in his life; and he positively denied all the statements of the soobadars, declaring that there was not one word of truth in them. The Brahmin, Untajee, was also examined. He admitted some of the facts deposed to by the soobadars, and denied others; and, after much

prevarication and many contradictions, he at length acknowledged, that the whole was a fabrication of his own invention, resorted to in revenge for an injury which he considered had been done to him by the denial of some personal claim. He (Mr. Lewis) begged the attention of the Court to this part of the Brahmin's evidence; it was as follows. He was asked—

Who first commenced the conspiracy? Did you begin it, or did the maharajah?

The Brahmin, after about an hour's evasion and prevarication, during which he told several different stories, stated that he concocted the plot out of revenge, because a claim which he had to a well, on which he had expended Rs. 200, was not attended to. For four years he had been seeking justice, which had been denied him. He frequented the camp, and endeavoured to interest Capt. Hand in his service, but all to no purpose. At last it occurred to him, that, by hatching a conspiracy of this kind, he and his claim would come before the Sahib Log. Heaven threw the sobbadars in his way, and he deceived them. He did not tell them of his claim, and they believed his story true. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Lewis was proceeding, when

An *Hon. Proprietor* said that this was only a motion for papers, to which there was no objection; and he submitted that, on such a motion, the learned gentleman ought not to enter into statements to which it would be impossible to reply at that hour of the day.

Mr. Lewis asked whether the hon. proprietor rose to a point of order? He was not conscious of being out of order; and added, that such interruptions, to say the least of them, were highly irregular.

Mr. M. Martin took a similar view of the case, and contended that the hon. proprietor who had interrupted his hon. friend (Mr. Lewis) was out of order.

Mr. Poynder asked why those interruptions were given, when the hon. proprietor was addressing the Court under the sanction of the chair?

The *Deputy Chairman* said he would point out a course which might, perhaps, save some time. He would state to the hon. and learned proprietor the course which he and his hon. colleagues should feel it their duty to adopt if he persevered in going into detail on this question. He should feel it his duty to move an amendment. He repeated, that he had no objection to comply with the motion then before the Court, but he had the greatest objection to a discussion which could not at all affect the merits of the case. If the learned proprietor persevered in his present course, he (the Deputy Chairman) should submit the following amendment.—

That this Court continue to be of the same opinion to which it came on the 13th of February last—
“That it would be inconvenient to interfere with the executive of the Company in the affair of the Rajah of Sattara.”

He thought it would be much more convenient to all parties to have the motion put off to a time when there would be an opportunity of going fully into the merits of the case.

Col. Sykes would also suggest to the learned proprietor to postpone the farther discussion of the case, until it could be brought under the consideration of the Court by a substantive motion, which it could not be on a motion for papers.

General Robertson would join his two hon. colleagues in suggesting to the learned proprietor to let the motion stand over to a day when the whole question could be fully gone into.

Mr. Lewis said, he would meet the hon. directors half-way. He would suggest that they should not separate that evening until a pledge was given that, not only the motion for the production of the papers should be complied with, but also that a day should be fixed for the discussion of the whole case.

The *Deputy Chairman* said, that the fixing a day for the discussion of the question was in the hon. and learned proprietor's own power, for he might get a requisition for the purpose.

Mr. George Thompson thought that the papers already before the Court were quite sufficient for the discussion of the whole subject. He had travelled 400 miles to be present at the discussion of this question. He thought the rajah had been treated most oppressively. He, a prince of an ancient family, had been subjected to gross indignities, and then dethroned, and his property confiscated.

Mr. Fielder rose to order.—The hon. proprietor was now going into the merits of the case.

Mr. George Thompson would maintain that there was already before the Court quite sufficient evidence on which to pronounce its opinion.

An Hon. Proprietor said that Mr. Thompson was out of order. He had no right to address the Court while the hon. proprietor who seconded the motion was in possession.

Mr. George Thompson said he would move an amendment, to the effect, "That there was already sufficient information before the Court to enable it to decide upon the whole case at present."

Mr. Lewis.—All that might be obviated if I am allowed to go on. (*Cries of "Go on! go on!"*)

Mr. Clarke said, he rose to ask whether it was the intention of the Court of Directors to appoint a special day for the discussion of this subject, or not? He did not wish to ask what course the directors meant to take; but only whether they were prepared to give this subject—important as it was—a fair hearing or not?

The Chairman said, the Court of Directors were quite prepared to give it a fair hearing whenever the proprietors thought proper to require a special meeting to be held.

The Deputy Chairman said, he thought the hon. and learned proprietor had consented to the proposal he had made.

Mr. Lewis said, if the day were fixed, he would accede to the proposal.

Mr. Wigram said, that was a question for the Court of Proprietors to decide. It was too much to expect that the directors should fix a day, because they would be in this dilemma, either to make a motion to approve of their own conduct, or propose a vote of censure on themselves. But no time need be lost, for it was competent to the Court of Proprietors to address a letter to the directors, requesting them to fix a day for the discussion of the question.

Mr. Lewis said, he was quite ready to fix the day, if the directors were not prepared to do so.

Mr. Twining asked, whether that was not an unusual proceeding?

Mr. Lewis.—Was not the whole proceeding unusual?

The Chairman said, the hon. and learned gentleman might make any motion he pleased at a subsequent part of the day.

Mr. Wigram said, on the question of adjournment, he could move as an amendment that this Court adjourn to Tuesday next, or any other day, to consider this question.

Mr. Lewis wished to know whether the Court would accede to a motion for the discussion being taken that day fortnight?

Mr. Fielder said, the papers were not ready.

Mr. Tucker said, the hon. mover had given notice of his motion; whether that motion was judicious or not, it was for others to decide; but the Court had already determined they would grant that motion. That, he should think, ought to satisfy the hon. gentleman. (*Hear, hear!*) If those who brought forward this question wished for any thing more, they had only to move it on a subsequent occasion, and, by a letter signed by nine proprietors, request a special meeting to be called for that purpose. If they adjourned that discussion, they would meet again as they had separated. It would, indeed, only be an adjournment of the present debate. The obvious way of proceeding was, for the proprietors to address the Court of Directors by letter, signed by nine of their body, requesting an early day for the discussion of the question.

Mr. Lewis said, he was ready to accede to the proposal of the Deputy Chairman, understanding that the Court of Directors were willing to accede to his proposal. He should, therefore, move, if they adjourned, that it should be until that day fortnight.

The Chairman said, not until after the papers were printed.

Mr. *Lewis*.—A fortnight would be ample.

The *Chairman*.—Let the day fixed be Wednesday, the 14th of July.

Mr. *Poynder* said, he wished to know for what purpose the Court would be convened that day fortnight?

The *Deputy Chairman*.—The hon. and learned gentleman will fix his own motion.

Mr. *Poynder* said, he certainly should like him to fix his motion, for at present, the Court were in some little difficulty on the subject.

Mr. *Lewis* said, if the motion of adjournment was agreed to, of course he should be at liberty to enter into the discussion after the papers were printed.

Mr. *Wigram* said, on the motion that the papers be printed, the hon. and learned gentleman had only to move that the Court do adjourn to that day three weeks to consider that question. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Lewis* said, perhaps the Court of Directors would oblige him by appointing that day fortnight, rather than three weeks.

Mr. *Wigram* said, the only doubt was, as to whether the papers would be printed by that time or not. They were then ready in the reading-room; but it would be better to wait until they were printed, and the proprietors had time to read them. (*Hear, hear!*)

An *Hon. Proprietor* said, that would not take very long.

Mr. *Thompson* said, he rose to move an amendment on the original motion. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Clarke* apprehended that the postponement of this matter had disposed of the original motion.

Major *Oliphant* said, the motion for which they had been assembled was to consider the papers relating to the case of the Rajah of Sattara; but the hon. mover had not confined himself to the subject of his motion.

Mr. *Salomons* said, he believed he was quite justified in saying what he had said; and he believed what he did was quite in order. In moving for any papers, he could make what statement he pleased.

Major *Oliphant* did not wish to find any fault with the hon. proprietor, but unless his motion were withdrawn, everybody would say they were brought there again for the purpose of discussing the question of the Rajah of Sattara, which they were to have discussed on this occasion.

The original motion was then put from the chair, and carried in the affirmative.

Mr. *Lewis* then moved, "That this Court do adjourn to the 14th of July, on which day to be convened for the purpose of considering the papers relating to the Rajah of Sattara."

The motion was carried in the affirmative; after which the Court adjourned.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

COLLEGE EXAMINATION.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S MILITARY SEMINARY, ADDISCOMBE.

A public examination of the gentlemen cadets of the 1st class took place on the 11th June, in the presence of the Chairman (George Lyall, Esq.), the Deputy Chairman (Major General Sir James Law Lushington, G.C.B.), several members of the Hon. Court of Directors, and the following visitors, *viz.*—The Earl of Devon; *Lieut. Generals* Lord Bloomfield, G.C.B., and Sir F. Mulcaster, K.C.H.; *Major Generals* Sir Joseph O'Halloran, G.C.B., Sleigh, C.B., Fair, W. C. Fraser, Taylor, C.B., Goodfellow (late Bombay Engineers), and Salter; *Colonels* T. W. Taylor (R.M.Col.), Gurwood, C.B., Burton (Madras Artillery), and W. Morison, C.B.; *Lieut. Colonels* W. B. Dundas, C.B. (R.A.), Paske, Hutchinson (Col. Civil Engineers), Harding, C.B. (R.E.), Sabine, Battine, C.B., Tweedy, H. D. Robertson, and Angelo; *Majors* G. Thomson, C.B. (Bengal Engineers), R. Hardinge, R.A. (K.H.), Sandys, Proctor (R.M.Col.), McNeill, and J. A. Moore; *Captains* Willis, Sandham (R.E.), and Grindlay; *Lieutenant Harries* (R.E.); Sir R. K. Porter; P. Melvill, G. Airy (Astronomer Royal), J. B. Yzarn, J. Narrien (R.M.Col.), P. Barlow (R.M.Acad.), and M. Petrie, *Esqrs.*; the Rev. Messrs. Lindsay, Coles, and Farrer; also Manackjee Cursetjee, Kurreem Khan, and Muhubhat Khan.

The class consisted of thirty-one cadets, of whom five were selected for *Engineer* service, *viz.*—W. D. A. R. Short, E. Fraser, W. Kendall, J. Carpendale, and M. K. Kennedy. For *Artillery* service, seventeen, *viz.*—J. Money, A. Wintle, H. S. Leathes, J. G. Petrie, H. D'O. Ballie, A. P. Simons, W. C. Hutchinson, H. Tombs, J. D. Woolcombe, A. G. Austen, W. Davidson, H. Hicks, C. H. Harrison, O. Selby, B. C. Hitchins, J. E. Smith, J. H. Elwyn. For *Infantry* service, the remaining nine, *viz.*—R. D. Dansey, H. B. Stevens, S. W. Long, A. P. Etheridge, H. S. Belli, D. Briggs, W. Gordon, H. D. Maunsell, and E. L. Grant.

The distribution of prizes was as follows:—

First Class:—W. D. A. R. Short, 2nd Mathematical, 1st Fortification, 2nd Hindustani, and French; E. Fraser, 1st Mathematical, Civil Drawing, 1st Hindustani, and Latin; J. Carpendale, 2nd Fortification; M. K. Kennedy, Military Surveying; H. Tombs, Military Drawing. *Second Class*:—W. A. Crommellin, Mathematical, Fortification, Latin, and 2nd Good Conduct; A. de Lisle, Military Surveying, 3rd Good Conduct, and French; C. W. Timbrell, Military Drawing; E. A. C. D'Oyly, Civil Drawing; C. J. Manson, Hindustani. *Third Class*:—H. M. Douglas, 4th Good Conduct.

MATHEMATICS.—Colonel Pasley commenced the Mathematical Examination by giving several propositions in Geometry to the junior cadets of the 1st class. He then proceeded to ask some questions in Algebra, Trigonometry, Mensuration, &c., and he concluded this part of the examination by requiring the senior cadets to demonstrate a few propositions on the mechanical powers, the ballist pendulum, and the new cylindrical pontoons. The Public Examiner apologized to the Chairman that he was compelled to omit several important parts of the course, in which he had examined the cadets privately, from not having sufficient time.

In the **FORTIFICATION DEPARTMENT**, modelling has been carried out on an extensive scale, and we heartily congratulate the cadets on their beautiful constructions, which prove their complete apprehension of the most complicated systems. 1st. A front of Choumara's celebrated method was modelled in moist sand, on a scale of half an inch to a foot, by the cadets of the 3rd and 4th classes. The work is well executed and highly finished; it filled the whole of an octagonal redoubt; indeed, there is more than one front, for there are two complete bastions, the one showing the citadel kind of defence, facing inwards; and the other the retrenchments, facing outwards to meet an exterior attack. To see this system, combining, as it does, so many ideas and so varied, so faithfully delineated, afforded the military spectators

the utmost pleasure and satisfaction; and it is evident that the constructors of such extensive models must make most efficient progress in the science. Gentlemen Cadets Kendall and Fraser explained this fine model to the Chairman and Directors of the East-India Company, having Cadets Short, Austen, and Hitchins, to aid them at different parts of the works, in pointing out the details as they were successively referred to. We are glad to find that this model is likely to stand for some months, and we recommend our military friends to avail themselves of the Croydon Railway to see its beauties and to study its principles. We say we are glad that this model is likely to stand for some months; because the Addiscombe sand-models are destroyed, and others of various kinds rebuilt, by successive classes of cadets. A shaft, 3 feet 10 inches by 3 feet, and 12 feet 6 inches deep, with a portion of gallery from the bottom of it, has been executed and sustained by Colonel Pasley's mining cases. To give the cadets the best instruction in these details, a large mass of sand has been collected, in which the shaft and gallery has been constructed. This sand is so subtle, that it finds its way through the smallest opening; hence great precautions were required in executing the work, and the difficulties overcome will render mining in any other soil comparatively easy.

In the bridging operations, the cadets showed their usual expertness. 1st. A light infantry bridge was made by trussing the baulks, ribbands, &c., of their ordinary barrel-bridge, so that the materials used were, as soon as this bridge was dismantled (which was done in five minutes), applied to the construction of a bridge of small pontoons and casks, fit to sustain light artillery. A subaqueous explosion of ten pounds of gunpowder was made by Professor Daniell (who was present), with his voltaic battery.

The Directors then proceeded to the Blockhouse, where the following subjects were explained upon the models executed on a scale of two inches to one foot:—An elevated battery rivetted with gabions and fascines, a sunken battery for one mortar; by Gentleman Cadet Wintle. A rectangular field-powder in the above elevated battery, Colonel Pasley's pattern; by Gentleman Cadet Leathes. A double sap; by Cadet Woolcombe.

A model of a square redoubt (scale, a quarter of an inch to a foot) was explained by Cadet Selby, exhibiting the mode of deflading such a work from neighbouring hills. We never witnessed this mode of practising deflading before; it is entirely new, and must afford most clear ideas upon this most intricate subject. In the instance explained by Mr. Selby, the traverses, bonnets, &c., to screen the interior from the hills, are accurately constructed, and verified practically and by similar triangles, &c.

The Directors then adjourned to the Examination-hall, where Colonel Pasley questioned the class at large on permanent and on field fortification, on artillery, and on the attack of fortresses, from the treatise studied by the cadets, and where Cadets Short and Carpendale gave respectively an account of the fortifications of Alexandria and Coblenz.

THE ARTILLERY AND FORTIFICATION DRAWINGS were very numerous, and ably executed. Deserving of especial notice, was a new kind of elevation of three fronts of the modern system, by Cadet Chapman, executed by him under the direction of Lieut. Cook, F.R.S., the assistant professor; for beauty and correctness of execution, it exceeds any drawing ever executed at Addiscombe, and the mass of finished work is an ample proof of the steady perseverance of this able cadet.

MILITARY DRAWING DEPARTMENT. *First Class*:—Mr. Tomba, Battle of Corunna, a prize drawing, executed in a beautiful and masterly style; Mr. Woolcombe, Battle of Vittoria, finished in an equally beautiful manner, with a free and masterly touch; Mr. Short, Plan of Mequinenza, elaborately worked up; Mr. Carpendale, Plan of Peniscola, very neatly and accurately detailed; Mr. Belli, Passage of the Douro, exceedingly well drawn; Mr. Kendall, Action near Illica, very prettily executed in shade; Mr. Fraser, Plan of Attack of Tarragona, very nicely done; Mr. Wintle, Plan of Santarem, extremely neat; Mr. Petrie, Plan of Fort D'Oropean, a very good

plan; Mr. Austin, Retreat of Massena, very creditable; Mr. Hutchinson, Plan of Battle of Malda, very creditable; Mr. Long, Disposition of the Allies for the Attack of the Enemy's Position beyond Pomball, very beautifully executed; Mr. Simons, Plan of Redinha; Mr. Gordon, Ground in Portugal; and many others.

Second Class :—Mr. Timbrell, Cape of Good Hope, also a good Plan of the Town and Environs of Oporto (prize), extremely well executed in shade; Mr. D'Oily, Plan of Sagonti; Mr. Crommelin, Plan of the Operations of Chozimou Chotin, very neatly and well done; Mr. Birch, a *beautiful* pencil drawing of a Survey of Ground near Addiscombe; Mr. Rundall, Town and Island of Tarifa, very neatly done; Mr. Sneyd, a good Plan of the Fortress of St. Sebastian; with many other plans very creditable to the class.

In MILITARY SURVEYING, Gentlemen Cadets Kennedy, Short, Fraser, Carpendale, Kendall, Wintle, and Money, were the most distinguished. The surveys and sketches of Messrs. Leathes, Petrie, and Davidson, were also deserving of commendation, as evincing a competent knowledge in this useful branch of military instruction.

LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT. The Gentlemen Cadets have this half year evinced very great industry, and many of their specimens were exceedingly attractive. In the first class, the prize was given to Gentleman Cadet Edward Fraser, for a View of the Head of Dovedale, a sunset with all the glow of a summer's evening. Gentlemen Cadets M. Kennedy, Henry Tombs, John Woolcombe, Wm. Short, Alfred Simons, and many others, had drawings of great merit. We were glad to see among the drawings of the second class a much greater display of talent than usual, particularly in those by Gentlemen Cadets Edward D'Oily (who obtained the prize), James Manson, Samuel Sneyd, Francis Rundall, George Hibbert, Wm. Crommelin, Charles Timbrell, and others. In the Lithographic, there were also many excellent specimens, particularly Hay-time, on a large scale, by Gentleman Cadet Richard Paton; a subject of Cows, by Cadet J. Woolcombe; and some others, by Cadets H. Tombs, Wm. Crommelin, &c.

FRENCH. There is no public examination in this language, but the compositions of the undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets were deserving of much credit. The subjects were military ones, simply given in French, and each student treated the one assigned to him in his own way. Each theme may be regarded as a fair specimen of the talents of the writer, in whom we perceived a chivalrous view of the incidents of war, free from all extravagance in the description.

Names of the Gentlemen Cadets whose French compositions were laid before the Hon. Chairman and the members of the Court :—Messrs. W. Short and E. Fraser, 1st class; Messrs. A. de Lisle, S. Rippon, and F. Rundall, 2nd class; Messrs. W. Chapman, C. Hodgson, and A. Mildmay, 3rd class; Messrs. G. Walker, E. Hemmery, B. Finimore, and C. Waddington, 4th class; Messrs. F. Malsey and W. Waddington, 5th class.

At the close of the examination, and after the distribution of prizes, the Chairman addressed the Cadets as follows :—

"I have upon very many occasions attended the public examinations in this hall, and have been gratified with their highly favourable results; but I must confess, that upon no occasion have these results been more satisfactory than on the present, the first of my presiding over this meeting. A very large, and indeed unusual, proportion of your number have been reported qualified for the Engineers and Artillery, exhibiting the most satisfactory proof of their claims to be so distinguished. This success has been the consequence of a strong and general determination to prove yourselves worthy of the service into which you are about to enter—a determination which has led you sedulously to cultivate mathematical and professional studies, and to manifest that subordination and deference to superior authority which mark the character of the true soldier. For these results, distinction in your studies, and highly honourable and gentlemanlike conduct at all times, I feel that we are indebted first to your own exertions, and next to those distinguished officers and professors

who so ably and efficiently preside over your studies and discipline, and to whom, in the name of the Court of Directors and myself, I beg to return grateful acknowledgments and best thanks.

"A continuance in the same line of conduct will ensure for you success in your military career, and I need scarcely say that every assistance and encouragement will be given to enable you to follow out and complete the work you have so well begun. You, who have been reported qualified for the Engineers, will have the advantage of further instruction under that distinguished officer, Colonel Pasley, at Chatham; and you, who have passed for the Artillery, will, in the dépôts of instruction at the headquarters of your corps, be furnished with full means of acquiring the details of professional knowledge, which the want of time and opportunity has prevented your learning here. All will have assistance and encouragement in studying the native languages, proficiency in which, you well know, is indispensable to a correct performance of your duties, and especially to your gaining the confidence and attachment of the native troops, and must be attained, if you would insure the favour and notice of the Commander-in-chief and the Government under whom you may serve.

"The example of your success will, I doubt not, have its effect upon those who are to be brought forward at succeeding examinations, in stimulating them to pursue a similar line of conduct. For their satisfaction, I would venture to mention that all who qualify for the Engineers and Artillery will certainly obtain commissions in those branches of the service. Indeed, the demands for the Artillery have been greater than this institution could supply; and the Court of Directors have, in consequence, been compelled to seek for an additional number from other sources. In taking this course, I would add, that the Court have carefully protected the just claims of the students here in respect to rank and standing in the corps to which they may be posted.

"I would take this opportunity of mentioning, that the Court of Directors have resolved to give to such of the Engineer Cadets, as may be recommended for that purpose by Colonel Pasley, the opportunity of remaining in this country for six instead of three months after passing at Chatham, in order that they may study some branch or branches of civil engineering. They have also resolved to give encouragement to such of their engineer officers who may come home on furlough, to devote a portion of their time to learning the latest improvements in civil engineering, so that when they return to India, they may take with them the knowledge of the best means of success in the professional works intrusted to them by the Government.

"I would, in conclusion, express my most sanguine hope and belief that those Gentlemen Cadets who have now passed for commissions, will continue to devote themselves to mental and professional improvement; will cherish and cultivate every manly and noble sentiment; and will, to their latest day, carefully remember and act upon the Christian principles in which they have been instructed.

"To all of you I bid an affectionate farewell. May your career in the profession to which you now belong be honourable to yourselves, gratifying to your friends, and beneficial to your country."

MISCELLANEOUS.

On the 16th June, a Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when Maj. Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, K.C.B., was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Company's forces on the Madras establishment.

The Oriental Steam Navigation Company is carrying into effect some improvements in the communication with the Levant, Egypt, and India, which are the result of a mission to the East of one of the directors, for the purpose of obtaining information. By the improved arrangements, the line of steam communication to Alexandria is to be every fifteen days, instead of once a month, while the means of transit through Egypt are to be further extended. Besides the iron steamer *Lotus*, now plying on

the Nile, to convey passengers between Atfé and Cairo, and a large iron track-boat, which has been placed in the Mahmoudie Canal, and conveys the passengers between Alexandria and Atfé, a double route is to be established through Egypt for passengers to and from India. On the Nile, two steamers are to ply; one to be stationed at Boulac (the port of Cairo), and one at Atfé, where the Mahmoudie Canal joins the Nile. The steamer at Boulac is to be in readiness to convey the passengers coming from India down the Nile, and the one at Atfé to convey those for India up the Nile. The latter, after landing the passengers at Boulac, and remaining a day or two for the convenience of travellers, is to proceed up the Nile as far as Thebes, halting at the principal places. A regular conveyance is to be established between Thebes and Cossair on the Red Sea (100 miles), as well as between Cairo and Suez (84 miles). The steamers running between Suez and India are to touch regularly, both on their passage to and from India, at Cossair, for the purpose of landing such passengers as may prefer a route home by Upper Egypt, or to embark those who are ready to proceed forward to India. A plan for passing travellers through Egypt during the plague is included in the new arrangements. The improvements in the Levant communication are to be most important. Every fifteen days, a line of large steamers are to start from Malta for Athens, Smyrna, the Dardanelles, Constantinople, Sinope, Samsoun, and Trebisonde, returning to Malta by the same route, the days of departure from and arrival at Malta being so arranged as to coincide with those of the vessels on the main line between England and Alexandria.—*Times*.

Reinforcements from India have commenced leaving Chatham. The total number of troops to be embarked for the three presidencies will average about 800. Detachments to about the same extent have also been placed under orders to proceed direct from this country to China, in addition to those now on their voyage thither from India. The 18th Regt. is to furnish 120 men, the 26th Regt. 160, the 49th Regt. 260, and the 55th Regt. 200. The officers to be embarked are Lieut. Wood and Assist. Surg. Stewart, of the 18th; Brevet Major Hogarth, Lieut. Edgar, Ensigns De Montmorencie and Turner, and Assist. Surg. Dush, of the 26th; Capt. Sparks, Ensign Bolton, and Assist. Surg. Duff, of the 49th; and Lieut. Col. Schoedde, Major Warren, Capt. Daubeney and Grimes, Lieut. De Havilland, Ensigns Rodgers, Campbell, and Daubeney, and Assist. Surg. Traquair, of the 55th.—*U.S. Gaz.*, June 19.

A third assistant surgeon has been appointed to each of the Queen's Infantry regiments borne on the Indian establishment. This increase restores these corps to the same strength, as regards medical officers, from which they were reduced in 1830.

We are given to understand, from a quarter on which reliance may safely be placed, that the instructions given to Sir Henry Pottinger, on proceeding as Commissioner to Canton, to supersede Capt. Elliot, were warlike against the Chinese to an extreme degree.—*Hampshire Telegraph*.

On the 21st June, Sir J. C. Hobhouse stated, in the House of Commons, in reply to a question by Sir R. Inglis, that "he had received from the Governor of Madras a communication, which stated that the Board of Revenue had been called upon to report the number of pagodas, the management of the affairs and funds of which might be intrusted to persons of the Hindu religion, and in what districts they were situated. The accounts would be subject to the revision and control of the zemindar, but not to the inspection of any other officer. If this inquiry were fairly carried out by the Government of Madras, it would be amply sufficient to answer all the objects of the despatch of February, 1833, and put an end to the objectionable connexion to which the hon. bart had alluded."

There appears in the St. Petersburg papers a ukase, dated April 24, to the following effect:—"On the first information that the Chinese government had forbidden

the introduction of opium into China, the respective authorities were by our order immediately commanded to guard most strictly against the transmission of any opium over the border, which order was issued with a view to the further confirmation of the long subsisting harmony between Russia and the Chinese empire, and to the better security of the reciprocal frontier and commercial relations of both countries. As, however, the said order of prohibition has not yet been published, it is our wish that the same shall be made known for due observance throughout the whole empire."

At a meeting of archbishops and bishops, held at Lambeth, on the Tuesday in Whitsun week, 1841, the following declaration was agreed to by all present:—"We, the undersigned archbishops and bishops of the united Church of England and Ireland, contemplate with deep concern the insufficient provision which has been hitherto made for the spiritual care of the members of our national church residing in the British colonies and in distant parts of the world, especially as it regards the want of a systematic superintendence of the clergy, and the absence of those ordinances, the administration of which is committed to the episcopal order. We, therefore, hold it to be our duty, in compliance with the resolutions of a meeting convened by the Archbishop of Canterbury on the 27th of April last, to undertake the charge of the fund for the endowment of additional bishoprics in the colonies, and to become responsible for its application. On due consideration of the relative claims of those dependencies of the empire which require our assistance, we are of opinion that the intermediate creation of bishoprics is much to be desired in the following places:—New Zealand, the British possessions in the Mediterranean, New Brunswick, Cape of Good Hope, Van Diemen's Land, and Ceylon. When competent provision shall have been made for the endowment of these bishoprics, regard must be had to the claims of Sierra Leone, British Guiana, South Australia, Port Phillip, Western Australia, Northern India, and Southern India. In the first instance, we propose that an episcopal see be established at the seat of Government in New Zealand, offers having been already made which appear to obviate all difficulty as to endowment."

(The declaration then specifies the objects with regard to other colonies. It is signed by thirty-five archbishops and bishops).

The Queen has been pleased to grant her royal license and permission, that the following officers may accept and wear the insignia of the *Order of the Durrane Empire*, which his Majesty Shah Soojah-ool-Moolk, King of Afghanistan, has been pleased to confer upon them, in testimony of his Majesty's approbation of their services in Candahar, Cabul, and at the capture of the fortress of Ghuznee:—

Insignia of the Second Class.—Major George Thomson, C.B., late a captain of engineers on the Bengal establishment, and chief engineer to the Army of the Indus; Lieut. Col. Abraham Roberts, C.B., of the left wing European regiment, Bengal establishment.

Insignia of the Third Class.—Lieut. Col. C. J. Deshon, major of the 17th (the Leicestershire) regt. of Foot.

The Report of the Committee of the General Ship-Owners' Society, for the year 1840, presented on the 18th June, 1841, adverts to several topics connected with Indian interests. With reference to the admission of a French vessel, with a cargo of sugar from the Isle of Bourbon into Cape Town, while British vessels had been refused admission, they state, that the question has been represented by H.M.'s Government to the Government of France, and such explanations have been given as render it unlikely that the produce of the Isle of Bourbon will hereafter be allowed to be exported from that colony, except in French vessels direct to France. The permission of the importation of tea into British North America, from all places in Asia, Africa, and America, on payment of an extra duty of customs of ten per cent. *ad*

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salorem, was inserted in the Customs Duties' Bill, which was withdrawn; but afterwards, in a bill "To make certain alterations in respect of the Duties upon Goods imported and brought into the British Possessions in America," it is provided, that tea may be brought by inland carriage or navigation into British North America, upon payment of such duties as are payable on tea imported from the United Kingdom, under any colonial law, together with a farther duty of ten per cent. upon the amount of such duty. Against this enactment the committee remonstrated to the Board of Trade, and petitioned the House of Commons. The Bill was arrested by the dissolution. The committee have likewise made representations to Government against the regulations in the Island of Bourbon, in regard to its trade with the Mauritius, at variance with the treaty of commerce between this country and France.

The operation for strabismus has been eminently successful at Calcutta, and many individuals have been thoroughly cured of the deformity termed "squinting." It is to be hoped that another, perhaps a more valuable, discovery may likewise be transferred thither; we allude to the cure of stammering, which is effectually and permanently removed by Mr. Thomas Hunt, of Regent Street, by a gentle, simple, and natural prescriptive system, without medicine or surgical operation. We have witnessed extraordinary examples of its perfect success.

The Court of Directors have liberally undertaken the expense of publishing a detailed account of Mr. Charles Masson's discoveries of coins and antiquities in the topos of Afghanistan. The work, entitled *Ariana Antiqua*, is prepared by Professor H. H. Wilson, the Company's Librarian, and the largest number of the copies will be at the disposal of Mr. Masson's mother, for her exclusive advantage. Mrs. Masson intends to dispose of these copies by subscription.

A new edition of the late Capt. Horsburgh's *India Directory*, completely revised and corrected, is on the eve of publication.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES.

15th L. Drags. (at Madras). Brev. Maj. James McQueen to be major without purch., v. Hake dec.; Lieut. J. Vernon to be capt., v. McQueen; Cornet J. C. Jennyns to be lieut., v. Vernon; Cornet L. E. Nolan to be lieut. by purch., v. Robert Viscount Jocelyn who retires; Cornet W. S. Arney, from h. p. 25th L. Drags., to be cornet, v. Jennyns; A. Blandy to be cornet by purch., v. Nolan; M. E. Hoare to be cornet by purch., v. Arney who retires.

2nd Foot (at Bombay). T. W. Harrow to be assist. surg.

3rd Foot (in Bengal). C. A. Gordon, M.D., to be assist. surg.

4th Foot (at Madras). Rich. Gamble to be assist. surg.

6th Foot (at Bombay). Lieut. Col. Charles Gascoyne, from 94th F., to be lieut. col., v. Sewell who exchanges.

9th Foot (in Bengal). Assist. Surg. R. B. Gahan, from staff, to be assist. surg.

13th Foot (in Bengal). A. A. Prout to be assist. surg.

17th Foot (at Bombay). N. Heffernan, M.D., to be assist. surg.

18th Foot (in Bengal). Assist. Surg. Jas. Stewart, from 11th F., to be assist. surg.; Brev. Maj. Jeremiah Cowper to be maj. without purch., v. Hamill dec.; Lieut. J. P. Mitford to be capt., v. Cowper.

21st Foot (in Bengal). F. W. Tupper to be assist. surg.; 2nd Lieut. C. G. Brabazon to be 1st lieut. without purch., v. Hutchinson dec.; Cadet T. W. Prevost to be 2nd lieut., v. Brabazon.

22nd Foot (at Bombay). Thos. McGrath, M.D., to be assist. surg.

26th Foot (in Bengal). J. R. Bush, M.D., to be assist. surg.; Cadet R. M. Dickens to be ens. without purch., v. Byrne dec.

29th Foot (in N. S. Wales). Capt. George Wardell, from h. p., unattached, to be capt., v. Irwin prom.; Serj. Maj. H. Webb to be ens. without purch., v. Lake prom. in 31st F.

31st Foot (in Bengal). J. E. Jenkins to be assist. surg.; Ens. H. H. Lake, from 28th F., to be lieut. without purch., v. Mullen app. to 56th F.

32nd Foot (at Madras). L. C. Stewart to be assist. surg.; Lieut. R. D. Werge to

be capt. by purch., v. Dundas, who retires; Ens. W. N. Tinley to be lieut. by purch., v. Werge; and Wm. Smith to be ens. by purch., v. Tinley.

40th Foot (at Bombay). Assist. Surg. E. M. Macpherson, from 4th L. Drags., to be assist. surg.

41st Foot (at Madras) W. H. Fairbairn, M.D., to be assist. surg.

44th Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. J. D. De Wend to be capt. without purch., v. Cotton dec.; Ens. F. J. C. Fortye to be lieut., v. De Wend; T. J. Tufnell to be assist. surg.; J. O. Moller to be ens. without purch., v. Fortye prom.

49th Foot (in Bengal). Assist. Surg. C. M. Duff, M.D., from the staff, to be assist. surgeon.

50th Foot (arrived in Bengal, from N. S. Wales). Maj. Joseph Anderson to be lieut. col. without purch.; Brev. Maj. Wm. Turner to be major, v. Anderson; and Lieut. W. L. Tudor to be capt., v. Turner.—*To be Lieuts. without purch.* Lieut. H. H. F. Clarke, from 16th F.; Lieut. James Allan, from 57th F.; Lieut. H. A. Maloney, from 16th F.; Lieut. B. G. Mackenzie, from 1st W.I. regt.; Lieut. Jas. Brockman, from 49th F.; Lieut. H. W. Wily, from 1st W.I. regt.; Lieut. E. C. Mullen, from 31st F.; Lieut. W. S. Carter, from 16th F., v. Gregg, app. paym. of 6th Drags.; Ens. Arthur Bernard; Ens. J. J. Grimes; Ens. James Russell.—*To be Ensigns without purch.* Serj. Maj. John Kelly, v. Bernard; F. T. Lister, v. Grimes.—*To be Ens. by purch.* C. H. Tottenham, v. Russell.—*To be Assist. Surg.* John McBean.

55th Foot (in Bengal). T. G. Traquair, M.D., to be assist. surg.

57th Foot (at Madras). James Jackson to be assist. surg.; Ens. Loftus Cassidy to be lieut. without purch., v. Allan app. to 50th F.; Ens. J. H. Chad, from 1st W.I. regt., to be ens., v. Cassidy.

62nd Foot (in Bengal). J. G. Wilkinson to be ens. without purch., v. Pedder app. to 56th F.; Surg. B. L. Sandham, M.D., from 11th L. Drags., to be surgeon, v. Stewart app. to 56th F.; F. H. Louisworth to be assist. surg.

63rd Foot (at Madras). Lieut. S. F. Jacson, from 11th F., to be lieut., v. Kenny who exch.; E. J. Pratt to be assist. surg.

94th Foot (at Madras). Edw. Booth to be assist. surg.; Brev. Col. W. H. Sewell, from 6th F., to be lieut. col., v. Guacoyne who exch.

95th Foot (in Ceylon). Lieut. Stephen Lawson, from 16th F., to be lieut., v. C. P. Hamilton who retires upon h. p. of 16th F.; Lieut. the Hon. E. S. Plunkett, from 86th F., to be lieut., v. T. J. Dobson who retires upon h. p. of 16th F.

Unattached. Lieut. George Wardell, from 28th F., to be capt. without purch.

Staff. Major Orlando Felix, on h. p., unattached, to be deputy qu. mast. gen. to Queen's troops serving in East Indies (with rank of lieut. col. in army), v. Col. Sewell.

Brevet. Maj. T. S. Pratt, 26th F., to be lieut. col. in army; Maj. Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, K.C.B., to have local rank of lieut. general in East Indies and China.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

JUNE 4. *Princess Charlotte*, King, from Bombay 20th Jan.; and *Woodman*, from ditto; both at Liverpool.—*Grace*, Wilkins, from Mauritius; at Southampton.—*Auguste and Meline*, Meyer, from Bengal; off Portsmouth (for Bremen).—*Eliza*, Vanderwood, from Batavia; and *W. M. Brown*, Brown, from Mauritius; both at Gravesend.—5. *Ida*, Currie, from Bengal and Cape; at Portsmouth (for Newcastle).—*Isabella Cooper*, Gillies, from Bengal; *Caledonia*, from Bengal; and *Mary Bulmer*, from Bombay; all at Liverpool.—*Lalla Rookh*, Kenny, from South Australia 24th Jan., and Cape; off Portsmouth.—6. *Antelope*, Hultman, from Batavia; at Portsmouth (for Gottenburgh).—*Norval*, Fergusson, from Cape; off Falcombe.—7. *Alert*, Palmer, from South Seas; at Deal.—*Falcon*, Mairns, from Batavia 24th Jan.; off Portsmouth (for Gottenburgh).—8. *Fanny Ann Garrigues*, Chapman, from Mauritius 19th Feb.; off Dover.—*Calcutta*, Chalmers, from V.D. Land 24th Feb., and Pernambuco; off Plymouth.—*Anne Metcalf*, Rogers, from Bengal; at Deal.—9. *Cherokee*, M'Kellar, from Bengal 26th Jan.; off Cork (for Liverpool).—10. *Jays Packet*, Jansen, from Batavia; off Falmouth (for Rotterdam).—11. *Olinde*, Crickmay, from N.S. Wales 28th Jan.; off Plymouth).—*Dawson*, Price, from Manila; at Gravesend.—13. *Iron Duke*, Jeffreys, from Bengal 11th Jan.; off Bardsey (for Liverpool).—14. *Zoe*, Holmes, from Bengal 25th Jan.; off Cork (for Liverpool).—16. *St. George*, Williams, from Bengal 9th Feb.; at Bristol.—*Courier*, Scott, from Cape; at Deal.—17. *Mary Ann*, Marshall, from Hobart Town 3rd Feb.; off Brighton.—18. *Donaco*, Bull, from Mauritius 12th March; at Deal.—*Lord Auckland*, M'Donald, from Bombay, Ceylon, and Cape; off Plymouth.—*Louisa*, Traverses, from N.S. Wales and Rio de Janeiro; off Penmance.—

Lawsons, Kitson, from Mauritius 23d Feb.; off Falmouth.—*Prima Donna*, Boll, from China (Macao) 16th Jan.; off Liverpool.—*Mary Campbell*, Wyllie, from Mauritius; at Port Glasgow.—21. *Robert Small*, Scott, from Bengal 9th Feb., and Cape 18th April; off the Wight.—*Duke of Argyll*, Webb, from Bengal 27th Feb.; at Deal.—*Windsor*, Nesbitt, from Bengal 27th Feb.; off Ramsgate.—*Lord Hungerford*, Pigott, from Bengal 4th Feb., and Cape 15th April; at Deal.—*William Munry*, Green, from Bengal 26th Jan., and Cape 10th April; off Margate.—*Bolton*, Robinson, from Singapore 9th Jan., and Cape; at Deal.—*Lloyd*, Green, from China 30th Jan.; off Ramsgate.—*Charles Kerr*, Arnold, from China 24th Jan.; off Margate.—*Alexander*, McLachlan, from Manilla 18th Feb.; at Cork.—*Flora Kerr*, Donaldson, from Manilla 12th Jan., Singapore 31st do., and Cape 15th April; off Cork.—*Waterloo*, Robinson, from Batavia 5th Feb.; at Cowes.—*Janet Willis*, Willis, from V.D. in Feb.; at Deal.—*Fanny*, Andrews, from V.D. Land 30th Jan.; off Salcombe.—*Lady Flora*, Ford, from Madras 26th Feb., and Cape 21st April; off the Wight.—*Marmion*, Jellard, from Bengal 14th Feb.; at Liverpool.—*Mary Dugdale*, Buckland, from Batavia 10th Jan.; off Penzance.—*Sydney*, Potter, from Sourabaya; off Cork.—*Francis Spaight*, Winn, from Bombay 13th Jan.; off the Wight.—22. *John Fleming*, Rose, from Bengal 7th Jan., Madras 11th Feb., and Cape 18th April, *Token*, Chalmers, from Mauritius 7th March; *Spartan*, Tulbert, from Singapore 25th Jan.; *Chaldee*, Campbell, from Manilla; and *New Thomas*, Lane, from Cape 4th April; all at Deal. 23. *M. S. Lynx*, from Accra and Ascension; at Portsmouth.—*Atlas*, Sexton, from Madras 25th Jan., and Colombo 28th Feb.; off Dartmouth.—*Parsee*, Chivers, from Bombay 2d Feb.; off Liverpool.—*Surrey*, Sinclair, from Batavia 28th Dec., and Cape 5th April; off Dartmouth.—*Globe*, Ward, from Bengal 30th Jan.; at Liverpool.—*Dremster*, Scott, from Mauritius 8th March; at Cork.—*Rebecca Jane*, from Ceylon 15th Feb.; at Deal. 23. *Guanu*, Winter, from South Australia 1st Feb.; at Deal.—*Pauline Houghton*, Tate, from Mauritius 3d April; off Hastings. *Punchon*, Pyk, from Batavia; off the Start.—24. *Lady Clarke*, Lawrence, from Bombay and Cape; off Portsmouth.—26. *Shepherd*, Jardine, from Swan River 25th Jan.; off Falmouth.—*Indian*, Craighed, from Mauritius 11th March; off Dover.—*Harbinger*, Candlish, from Singapore 24th Feb.; off Dover.—*Nerva*, McKellar, from Singapore 12th Feb.; off New Romney.—*Mary Stewart*, Henricher, from Batavia; off ditto.—*Canton*, Lourins, from Batavia; off Falmouth (for Rotterdam).—*John Line*, Brodie, from Madras 28th Feb., and Cape.—July 2. *Scotia*, Campbell, from Pengl and Cape; at Deal.—*Ingleborough*, Ren, from Bombay, &c.; off Liverpool.—*Andromache*, New, from N.S. Wales; off Brighton.—*West Indian*, McArthur, from V. D. Land; at Weymouth.—*Swallow*, from Valparizo; at Liverpool.

Departures

MAY 21. *Ellen*, Yapp, for Bengal; from Bristol.—25. *Manilla*, Bolton, for Bengal; from Portsmouth.—28. *Auriga*, Ross, for Hobart Town and Port Phillip; from Deal.—29. *Northumberland*, Guthrie, for Madras and Bengal (with troops); from Portsmouth.—*Mathesis*, Gordon, for N. S. Wales; from Clyde.—*Sarah Nicholson*, Alsop, for Bengal; from Sunderland.—JUNE 2. *Euphrates*, Buckham, for Ceylon; from Cork.—3. *Achilles*, Trivett, for Ceylon; from Deal.—*Canton*, Crouch, for N. S. Wales; from Cork.—*India*, Campbell, for Port Phillip and N. S. Wales; from Greenock.—4. *Arabian*, Collins, for New Zealand; *Lydia*, Brunton, for Aden; and *Tanjore*, McCleod, for Bombay; all from Deal.—5. *Terror*, Meggett, for N. S. Wales; and *Hesperia*, Morgan, for Mauritius; both from Deal.—*David Clark*, Mills, for Hobart Town (with convicts); and *Gilbert Henderson*, Twedie, for N. S. Wales and New Zealand; both from Plymouth.—*Ocean Bride*, Brunton, for Mauritius; *Margaret*, Roche, for Bombay; *W. S. Hamilton*, Brown, for China; and *Corinna*, Wilmot, for Bengal; all from Liverpool.—*Malabar*, Rose, for Mauritius; from Clyde.—*W. and M. Brown*, Burnton, for Bengal; from Llanelli.—*Mary Louisa*, Taylor, for Mauritius; from Bordeaux.—7. *Sarah*, Heidrich, for Bombay; from Deal.—*Washington*, Walker, for Bengal; from Newcastle.—8. *Newburn*, Wrangler, for Mauritius; from Deal.—*Coarser*, Ridley, for Cape; *Overstone*, Smith, for Bombay; and *Hannah Kerr*, Potter, for ditto; all from Liverpool.—9. *Alligator*, Cook, for Singapore and Penang; *John McLellan*, McDonald, for Bombay; *Mary and Jane*, Puddicombe, for Swan River and Australia; and *Horatio* (transport), for St. Helena; all from Deal.—*Middlesex*, Salmon, for Port Phillip and N. S. Wales; from Plymouth.—*Sir Robert Peel*, Craig, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—*Enmore*, Ellis, for Australia, from Cork.—*Mary Sharp*, Robson, for Bengal; from Greenock.—10. *Euclea*, Paul, for Madras and Penang; from Deal.—*William Turner*, Roals, for N. S. Wales and New Zealand; from Plymouth.—*Mary Imrie*, Boyd, for Bengal, from Liverpool.—*Mary White*, Wakeham, for Bengal; from Bristol.—11. *Foam*, Greig, for China; from Portsmouth.—*Florantia*, Goodwin,

for N.S. Wales; and *Thomas Macrae*, Brodie, for Bengal; both from Deal.—12. *James Moran*, Fergusson, for N. S. Wales; and *Potentate*, Ramsay, for Singapore; both from Greenock.—13. *Norfolk*, MacGildowry, for Bengal; and *Wm. Wise*, Harwood, for New Zealand; both from Deal.—*Lady Kennaway*, Pollock, for N. S. Wales and Port Phillip; from Plymouth.—*Intrinsic*, Davidson, for Port Phillip; from Liverpool.—*Queen*, Forest, for N. S. Wales; from Greenock.—*Troubadour*, Smith, for Cape; from Cork.—14. *Sarah Scott*, Black, for Bengal; from Deal; *Talent*, Finney, for N. S. Wales; and *Bangalore*, Birnie, for Batavia and Singapore; both from Greenock.—*Arab*, Sumner, for New Zealand; from Dartmouth.—15. *Owen Glendower*, Toller, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—*Shamrock* (steamer), Gilmore, for N. S. Wales; from Bristol.—16. *President*, Garbutt, for Bengal; and *Arab*, Dalgarno, for Ceylon; both from Liverpool.—17. *Pekin*, Laing, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—*Thomas Arbuthnot*, Brown, for Port Phillip; from Glasgow.—*Olinda*, Pingle, for Bengal; from Newcastle.—18. *Passenger*, Watson, for Bengal; from Plymouth.—*Agricola*, Grayson, for Port Phillip; from Cork.—*Morayshire*, Lamotte, for Bengal; *Sooloo*, Verey, for Batavia and Manilla; and *Regulus*, Budd, for China; all from Liverpool.—*Eleonor*, Gibb, for Bengal; from Inverkeithing.—19. *Cordeha*, M'Cawkit, for China; from Liverpool.—20. *Ganges*, Walker, for Swan River; and *Thomas Perkins*, Greaves, for Batavia; both from Liverpool.—H. M. S. *Pelican*, Napier, for East India station; from Lisbon.—21. *Sarah Burckett*, Atkins, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.—*Esperance*, Maberley, for Bengal; from Dundee.—22. *Oriental*, Wilson, for New Zealand; from Plymouth.—*Reliance*, Green, for Bombay; from Portsmouth.—*Gertrude*, Stead, for New Zealand; from Deal.—*Josephine*, Scott, for Singapore; *Arthusa*, Christian, for China; and *Dorence*, Buika, for Bengal; all from Liverpool.—23. *Childers*, Silles, for Port Phillip; *Garland Grove*, Forward, for Hobart Town; *Cumbrian*, Dring, for Bombay (with troops); *Royal William*, Smith, for Ceylon; and *Vectis*, Quinton, for Mauritius; all from Deal.—*Maid of Mona*, Blake, for Cape and Algoa Bay; *Earl of Harwood*, Fox, for Batavia and Singapore; and *Randolph*, Hilton, for Batavia and Singapore; all from Liverpool.—*Constellation*, Service, for Bengal; from Clyde.—24. *Cairo*, Wardle, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.—*Seringapatam*, Hopkins, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—25. *Ceylon*, Lealie, for Bombay; from Deal.—27. *Ester*, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—29. *Earl of Hardwicke*, Gimblett; *Carnatic*, Foss; and *Tartar*; all for China (with troops); from Deal.—*Higginson*, Hogg, for Bombay; and *Medora*, Taylor, for Bengal; both from Liverpool.—30. *Jane*, for N.S. Wales; *Juno* steamer, for ditto; and *Palmira*, Campbell, for Bengal; all from Deal.—*Orissa*, Rodgers, for South Australia; from Plymouth.—*Fairlie*, Garrett, for N. S. Wales; from Cork.

PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST.

Per St. George, from Bengal: (See *As. Journ.* for April, p. 360).—Lieut. Col. Wilkinson and Lieut. Sturt were landed at the Cape.—From the Cape: Mrs. and Miss Deane; Capt. Strong; Mr. John Deane.

Per Robert Small, from Bengal: Mrs. Goulding; Mrs. King; Mrs. Whiting; Mrs. Osborne; Mrs. Scott; Mrs. Innes; Rev. Mr. Whiting; Wm. Hawes, Esq.; Capt. Scott, 32d N. I.; Dr. Burt, civil surgeon; Capt. Vincent, H. C. S.; John Carr, Esq.; Thomas Kemp, Esq.; W. H. Prinsep, Esq.; Wm. V. Meyer, Esq.; two Misses Whiting; Miss Hawes; three Misses Osborne; two Misses Forsters; Miss Prinsep; Masters Prinsep, Low, two Hawes, Osborne, two Whiting, and two Ferri.—From Cape to St. Helena: Lieut. Col. Darby, R.A. (The following were left at the Cape: James Pattie, Esq., C. S.; Mrs. Pattie; Mrs. Harris; Mrs. Gouldhawke; Miss King; Capt. Osborne, 54th N.I.)

Per Duke of Argyll, from Bengal: Col. Caulfield, C.B.; Mrs. Caulfield and two children; Mrs. Rahan and son; Mrs. Col. Wallace and son; Dr. and Mrs. Dunlop; Lieut. and Mrs. Hatton; Major Woodroffe, artillery; Capt. and Mrs. Jones and family; Dr. Griffiths; Lieut. Herbert, 9th Cavalry; Capt. Madden; Lieut. Gwynne, 16th Lancers; five servants.

Per John Fleming, from Bengal and Madras: (See *As. Journ.* for April, p. 360.)—From the Cape: Mr. Stebbings, U. S. Navy.—(Dr. Palmer, Madras estab., died at sea.)

Per William Money, from Bengal: (See *As. Journ.* for April, p. 360.)—From the Cape: Capt. Gold, H. M. 72d Regt.; Mr. F. McGarry.

Per Lady Flora, from Madras: (See *As. Journ.* for May, p. 72)—additional: Capt. Birch; Miss Garnault; Masters Taylor, Garnault, and Carey.

Per Windsor, from Bengal: (See *As. Journ.* for May, p. 72).

Per Flora Kerr, from Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. W. Martin; Mr. Anderson; Mr. Jennings.

Per Lady Clarke, from Bombay: Mrs. Gordon; Mrs. Morris; Miss Moore; Col. Stewart, 15th Hussars; Capt. Gordon, H.M. 6th Regt.; Lieut. Cole, do.; Lieut. Fenwick, 10th B. N. I.; 2 children; 2 servants; 54 invalids.

Per Lord Eldon, from N. S. Wales: Mrs. Dumaresq and 7 children; Mrs. Butler; Dr. Frances; Miss Masters; Master Onslow; 4 servants.

Per Bolton, from Singapore: Messrs. Fraser, Jack, Scott, and Gordon; 3 children; 8 servants.

Per Lalla Rookh, from South Australia: Miss Woodhouse; Mr. Thomas; Mr. Philcox, &c.

Per Victoria steamer, from Bombay, 22nd May, (arrived at Suez): Lieut. Fanshawe, Royal Engineers, from Ceylon; Capt. Sheriff, Madras Horse Artillery; Thomas Edmond, Esq., merchant; Capt. Eyre, 3rd Bombay L. C.; C. Blumer, Esq., and one native servant; the Hon. Capt. G. Graves, and Syed Mahomed, servant; Lieut. H. Bruce, H.M. 9th regt.; Cornet Breachley.

Per Great Liverpool steamer: Lieut. Fanshawe, Royal Engrs.; Capt. Sheriff, M.H. Art.; Thomas Edmond, Esq.; Capt. Eyre; C. Blumer, Esq.; Commander Carless; Lieut. Bruce; Cornet Breachley; Capt. Graves, and one native servant.

Expected.

Per Zenobia, from Bengal: Mrs. Major Huish; Mrs. Capt. Chienne; Capt. Chienne, 94th B. N. I.; Major J. Hailes, 4th B. N. I.; H. Leyburn, Esq.; G. Hedger, Esq.; Lieut. McCoy; Lieut. Holland, H. M. 21st Foot; Lieut. Patton, 17th B. N. I.; Lieut. Vibart, Bengal artillery; 2 children and 2 women servants.

Per Reliance, from Bombay, for Liverpool: Lieut. Jackson, Bombay establishment; Lieut. Saunders, ditto; Lieut. Monin.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Reliance, for Bombay: Lieut. and Mrs. Thompson; Assist. Surg. and Mrs. Phillips; Major Barton; Captain Fullerton and servant; Drs. Levan and Stone; Lieut. Peterson; Cornets Apthorpe, Buller, and Morant; Mr. Peacock; Lieut. and Mrs. Griffiths; Capt. Stewart; Dr. Burn; Mr. Gurratt.

Per Owen Glendower, for Madras and Bengal: Col. Vincent's family and party; Capt. and Mrs. Maclean; Capt. and Mrs. Raleigh; Dr. Sutherland and family; Mr. and Mrs. Fulton; M. and Mrs. Perreira; Mrs. Gordon; Miss Inglis; Messrs. Beeby, Dunlop, Garstin, Hotsen, McPherson, and Ripley.

Per Pekin, for Madras and Bengal: Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Grant; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Brooks; Rev. Mr. Badden; Mrs. Scott and niece; Mrs. Askew; Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Paine and family; Misses Denny and Sinclair; Dr. McRae; Messrs. Crutenden, Rybot, Morrison, Ward, Beazley, and Goldsmid.

Per Seringapatam, for Madras and Bengal: Capt. and Mrs. Gill; Mr. and Mrs. Le Messurier; Lieut. and Mrs. Harris; Mrs. Harris; Capt. and Mrs. Willis; Mrs. Minchin and family; Mrs. Orr; Mrs. Hodgson and family; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Hawes; Miss Pritchard; Messrs. Maclean, Dunlop, Smith, Anderson, Lawrence, Caze, Cottell, and Seymour.

Per Essex, for Madras and Bengal: Capt. and Mrs. Gunthorpe; Mr. and Mrs. Adams; Mr. and Mrs. Hough; Capt. and Mrs. Austin; Capt. and Mrs. Slaney; Mrs. Quassee; Mr. Lovell and sister; Misses O'Donough and Stewart; Lieut. Beesford; Lieut. Sweeney; Mr. Peel; Mr. Grant; Mr. Young, assist. surgeon; Lieut. Green; Mr. Lamey.

Per Sarah Scott, for Bengal: Mr. and Mrs. T. Hopwood; Mr. John Robins; Mr. D. Solomons; two steerage passengers.

Per Carnatic, for China: Maj. Warren, 55th F.; Capt. and Mrs. Sparks, 40th F.; Es. Bolton and Assist. Surg. Duff, 40th F.; Lieut. De Havilland; detachment of troops.

Per Earl of Hardwick, for China: Lieut. Col. Schoedde, Capt. Dasbeny, Ens. Danbey, Es. Rogers, Ens. Campbell and lady, and Assist. Surg. Traquair, all of H.M. 55th F.; Ens. Mayo and Assist. Surg. Stewart, 18th do.; detachment of troops.

Per Tartar, for China: Brev. Major Hogarth, Capt. Grimes, Lieut. Wood, Lieut. Eggar, Ens. Turner, Ens. De Montmorency, and Assist. Surg. Bush, all of H.M. service; detachment of troops.

Per Palmyra, for Bengal: Assist. Surg. Malready, H.M. 81st regt.

Per Tanjora, for Bombay: Dr. and Mrs. Collier; two priests; governess, &c.

Per Sea Gull, for Bengal: Capt. M'Cullum.

Per Oriental, for Gibraltar, Malta, &c., (sailed 2nd July), Messrs. Sankey, Donald, A. Crooke, Hansen, Whitehead, Mrs. Whitehead, Miss Edwards and servant; Messrs. Scott and Elliot, Col. Barnett and servant; Mrs. Davenport and

child; Mr. Briggs; Commander Lewis; Jermant Ewm Rajay Serkey; Rouge Bassanjee, and suite of eight servants; Mr. Kelly, and servants; Mr. Hassard, and servant; Mr. Wm. Buck; Dr. Weeks; Sir Wm. Symonds, and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Hadby; Lieut. Green; two gunners.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The *Isabella*, McCausland, from New South Wales to Manila (in ballast), was lost 30th Jan. in lat. 7 N. long. 155 E.; crew saved, and arrived at Manila.

The *Lady Stormont*, Liddle, from Calcutta to Liverpool, took the ground on Mud Point, 15th April, and capsized; crew saved.

The *Penang*, Cumming, from London to China, was seen the beginning of April in the Straits of Banca; she had been dismasted in a hurricane off the Isle of France, and it is expected had sustained other serious injury.

The *Louisa Maria*, Holmes, from Hamburg to Batavia, was totally wrecked off Anjer 1st March; crew and part of the cargo saved.

The *Charlotte*, from London to Sydney, N. S. Wales, was wrecked near the Cape de Verdes 18th April; crew and passengers saved.

The *Clifton*, Cox, from Calcutta to London, put into Mauritius 2nd April leaky, and would have to discharge part of her cargo to repair.

The *Superior*, Bell, of Whitehaven, got on shore in Madura Straits, three miles below Sourabaya, 25th Jan., but was assisted off the following night, and was discharging to be hove down.

The *Tomatin*, from China to London, has put into Batavia, having been on shore in the Straits of Jasper, and must discharge.

The *Sir William Heathcote*, Murison, from Breede River to Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, struck on the Bar 15th April, filled with water, and was expected to become a total wreck.

The *Isabella*, from India to Sydney, drifted on King's Island, during a calm, 15th Jan., and it was expected had sustained considerable damage.

The *Norton* whaler, recently reported as having foundered off Ocean Island, previous to 29th Dec. last, arrived at Sydney, N. S. Wales, 21st Jan., with 480 barrels, and leaky.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

April 19. On board the *Oscrota*, to Bombay, the lady of Capt. W. N. Ralph, 2d Queen's Royal Regt., of a daughter.

June 4. At Northwick-terrace, St. John's Wood, the lady of Capt. Henry Hitchins, Madras army, of a son.

5. In Harley Street, the wife of James Gordon Duff, Esq., of a daughter.

14. At Ludlow, Shropshire, the lady of Lieut. Col. John Colvin, C.B., of the Bengal Engineers, of a daughter.

— At 13, Great Queen-street, Westminster, the lady of J. Edward Arbuthnot, Esq., of a son.

18. The lady of Major Burrowes, of a son.

— At Cheltenham, the lady of Capt. Iredell, of a daughter.

24. At Court's Cottages, Tethury, Gloucestershire, Sophia Elizabeth, the lady of Capt. Alex. Aug. Younge, of the late St. Helena Regt., of a son and heir.

Lately. At Exeter, the lady of Capt. F. B. Doveton, of the Hon. East-India Company's service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

March 6. At Sierra Leone, Capt. Taylor, of the 3d West India Regt., to Catherine Perceval Durell, only surviving daughter of Sir John Jeremie, Governor in Chief of Western Africa.

May 22. At Florence, John Christian Curwen, fourth son of Edward Boyd, Esq., of Merton Hall, county of Wigan, to Margaret Jane, only daughter of Robert Campbell, jun., Esq., of Sydney, N. S. Wales.

June 1. At Northam, Devon, George Walters, Esq., H. C. S., to Miss Pratt, eldest daughter of Dr. Pratt, of Appledore.

8. At Toxteth-Park, near Liverpool, the Rev. W. G. Greenstreet, M.A., eldest son of Maj. Gen. Greenstreet, Lawrence-end, Hertfordshire, of the East India Company's service, to Elizabeth Jane, eldest daughter of John Fletcher, Esq., of St. Michael's-Mount, Toxteth-park.

— At Frank, Davidson Beaton, Esq., second surviving son of the late Maj. Gen. Alexander Beaton, of Henley, in the County of Sussex, and formerly Governor of

St. Helena, to Anne Henrietta, second daughter of the late John Campbell. Esq., of Lyston-hall, Suffolk.

10. At Southampton, Arthur Hallam, eldest son of Charles A. Elton, Esq., and grandson of Sir A. Elton, Bart., of Clevedon-court, Somerset, to Rhoda Susan, widow of James Baird, Esq., late Captain 15th Hussars, and daughter of the late James Willis, Esq.

— At St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, Charles John Cooke, Esq., of the Madras horse artillery, to Frances Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Richard Harvé Giraud, Esq., of Kensington.

12. At Hammersmith, Anthony Reboul, Esq., to Sarah Campbell, daughter of Henry Thomas Travers, Esq., late of the Hon. Company's Civil Service, Bengal.

14. At Brussels, William L. Crowther, Esq., only son of the late W. Crowther, of Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land, to Sarah Victoire Marie Louise, eldest daughter of the late Colonel Muller.

— At the British Embassy, at Paris, Capt. Augustus S. Hawkins, 8th Regt. Bombay N.I., to Eather Elizabeth, eldest daughter of R. Armstrong, Esq., of Tours.

15. At St. George's, Hanover Square, James Duncan Mullens, Esq., of 131, Piccadilly, to Louisa Maria, relict of the late William Turner, Esq., of Calcutta.

16. At Perth, Major Marshall, Hon. E. I. Company's service, to Jane Eliza, eldest daughter of Dr. Hosack.

23. At St. Pancras, Charles Wright, Esq., 44th Bengal N.I., to Harriet Sarah, daughter of Capt. Hall, Indian Navy.

28. At Olney, Bucks, Catherine Theodora, second daughter of the late Rev. Henry Gauntlett, vicar of Olney, to the Rev. Wm. Adley, of the Church Mission, Ceylon.

Lately. At Lancaster, T. Loughnan Jamieson, Esq., Bombay N.I., to Catherine, daughter of Edward Dawson, Esq., of Aldcliffe Hall, Lancaster.

— St. J. T. Gore, Esq., late of the 75th regt., to Elizabeth Martha, daughter of Lieut. Col. De Havilland, late of the Madras Engineers.

DEATHS.

March 23. On board the *Prince Albert*, on the passage from Madras, the Rev. W. S. Fox, Wesleyan Missionary.

April 23. At Sierra Leone, of fever, Sir John Jeremie, Governor in Chief of Western Africa, after an illness of twenty-one days.

May 21. At Alexandria, on his journey from India to England, of fever, Capt. Willoughby Cotton, 44th Regt., in his 34th year, eldest son of Maj. Gen. Sir Willoughby and Lady Augusta Cotton.

June 1. On board the *Oriental*, in the Bay of Gibraltar, on his return from the Levant, Sir David Wilkie, R.A., in the 55th year of his age.

3. At Bayewater, in his 76th year, Francis Pierard, Esq., late of the civil service, Presidency of Bengal.

5. Henry Samuel, infant son of Capt. Henry Hitchins, aged two days.

6. At sea, off the Western Islands, on board the East India ship *Windsor*, of which he was a midshipman, Robert Neave Dalrymple, son of Sir Charles Dalrymple, commissary-general to the forces, in the 19th year of his age.

7. At Swarthdale, in Lancashire, Rear-Admiral Sir Robert Barrie, K.C.B., &c.

10. The infant daughter of Sir Archibald and Lady Edmonstone.

12. At Limerick, Capt. F. C. Barlow, of H.M. 20th Regt., in his 35th year, son of the late Lieut. Gen. J. J. Barlow. He served several years with the 20th regt. in India.

— In Gloucester-place, Portman-square, Maria, relict of the late Capt. Louis Pillichody, of H.M. 41st Foot.

13. At Broadstairs, aged 25, Anna, widow of the late Capt. Edward Simpson, of the Madras European Regt., and only daughter of the late Lieut. Col. John Lindsey, of the Madras army.

14. At Leamington, in the 52nd year of his age, William Millett, Esq., of the county of Cornwall, late in the Hon. East-India Company's service.

— At Llangadock, Carmarthenshire, W. C. Lloyd, Hon. East-India Company's service, fifth son of J. W. Lloyd, Esq., of Danyr-Alit, in the same county, aged 25.

18. At Wellesloe-square, London, after only one day's illness, James Corbett, Esq. of Launceston, Van Diemen's Land, in his 46th year.

20. At Sidmouth Cottage, Moffatt, N.B., Lady Mary Beckwith, widow of Sir Thomas Sidney Beckwith, K.C.B.

23. At Rathdrum, near Dublin, P. T. Robinson, Esq., late captain 16th Lancers.

24. At her residence, Upper Holloway, aged 54, Mrs. Bagley, formerly of Hackney, relict of David Bagley, Esq., late of Bengal.

Lately. At sea, on board the *John Fleming*, on the passage from India, O. Palmer, Esq., assist. surgeon Madras estab.

— At his residence in Wyndham-place, Sir George Tufts, Bart. He was formerly in the army, and saw much service in India, when in the 19th Dragoons, and served under the Duke of Wellington at the battle of Assaye.

— At Dublin, Major George Gough, of Woodstown, eldest son of the late Lieut. Col. Gough, City of Limerick Regt.

In the *Asiatic Journal* for May, the death of Major Edward Hindley, 5th Regt. Madras Native Cavalry, was recorded, and, as a token of respect due to that lamented officer, we subjoin a brief statement of his services. Few officers of the East-India Company have been more deeply and sincerely regretted; he was a kind friend and zealous officer, and one who had been engaged in much active service. Major Hindley embarked for India in the year 1801, joined his regiment, 5th Madras Native Cavalry, in the field, in Feb. 1802, and the following year (Feb. 1803) joined Major Wellesley's division at Hurryghur, being present during the whole of the Mahratta campaign of 1803; was at the reduction of the town and fortress of Ahmednuggur, and at the battle of Assaye, 23rd September, 1803; and likewise at the battle of Argum, in November, 1803; was at the siege of Ghialghur, in December, 1803; served in the campaign of the Deccan, in 1804, under Col. Wallace; at the sieges of Chandore and Golsa; served also in the campaign of 1812 against the Southern Mahrattas, and in 1814 was in the field under the command of Col. J. Doveton; appointed major of brigade to the right brigade of cavalry, commanded by Col. P. Walker, during the period of the Pindarry war. In 1816 he was made dep. paymr. and postmr. to the Nagpore Subsidiary Force, under command of Col. H. Scott, C.B.; was present at the battle of Seetabuldee, on the 26th and 27th November, 1817; at the battle on the plains of Nagpore, 16th December, 1817, and the reduction of that city. He was appointed paymaster to the N.S. Force 1818; was promoted captain 1819, and in 1822 obtained his majority. Having completed the regulated period of twenty-two years actual service in India, he returned to England with his family in 1824.—(From a Correspondent.)

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from June 4 to June 30, 1841, inclusive.

June.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	New 3 Pr. Ct.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Consols. for a/c.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bill.
4	169 169	88 89	Shut.	97 97 1/2	Shut.	12 1/2 12 1/2	Shut.	89 89 1/2	—	8 10p
5	170	88 89	—	97 97 1/2	—	12 1/2 12 1/2	—	89 89 1/2	3p	7 9p
7	169	88 88 1/2	—	97 97 1/2	—	12 1/2 12 1/2	—	88 89	—	6 8p
8	170	88 88 1/2	—	97 97 1/2	—	12 1/2 12 1/2	—	88 89	per 1p	6 9p
9	—	88 88 1/2	—	97 97 1/2	—	12 1/2 12 1/2	—	88 89	per 2p	7 9p
10	—	88 89	—	97 97 1/2	—	12 1/2	—	88 89	9p	8 10p
11	169 1/2	88 88 1/2	—	97 97 1/2	—	12 1/2	—	89	1d	7 9p
12	169 1/2	88 88 1/2	—	97 98	—	12 1/2 12 1/2	—	89	1d 1p	5 9p
14	168	88 89	—	97 97 1/2	—	12 1/2 12 1/2	—	89 89 1/2	1d par	5 7p
15	168	88 89 1/2	—	97 98	—	12 1/2 12 1/2	—	89 89 1/2	—	5 7p
16	—	89 89 1/2	—	97 98	—	12 1/2 12 1/2	—	89 1/2	1p	4 6p
17	167 1/2 168	89 89 1/2	—	97 98 1/2	—	12 1/2	—	89 89 1/2	—	4 6p
18	168 168 1/2	89 89 1/2	—	98 98 1/2	—	12 1/2	—	89 89 1/2	2p	5 7p
19	—	89 89 1/2	—	98 98 1/2	—	12 1/2 12 1/2	—	89 89 1/2	—	5 8p
21	—	89 89 1/2	—	98 98 1/2	—	12 1/2	—	89 89 1/2	1d 1p	6 8p
22	—	89 89 1/2	—	98 98 1/2	—	12 1/2 12 1/2	—	89 89 1/2	1d 1p	6 8p
23	—	89 89 1/2	—	98 98 1/2	—	12 1/2 12 1/2	—	89 89 1/2	—	6 8p
24	—	89 89 1/2	—	98 98 1/2	—	12 1/2	—	89 1/2	—	6 8p
25	—	89 89 1/2	—	98 98 1/2	—	12 1/2 12 1/2	—	89 89 1/2	1d 1p	7 9p
26	—	89 89 1/2	—	98 98 1/2	—	12 1/2 12 1/2	—	89 89 1/2	9p	7 10p
28	168 1/2	89 89 1/2	—	98 98 1/2	—	12 1/2	—	89 1/2	per 2p	8 10p
29	169	89 89 1/2	—	98 99	—	12 1/2	—	89 89 1/2	per 2p	8 10p
30	—	89 89 1/2	—	98 99 1/2	—	12 1/2 12 1/2	—	—	—	8 10p

FREDERICK BART, Stock and Share Broker,
7, Birchin Lane, Cornhill.
(2 F)

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advance (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same; N.D. no demand.—The bazar maund is equal to 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., and 100 bazar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mds., produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.—The Madras Candy is equal to 500 lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 760 lb. The Pecul is equal to 133½ lb. The Corgie is 90 pieces.

CALCUTTA, April 17, 1841.

	Ra. A.	Ra. A.		Ra. A.	Ra. A.
Anchors Co.'s Rs. cwt.	13 0	@ 20 0	Iron, Swedish, sq. Co.'s Rs. F. md.	5 0	@ 5 6
Bottles 100	9 8	— 10 8	— — — — — do. do.	5 3	— 5 6
Coals B. md.	0 7	— 0 10	— English, sq. do.	2 12	— 2 14
Copper Sheet, 16-32 Sa. Rs. F. md.	36 0	— 36 0	— — — — — do. do.	2 13	— 3 0
— Brainers' do.	36 10	— 37 0	— Bolt do.	2 12	— 2 14
— Ingot do.	35 10	— 35 14	— Sheet do.	4 12	— 5 6
— Old Brass do.	37 0	— 37 4	— Nails cwt.	13 0	— 15 0
— Bolt do.	36 0	— 37 0	— Hoops F. md.	4 12	— 5 9
— Tile do.	35 8	— 36 4	— Kettledge cwt.	1 1	— 1 3
— Nails, assort. do.	37 0	— 44 0	Lead, Pig Sa. Rs. F. md.	6 12	— 6 15
— Peru Sheb. Ct. Rs. do.	—	—	— unstamped. do.	6 10	— 6 11
— Russia Sa. Rs. do.	—	—	Millinery do.	8 D.	— 85 D.
Coppers do.	1 8	— 1 10	Shot bag	3 0	— 3 5
Cottons, chints Co. Rs. pca.	2 12	— 2 12	Spelter Ct. Rs. F. md.	10 12	— 11 0
— Muslins 1 2	— 0 0	—	Stationery do.	10 to 15 A.	— D.
— Yarn 20 to 140 mcs.	0 2.10	— 0 6.5	Steel, English. Sa. Rs. F. md.	6 0	— 6 6
Cutlery, fine. do.	30 D.	— 35 D.	— Swedish do.	9 0	— 9 2
Glass Ware do.	15 D.	— 25 D.	Tin Plates Co. Rs. box 20	12	— 21 8
Ironmongery do.	35 D.	— 45 D.	Woolens, Broad cloth, fine .. yd.	4 8	— 9 8
Hosiery, cotton. do.	15 D.	— 25 D.	— coarse and middling.	1 2	— 4 4
Ditto, silk do.	8 A.	— 10 A.	— Flannel, fine. do.	0 8	— 1 6

MADRAS, April 21, 1841.

	Ra.	Ra.		Ra.	Ra.
Bottles 100	13	@ 20	Iron Hoops candy	26	@ 30
Copper Sheet candy	275	— 278	— Nails do.	42	— 70
— Tile and Sheb. do.	245	— 250	Lead, Pig do.	50	— 52
— Old do.	270	— 274	— Sheet do.	45	— 48
— Nails, assort. do.	280	— 290	Spelter do.	59	— 60
Cottons, Chints piece	3	— 10	Stationery do.	10 A.	— 15 A.
— Gingham do.	7	— 7	Steel, English candy	38	— 42
— Longcloth, fine. do.	8	— 12	— Swedish do.	50	— 50
Iron, Swedish candy	none.	—	Tin Plates box 20	12	— 21
— English bar, flat, ds. do.	22	— 24	Woolens, Broad-cloth yard	3	— 10
— Bolt do.	25	— 28	— Flannel, fine do.	10 to 12 Ans.	—

BOMBAY, May 1, 1841.

	Ra.	Ra.		Ra.	Ra.
Anchors cwt.	10	@ 20	Iron Hoops cwt.	6	@ 12
Bottles, quart. do.	0.14	— 0.16	— Nails do.	10	— 12
Coals ton	12	— 16	— Sheet do.	6.5	—
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32 cwt.	60.8	—	— Rod for bolts St. candy	28	—
— Thick sheets or Brainers' do.	60	—	— do. for nails do.	34	—
— Plate bottoms do.	62	—	Lead, Pig cwt.	14	—
— Tile do.	56	—	— Sheet do.	14.8	—
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 20 to 60. lb.	0.6	— 0.11	Millinery do.	30 D.	—
— ditto, Nos. 70 to 100 do.	0.15	—	Shot, patent cwt.	11	— 12
Cutlery, table P.C.	—	—	Spelter do.	13	—
Earthenware 80 A.	—	—	Stationery do.	30 D.	—
Glass Ware 40 D.	—	—	Steel, Swedish tub	14	—
Ironmongery P.C.	—	—	Tin Plates box 20	20	—
Hosiery, half hose P.C.	—	—	Woolens, Broad cloth, fine .. yd.	6.10	—
Iron, Swedish St. candy	58.8	—	— Long Ells do.	18	—
— English do.	27.8	—	— Flannel, fine do.	1.8	—

SINGAPORE, March 18, 1841.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Anchors pecul	54	@ 6	Cotton Hkls. imlt. Battick, dth. corgie	21	@ 2
Bottles 100	4	— 4	— do. do Pullicat do.	1	— 2
Copper Sheathing and Nails pecul	34	— 35	— Twist, Grey mule, 20 to 30 pecul	30	— 40
Cottons, Madapollams, 59yd. 25-30 pca.	12	— 22	— Ditto, ditto, higher numbers. do.	40	— 44
— Ditto do.	40-44	— 4	— Ditto, Turkey red, No. 25 to 30 do.	100	— 115
— Longcloths 25 to 40 35-38 do.	2	— 5	Cutlery do.	25 D.	—
— do. do. 40-43 do.	4	— 4	Iron, Swedish pecul	4	—
— do. do. 50-60 do.	5	— 7	— English do.	25	— 32
— Grey Shirting do. do. do.	28	— 5	— Nail, red do.	25	— 32
— Prints, 7-2 & 2-2 single colours do.	11	— 3	Lead, Pig do.	7	— 7
— — — — — two colours do.	12	— 21	— Sheet do.	7	— 7
— — — — — Turkey reds do.	8	— 6	Spelter pecul	7	— 8
— — — — — fancies do.	3	— 4	Steel tub	8	— 8
— Cambric, 12 yds. by 42 to 44 pca.	14	— 8	Woolens, Long Ells pca.	7	— 8
— Jaconet, 20 48 to 49 do.	14	— 8	— Complete do.	20	— 25
— Leggett, 16 40 to 42 do.	1	— 12	— Bombastine do.	42	— 48

Calcutta, May 8, 1841.—Mule Twist has been sold to a larger extent than last month, at prices shewing a tendency downward.—A sale of 6 bales English Dye Red Yarn is the only transaction reported in coloured yarns at unaltered prices.—There have been no transactions in Chintzes since our last.—Some sales of Gingham, Turkey Red Twills, and Plain Red Cottons, have taken place at discouraging prices.—Sales of Shirtings and Jaconets continue to be made at steady prices.—In lighter fabrics there is little doing, and prices have a tendency downward.—Transactions in Woollens have been limited, and prices remain as in our last.—In Copper the market is steady as regards demand, but sales are limited owing to the scarcity of money in the upper provinces, and in the Bazaar. Prices shew a reduction on Sheathing, Braziers, Tile, Old and Bolt.—For Iron the demand is steady, but sales are limited owing to the same cause as stated above. Prices of English Flat, Square and Bolt, have slightly lowered.—Steel and lead without sale.—Spelter without sale. The market for this metal has a tendency to improve.—Tin Plates and Quicksilver without sale, and remain as last quoted.—Sales of Allsop's and Buss' Beer have been at further reduced prices.

Bombay, May 22, 1841.—The market for Saltpetre is without any material al-

teration: one or two sales have taken place at above previous quotations, on account of the Americans principally.—Sales of Date Sugar, Brown and Cane Khan, continue to be effected at rather lower prices: the exports of all kinds, since the 1st inst., to Great Britain, have amounted to upwards of 36,000 mds.—A few sales of Patna Opium have been made since our last at Co's Rs. 680 and 785 per chest.—We have not heard of any transactions in Raw Cotton for some time past. No transactions of any consequence have occurred since our last. A large quantity is accumulating in the Molussil, but the holders are not yet disposed to submit to the reduced prices at which intending purchasers will buy.—The market for Silk Piece Goods has been very dull during the week, and the only sales of which we have heard have been a few pieces of Choppaha.—Several large sales of Moonghy and Bollen Rice have been effected, for the Mauritius and Bourbon markets.—There has been some demand for Native Beerboon Shell Lack, for the American market, at Co's Rs. 10.12 to 11.8.—A few mannds of Mirzapore and Native Beerboon Lack Dye have been sold.—Linseed is still in demand for America, and a lot has been purchased for the market at Cos. Rs. 24 per mnd.—In Mustard Seed little has been doing.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, May 8, 1841.

Government Securities.

	Sell.	Buy.
Stock Paper { Transfer Loan of 1835-36 interest payable in England } prem. 11 8 12 0		
Second { From Nos. 1,151 } Co's Rs. 1 0 1 8		
5 p'ct. { a 15,300 according to Number } disc. 1 0 1 8		
Third or Bombay, 5 per cent. prem. 0 0 0 0		
4 per cent. disc. 0 8 0 0		

Bank Shares.

Bank of Bengal Co. Rs. 4,000) Prem. 2,350 a 2,400	
Union Bank, Pm. (Co Rs. 1,000)..... 275 a 280	
Agra Bank, Pm. (Co's Rs. 500)..... 165 a 180	

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills, 3 months 8 per cent.	
Ditto on government and salary bills 6 do.	
Interest on loans on govt. paper 8½ do.	

Rate of Exchange.

On London—Private Bills, with and without documents, at 6 months' sight and 10 months' date, 2s. 1½d. per Co's Rupee.

Madras, May 12, 1841.

New Remittable Loan of 8th Aug. 1835, five per cent.—1 disc.
Ditto ditto last five per cent.—1 disc.
Ditto ditto Old four per cent.
Ditto New three per cent.—½ disc.—uncertain.
Five per cent. Bank Debt Loan—uncertain.

Exchange.
On London, at 6 months' sight—is. 10½d. per Madras Rupee.

Bombay, May 22, 1841.

Exchange.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 96.5 to 100 Bombay Rs. per 100 Co's Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 96.5 to 100 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. Loan of 1835-36, 105 to 105.5 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
Ditto of 1839-40, 105 to 105.5 per ditto.
4 per cent. Loan of 1839-40, 95 to 95.5 per do.
Ditto of 1839-40, (Co's Rs.) 99 to 99 per do.
5 per Cent. Transfer Loan of 1834-35, 105 to 105 Bom. Rs.

Singapore, March 18, 1841.

Exchange.

On London—Navy and Treasury Bills, 3 to 39 days' sight, 4s. 6d. per Sp. Dol.; Private Bills, with shipping documents, 6 mo. sight, 4s. 7d. per do.

Macao, Jan. 21, 1841.

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 7½d. per navy bills, and 4s. 7½d. to 4s. 8d. per private do.; per Sp. Dollar and may be expected to advance.

SHIPS DESTINED FOR INDIA, AND THEIR PROBABLE TIME OF SAILING.

FOR BENGAL.

<i>Madagascar</i>	1000 tons.	Weller	July 9.
<i>Southampton</i>	1050	Bowen	July 17.
<i>Agincourt</i>	1050	Walker	July 25.
<i>Plantagenet</i>	1000	Domett	July 25.
<i>Maidstone</i>	1000	Wimble	July 29.
<i>Vernon</i>	1000	Gimblett	Aug. 4.
<i>Precursor</i> (steamer)	1505	Thompson	Sept 1.

FOR MADRAS.

<i>Wellington</i>	500	Kenrick	Aug. 10.
<i>Mary Ann</i>	500	Tarbutt	Aug. 15.
<i>True Briton</i>	800	Consitt	Aug. 29.
<i>John Fleming</i>	600	Rose	Aug. 20.

FOR BOMBAY.

<i>Childs Harold</i>	550	Willis	July 6.
<i>Bombay</i>	1400	Furley	June 15.
<i>Malabar</i>	700	Pollock	July 20.

FOR CEYLON.

<i>Sumatra</i>	400	Duncan	July 10.
<i>Tyris</i>	550	Symons	Aug. 15.

FOR CHINA.

<i>Louise Ballie</i>	417	Scallan	July 6.
<i>Seppin</i>	446	Dunlop	July 10.

FOR SINGAPORE.

<i>Fourdays</i>	293	Baddeley	July 10.
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FOR CAPE AND SINGAPORE.

<i>James</i>	330	Ross	July 6.
<i>Thomas Hoult</i>	350	Uppleby	July
<i>Thunder</i>	450	Small	July 25

FOR MAURITIUS.

<i>Sarah Crisp</i>	300	Orfeur	July 6.
<i>Cinderella</i>	298	Edwards	July 10.
<i>Mary Maraden</i>	159	Williams	July 10.
<i>Nautilus</i>	420	Thomas	July 15.
<i>Agrippina</i>	300	Rodger	July 15.

OVERLAND MAILS for INDIA, 1841.

Date of leaving London.	Arrived at Bombay. (old Suez, Aden, &c.)	Days Bombay.	Arrived at Madras.	Days Madras.	Arrived at Calcutta. (In divisions).	Days Calcutta.
(old Marseilles).						
Jan. 4, 1841 ..	Feb. 13..... (per Victoria)	40	Feb. 20 ..	47	Feb. 21, &c.	48
Feb. 4	March 14..... (per Berenice)	39	March 21 ..	46	March 22, &c.	47
March 4	April 10..... (per Victoria)	37	April 18 ..	45	April 19, &c.	46
April 5	May 8..... (per Cleopatra)	33				

A Mail will be made up in London, for India, old Falmouth, on the 31st July, and old Marseilles on the 4th August.

OVERLAND MAILS from INDIA, 1841.

Date of leaving Bombay.	Per Steamer to Suez.	Arrived in London old Marseilles.	Days from Bombay.	Arrived in London old Falmouth.	Days from Bombay.
Jan. 1, 1841	<i>Victoria</i>	Feb. 8.....	28	Feb. 11	41
Feb. 1	<i>Berenice</i>	March 11	39	March 12..... (per Gr. Liverpool)	42
March 1	<i>Victoria</i>	April 9	38	April 12..... (per Gr. Liverpool)	41
April 1	<i>Cleopatra</i>	May 6	35	May 11..... (per Gr. Liverpool)	40
May 1	<i>Berenice</i>	June 3	33	June 8..... (per Gr. Liverpool)	38
May 22	<i>Victoria</i>	July 8.....	41		

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East India House, July 14.

A General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was held this day at the Company's house in Leadenhall Street, pursuant to adjournment, for the purpose of taking into farther consideration the papers relative to the late Rajah of Sattara.

The minutes of the last Court having been read—

The *Chairman* (G. Lyall, Esq.) briefly stated the subject which the proprietors were assembled to discuss. He then called upon Mr Lewis.

Mr. *Poynder* wished, before the business of the day commenced, to ask a question of the hon. Chairman. (*No, no!*) It was a simple question, and could lead to no discussion. He was desirous to know whether the Court of Directors had received any answer to the despatch of the 3rd of March, which had been sent out to the Indian Government.

The *Chairman*.—The Court is met for a special purpose, and it is irregular to put a question now.

Mr. *Poynder*.—I am perfectly aware that the Court has been assembled for a special purpose, but I think I might receive an answer to my question, which is simply whether any answer has been received to the despatch of the Court of Directors, dated the 3rd of March last. (*Order, order!*)

The *Chairman*.—I cannot answer the question now. It may be put when the business of the day is concluded.

Mr. *Poynder*.—Am I to understand that I may put the question after the whole business of the day is disposed of? Surely, this question may be answered now. I have no doubt that the hon. Chairman could give an answer at once. Must I be put over to a Quarterly General Court before I receive an answer?

The *Chairman*.—When the business of the day is over, it will be competent to the hon. proprietor to put his question.

THE LATE RAJAH OF SATTARA.

Mr. *Lewis* requested to know, before he proceeded with the motion which he intended to submit to the Court, whether the Court of Directors had received any communication whatever from the Board of Control, in relation to the case of the late Rajah of Sattara; and, if they had, whether it would be read to the Court.

The *Chairman* intimated that he had no communication to make.

Mr. *Lewis* then proceeded. The hon. proprietors, he observed, had now before them all the papers connected with the deposition of the late Rajah of Sattara that had been moved for. The subject was, therefore, fully open for discussion, and he trusted that they were at that moment in a situation to consider the question fairly and dispassionately. He hoped that the Court of Directors, and also the Court of Proprietors, would fearlessly perform their duty on this occasion, and that they would not allow their attention to be diverted from the consideration of the circumstances connected with the case of the late Rajah of Sattara by any reference to the motives, or any observations on the private characters, of those individuals who were more immediately connected with this transaction. He would impugn, in this case, no man's motives, neither would he reflect on the character of any individual. The question for their consideration related to the policy of the measure that had been adopted with reference to the late Rajah of Sattara; and if those individuals who effected his deposition.

tion had done that which the proprietors conceived to be founded in error, or contrary to justice, or at variance with enlightened and Christian policy, it was not only their privilege, their undoubted right, but their bounden and imperative duty, to characterize those acts in the manner and in the language which they deserved. (*Hear !*) Such was the course which he meant to prescribe to himself. Not private character or supposed motives, but public conduct and public acts, should be the subject of his remarks. At the last quarterly meeting of that Court, he had proceeded to some extent in calling the attention of the proprietors to this important subject. He was, however, interrupted, and was prevented going through the whole case, on that occasion. It was, therefore, necessary that he should recapitulate what he had then stated, in order to connect it with the remaining observations which he had intended to make, but for the interruption to which he had alluded. He had, at that time, said, that the Government of India was then arraigned at the bar of public opinion to answer for their conduct with regard to the depoual of the Rajah of Sattara; and that it was the duty of the proprietors strictly to examine the case, and to ascertain, as far as it was possible for them to do so, whether that extreme act was, on the part of the Indian Government, a proper and justifiable one. He then stated that the Government of India rested its defence on three different propositions:—1st. That the rajah had been guilty of an attempt to seduce certain native officers of the 23rd regiment from their allegiance to the Company; 2nd. That he had been guilty of carrying on a treasonable correspondence with the ex-Rajah of Nagpore; and 3rd. That he had been guilty of carrying on a like correspondence with the Portuguese Governor of Goa. With respect to the first of these projects, he had shown that there was nothing in the case disclosed to connect the rajah with the transaction; that neither the native officers nor the brahmin who gave information had substantiated any case against the rajah. He repeated, that, supposing an attempt to have been made to seduce the native officers from their allegiance, the evidence did not prove that the rajah was cognizant of it. He further stated, that the rajah distinctly denied every allegation made against him, and that the chief witness, the brahmin Untajee, had ultimately confessed, when cross-examined, that the whole was a conspiracy concocted by himself for the purpose of gratifying feelings of private revenge. He had proceeded thus far when he was interrupted. He would now resume the subject. It was material, with respect to this first charge, that two striking facts should be brought under the notice of the Court. The first was, that there existed a feeling of hostility against the rajah, in consequence of his having, some time previously, given orders for the removal, and consequent destruction, of the sepoy's huts. This was fully established by the evidence given before the commission. A witness of the name of Dajeoba Kidum stated in his deposition, "that when the Rajah visited Mahabuleshwar, he, the witness, went to a well belonging to Govind Rao. Some sentry-boys (sepoys) were cooking near the well and said, "The Maharajah has destroyed our lines. In three or four months we will see about it." Captain Stock in his examination before the Sattara Commission, when asked whether he understood that his highness the rajah had given umbrage to the regiment, replied, "that he had received a note from Goolgar Nimpur, commanding the governor's escort at Mahabuleshwar last hot season, alluding to the huts of the detachment having been destroyed by desire of the rajah. This appeared to make an impression on them, and they expressed satisfaction to him when some camels and horses of the rajah's were killed in descending the Roturda Ghaut a short time afterwards." And the brahmin Untajee deposed, "that they, the scoundrels, stated, that the rajah had burnt down the huts of the sepoy's stationed at Mahabuleshwar, and that the rajah should see what was the result." The other fact to which he alluded, and to which he wished to call the particular attention of the Court, was, that the whole order of brahmins was enraged at the conduct of the rajah, because he had acted, in a matter connected with a religious dispute, contrary to their wishes. With reference to this hostile feeling, he would quote the statement of General Robertson, whose conduct did him the highest honour—(*Hear, hear !*)—and who was now, as he deserved to be, one of their directors, (*Hear, hear !*) That gallant officer, in the

admirable speech which he delivered when this question was brought before the Court in February, 1840, expressed himself thus :—

It may help the Court to come to a decision on the question now before it, to state that I can assert, of my own knowledge, that the rajah had many reckless and influential enemies; and particularly that he had incurred the enmity of the brahmins; and as it was on religious grounds that their enmity was founded, their hostility partook of all that deadly hatred which is so often mixed up in polemical disputes. I may add, also, that there are no persons so unscrupulous as brahmins when they have a brahminical object to carry. Every thing which is likely to promote their views, however unprincipled, is then resorted to, for they think that, in such a cause, the end hallows the means. So strong were the impressions which I entertained in regard to the enmity of the brahmins towards his highness, that in my last Report to the Government, on leaving Sattara, I thought it proper pointedly to advert to the subject, and the following is what I then said: "On my taking leave of his highness at Maholee, he expressed his gratitude and attachment to the British power in terms of sincerity that cannot be questioned; and after I had bidden him adieu, he recalled me to repeat them, and to impress them more strongly on my memory, as well as to request that I would not only assure the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of his feelings, but also to state them to the Honourable Mr. Eiphiastone in England; and his last words were, 'I have no friend but the English Government, and my sole reliance is on it. I have many enemies—this you know—but no friends but the English.' I believe, among his many enemies, his highness considers the brahmin tribe as the most numerous and most virulent and influential. Setting aside the recollection of the discussions that have taken place on points of religion, I may state that, upon political grounds, there exists much jealousy and ill-will on the part of that race to his highness, merely because his restoration to the possession of that small share of power and importance which he now enjoys, results from the political overthrow of the brahmin power. Many of that tribe still retain considerable territories and revenues in his highness's vicinity, and though most of them had, from time to time, feuds with the late pelahwa, still, as they owed all their original importance to the pelahwas subsequent to the usurpations of the rajah's ancestors, it is certain that they have viewed with regret what has been done for him: not only because they think his highness must look upon them with disfavour, as deriving their wealth from the misfortunes of his ancestors, but also as belonging to that class through whose instrumentality these misfortunes were experienced, and that his highness entertains these feelings, and also that they influence him in rendering him as neutral as possible in the differences between the purwoes and the brahmins, seems very probable. However this may be, his highness has too much good sense to make any display of his feelings in the little intercourse which he has with his brahmin neighbours, and in this he has an advantage over them, for they do not equally observe the courtesy that is due to him on such occasions; and, as members of the brahmin caste, they, and more especially Chintman How, have been most active in exciting a spirit of opposition in their tribe to his highness, and in aiding and supporting those who carry it on. Manifestoes describing him as an enemy to the Hindu faith have emanated from them, and been dispersed all over the Deccan and Hindoostan, to which his highness has never condescended to offer any reply."

In fact (said Mr. Lewis), the rajah had many enemies, and no friends except the English; and from the two facts which he had stated, he thought the Court would see at once the motives of the conduct both of the native officers and of the brahmin. They would perceive, on the one hand, the ill feelings towards the rajah which prevailed in the breasts of the sepoys, and which made them the ready and willing instruments of any project injurious to the rajah; and they would see, on the other hand, the motives, public and private, which induced the brahmin to adopt the course which he had done, with reference to that calumniated prince. The latter has, indeed, confessed that he was the chief, nay, the sole author of the conspiracy, which, as appeared from his confessions, originated in the most base and sordid motives. A commission was appointed to inquire into this matter. That commission after some time made a report on the case; and in that report they declared that in their opinion the rajah was guilty of the charge imputed to him. It was proper to consider how, looking at all the circumstances of the case, they could have come to such a conclusion. (*Hear, hear!*) How they had arrived at that opinion was, indeed, to him most marvellous. (*Hear, hear!*) It was, however, some consolation to know, that one member of the commission, General Lodwick (of whose conduct in this transaction it was impossible to speak in adequate terms of commendation), said, in that Court, "I certainly do feel, and I ought to say, and I do declare, that there is no act of my life I regret so much as having signed that report without appending a protest to it." It was some consolation, moreover, to him, to find that the grounds stated for the decision of the commission actually refuted the opinion at which the commission had arrived. They said, in their report, "that no proof existed of the communication made to the sepoys having been authorized by the rajah;"

and farther, "that the brahmin himself had confessed, that so far from the rajah authorizing any such communication, he knew nothing about it." Now, it was extremely difficult to conceive, after stating that no proof existed that the rajah authorized this proceeding, how the commission could come to the conclusion that he was guilty. (*Hear, hear!*) It was further satisfactory to find, that the commissioners themselves considered the whole matter as trifling and insignificant. In adverting to certain circumstances connected with this charge, the commissioners said, "The conspiracy proved is not of an extensive or dangerous character. It is, as far as we can see, of the most contemptible nature." The report and the proceedings of that commission were transmitted to the Governor-General; and, in order to show what opinion the Governor-General held on the subject, he would call the attention of the Court to an extract from his lordship's letter, dated the 2nd of October, 1837. Mr. Macnaghten, writing by the direction of the Governor-General, there said:—

By the Report of the Commission, the Rajah of Sattara was left subject to the imputation of every shade of guilt, from that of lending himself to the machinations of the evil disposed, under the influence of discontent and partial insanity, and irritated by supposed ill usage, up to that of an extensive treason, in a great degree matured, and having for its object the entire overthrow of the British power in India. Much of the evidence by which this even imperfect result was obtained was uncertain and unsatisfactory, and whilst his Lordship in Council was willing to place confidence in the judgment of the Commission, he felt that the case was incomplete, and that to justify the Government in any strong and final measure further information was absolutely necessary. But from all the papers which have since come before him, he has seen increased reason to doubt whether any certain grounds of action can possibly be obtained amidst the intrigues, the personal animosities, and the exaggerated rumours of all descriptions, by which the investigation into the petty and obscure details of the supposed treasonable proceedings of the rajah, has been surrounded and embarrassed.

One of the members of the Supreme Government, he alluded to Mr. Shakespear, entertained so strong a feeling on the subject, that he recorded his opinion with respect to it. He begged the attention of the Court to the letter of that gentleman, dated the 11th of May, 1837, in which he said:—

For my part, I am not satisfied with the evidence against the rajah, and would therefore acquit him altogether, instead of adopting the half measure, which, in my humble judgment, even supposing him to be guilty, is neither reconcilable with public justice, nor with sound policy. It is, no doubt, difficult to divest the affair of all suspicion, but when we reflect on the utter want of basis (as far as we yet know) on which the plot could have been founded, the improbable manner in which the brahmin (Lutaye) commenced his seduction of the soobadars, the total unworthiness of his evidence, the discrepancies between the stories first told by the soobadars and their subsequent depositions before the commissioners, and the absurd terms in which the rajah is said to have announced to the soobadars the signs of coming events, I confess I look in vain for any thing tangible or solid, in the shape of proof, for my mind to rest upon.

Mr. Shakespear proceeded to find fault with the commissioners for not having cross-examined the native officers; and concluded in these words—

It is with great reluctance that I have brought myself to the persuasion that the soobadars are parties to such a conspiracy. I would fain have thought that they might have been imposed upon by the brahmin, and that he might have passed off some persons as the dewan and rajah upon them; but they have identified the dewan, and I believe him as little culpable as the rajah. As far as the evidence now goes, I am bound to say, I deem it wholly insufficient for the conviction and punishment either of the rajah or the dewan.

In addition to these opinions, he could adduce that of the Court of Directors, as expressed by them in one of their despatches; and he thought he had a right to say, that they did not think the charge was proved. The despatch to which he alluded was dated the 13th of June, 1838, and the Court of Directors there stated, that in their opinion it would be seriously detrimental to the character of their government to carry on any further inquiry in the matter. Here then they had the commissioners appointed to try the case expressing doubts; they had the Governor-General declaring that the evidence was incomplete; they had Mr. Shakespear stating that, in his opinion, the proceedings were a foul conspiracy; and they had the Court of Directors giving it as their opinion that a course was taken which affected the character of the Company.

(*Hear, hear!*) Perhaps some hon. member, who entertained different views of the subject, would follow him, and say that the dewan, Govind Row, had made a confession which seriously implicated the rajah; that, in fact, he admitted all the statements as to the attempt to seduce the native officers. He (Mr. Lewis) allowed that the dewan did make what was called a confession; but when the Court was put in possession of the circumstances under which that confession was extorted, they would scout it—they would not place the smallest reliance on it. Notwithstanding the declared opinion of the commissioners as to the rajah's guilt, evidence to inculcate him was still anxiously looked after; and, in the month of March 1837, a petition was received by the Bombay government, containing statements inculpatory of the rajah. That petition did not appear on the face of the proceedings at all. Why it was kept back he knew not. He, at least, was not able to find it amongst the papers. That petition was sent to the Resident at Sattara by the Bombay government, with directions that full inquiries should be made on the subject. Now what was the course pursued by the resident? It appears that after the commission of inquiry at Sattara had concluded its labours, a general belief prevailed that Govind Row, the dewan, would be released from prison. Girgabbhae, the mother of the dewan, cherished this hope in common with the other members of her family. This expectation, however, of Govind Row's release was looked upon by Col. Ovans, the resident, as an impediment to the success of the intended inquiry, and accordingly, in order to put an end to any such hope being entertained, he immediately on the receipt of the petition from Bombay conceived the plan of placing the dewan in stricter confinement, thinking that by doing so, he would successfully work on the fears of his mother to make the desired disclosures. That the Court may not suppose that this is any invention of his, he would beg their attention to Col. Ovans's letter to Mr. Willoughby, dated the 24th of June, 1837. Col. Ovans thus expresses himself in the eleventh and following paragraphs of that letter:—

As it was, no doubt, under the impression that the release of her son could only be accomplished by making the disclosures alluded to, that that letter, if it be genuine, was written, it follows, that if his release by any other means appears possible, this statement will not be acknowledged. Considering, therefore, that the impression of Govind Row's speedy release is so generally and firmly credited here, I have refrained, at present, from having any direct communication with his mother; but I am doing all in my power quietly to obtain information as to the writer of that letter, as also on other points connected with this affair. In order, however, to dispel the illusion as to Govind Row's release, which threatens to throw such serious obstacles in the way of this important inquiry, I beg most respectfully to propose that the dewan be sent immediately under a guard to Ahmednugger, and placed in strict confinement there; that he only be attended by his own servant, and that all other intercourse with him be for the present prohibited. It is to be hoped that the measure, if adopted, may serve to show that the rumours of Govind Row's return are without foundation; and this being felt, his mother and his other friends may be induced to come forward and disclose all they know, as the only means of assisting him. But whatever may be the result, the effect of this step should certainly be tried without loss of time.

This cruel and heartless procedure was approved of and sanctioned by the Bombay government. The detestable stratagem succeeded too well. The mother of the dewan, who had been for months suffering the most poignant distress on her son's account, was soon apprized of his having been removed into closer confinement. Alarmed for the safety of her son, she immediately sent a confidential friend to the resident, and requested she might be allowed an interview with him. It was granted, and, to escape detection, she repaired to the residency at midnight. Two of her relations accompanied her. He (Mr. Lewis) begged leave here to refer the Court to the letter of Col. Ovans, of the 21st of July, 1837, as to what transpired at that interview:—

I directed them (says Col. Ovans) to inform her (the mother of the dewan) that until all the circumstances connected with her petition were clearly understood, it would be impossible to take Govind Row's situation into consideration. And I assured her of the protection of the Government, as well as that whatever statement might be made, would at present be kept perfectly secret.

He afterwards adds, "I allowed her to communicate with her son." What an

admirable tactician! Could any means have been devised better calculated to compass the object in view than those resorted to by Col. Ovens? A confession of course followed—full, ample, satisfactory. In short, there was nothing the resident wished to elicit, which the dewan, at the suggestion of his mother, was not ready to admit. Now he would ask, whether they could put faith in evidence obtained under such circumstances? Could they rely upon evidence extorted by working on the agonized feelings of a parent, who was anxious to procure the liberation of a son? As well might they give credence to evidence extracted from the wretch stretched and writhing on the wheel. (*Hear, hear!*) Under the guarantee which had been given to the dewan's mother, the dewan no doubt felt himself at liberty to accuse whomsoever he pleased—to say what he liked; but surely information obtained in so objectionable a manner, could not be considered in any way satisfactory! It was easy to procure evidence under such discreditable circumstances, but every unprejudiced mind must reject it with indignation; and, therefore, he trusted they would hear nothing of this extorted confession in the course of the discussion that day. So much for the first charge. He next came to the second charge made against the rajah—that he had been guilty of carrying on a treasonable correspondence with the ex-Rajah of Nagpore. Now, who was the party with whom he was charged with corresponding? Was he powerful, and likely to be able to assist in driving the English from India? No; he was deposed by the English; he was a fugitive, residing at the court of the Rajah of Joudpore, living under his protection and subsisting on his benevolence. Yet such was the person with whom the Rajah of Satara was alleged to have kept up a traitorous correspondence—a man utterly without the power or the ability to molest us. (*Hear, hear!*) What were the facts? It appeared that, between the years 1832 and 1836, there had been a correspondence between certain subjects of the Rajah of Satara and the ex-Rajah of Nagpore. For the first year, it seems admitted on all hands, that the correspondence was entirely of a private nature and wholly unconnected with political matters. Towards the close of 1833, the Rajah is alleged to have taken part in it. He would briefly state the nature and particulars of that correspondence. It appeared from the evidence that the persons between whom and the ex-Rajah of Nagpore (Moodhajes Bhonsalah) that correspondence took place were Elogee Mohitey and Abba Mareek. In 1833, it seems that Budia, a servant of the ex-Rajah of Nagpore, and who had been sent by him to Satara with some message for Elogee Mohitey, returned to Nagpore, and was the bearer of certain letters from Elogee to the ex-rajah. Afterwards, in 1834 or 1835, Elogee Mohitey despatched two servants of the names of Hedaree Mania and Whittoo Pateykur, with letters to the ex-Rajah of Nagpore. They arrived at Joudpore, and delivered the letters to Moodhajes Bhonsalah. They then returned to Satara, and brought with them, as presents from the ex-Rajah of Nagpore, a pair of Hindoostanee shoes for Elogee's nephew, and a letter or packet for Elogee himself. They were afterwards despatched a second time by Elogee Mohitey to Joudpore with letters for Mhoodajee Bhonsalah, which they also delivered, and returned, and brought with them a letter from Elogee, and six pairs of shoes, four for Abba Mareek and two for a child. They also brought two bottles of turbana. So much for the intercourse which took place between the ex-Rajah of Nagpore and Elogee Mohitey. The communication between the ex-Rajah of Nagpore and Abba Mareek was as follows. It is alleged that a Purdasee, named Hurree, came from Joudpore in 1835, sent on some errand by the ex-Rajah of Nagpore—that he took up his abode at the house of the Mareeks at Satara, and remained there four months; that he was introduced to the Rajah of Satara on his arrival, and again on his departure; that on his return to Joudpore he was accompanied by a person of the name of Purbhotum and two others; that Abba Mareek gave Purbhotum a sword and other articles as a present for the ex-Rajah of Nagpore, which he delivered; that after staying some days at Joudpore, Purbhotum and his companions went to Scindiah's camp, with letters of introduction from Mhoodajee Bhonsalah, but Scindiah refused to see them, whereupon they returned to Satara; but unfortunately on their return home they were robbed, and a packet of letters with which they had been entrusted by Moodhajes

Bhonslah was lost amongst the other property of which they were plundered. The above statement of the correspondence with the ex-Rajah of Nagpore, it will be admitted, has nothing treasonable in it. Now comes the treasonable part. It is deposed to by the witnesses, that in the course of that correspondence the Rajah of Sattara on one occasion sent a message to Moodhjee Bhonslah, "requesting him to make preparations to join him in a war against the English." That on another occasion the rajah desired Moodhjee to be informed, "that until the appointed time two years, or two years and a half, still remained, and that he, Moodhjee, should collect troops." And that on another occasion the rajah requested the following message to be delivered to Moodhjee: "The Roos (Russians) are coming by way of Room (Constantinople); and if Appa Sahib has any interest with the Romewalla (the Turks), let him exert it to procure from the Romewalla a free passage, for which purpose he may also mention our name." (*Laughter.*) These supposed treasonable sayings of the rajah appeared to him to carry on the face of them their own refutation. Was it for a moment to be credited, that the Rajah of Sattara would apply to such a powerless individual as the ex-Rajah of Nagpore to collect troops for the purpose of fighting the English? Could any person in their senses believe that the Rajah of Sattara would call on Moodhjee Bhonslah, the ex-Rajah of Nagpore, situated as he was, to attempt to induce the Russians to hasten from Constantinople, for the purpose of driving the English out of India—and that, to aid in effecting such an object, his name might be mentioned? (*Hear, hear!*) They could only account for the rajah's entertaining any such preposterous design on the ground that he was insane; but that he was not insane was admitted by the commissioners themselves, who had expressed their astonishment at his penetration and acuteness. (*Hear, hear!*) No man, they admitted, ever showed greater aptitude for the management of public affairs, or evinced more talent and ability, than the late rajah had manifested. (*Hear, hear!*) What was most extraordinary in this instance was, that no letters from the Rajah of Sattara were produced; but three letters purporting to come from the ex-rajah were brought forward. They merely contained compliments and inquiries after the health of parties to whom they were addressed. Now, he would not read those letters, but he would take on himself to say that there was nothing whatsoever of a treasonable nature in them. The circumstance of there being no letters from the Rajah of Sattara to Moodhjee Bhonslah, and the letters of Moodhjee being found to contain nothing treasonable, carried the strongest conviction to his (Mr. Lewis's) mind that the charge was utterly unfounded. It was, moreover, in itself too extravagant, too monstrous. They could not believe it. They must be as great fools as the rajah himself (had he thus acted) to believe it. (*Hear, hear!*) What, he would ask, was the opinion of the Governor-General himself on this part of the case? In his letter of the 2nd of October, 1837, referring to it, he, by the secretary to the Government, Mr. Macnaghten, speaks in this manner:—

The evidence relative to the alleged intercourse of the Rajah of Sattara with the ex-Rajah of Nagpore, as detailed in the documents which accompanied your letter of the 1st ultimo, is, in the opinion of his Lordship in council, in the highest degree suspicious. The alleged communication between Yellojee Bappoo and the ex-Rajah of Nagpore is admitted to have originated in some domestic concern. The evidence of that individual and his servant are full of discrepancies; and it was only after repeated cross-examinations that they were induced to implicate the Rajah of Sattara as having any knowledge of the communications. It is remarkable that Yellojee is represented as having been the person through whose means the intercourse between the Rajah of Sattara and the ex-Rajah of Nagpore was first set on foot; and yet the two witnesses, Abba Mareek and his servant Wittee, deposed, that the latter was sent to Joudpore to ask whether Yellojee Bappoo sent people there.

So much for the second charge, on which the vindication of the Government of India rested. The third charge made against the rajah was, that he had been guilty of carrying on a treasonable correspondence with the Portuguese Governor of Goa. Now, it was to be borne in mind that Portugal was in close alliance with England during the whole of the time the correspondence was alleged to have been carried on; a fact that was perfectly well known to the Rajah of Sattara. It should also be recollected, that this supposed treasonable correspondence was of twelve years' continuance, having

commenced some time in 1825, without any suspicion having been excited as to its existence. What were the facts? It appeared that Swamee, of Sunkeshwar, himself a brahmin, and considered by the brahmins as their chief, had recommended a person named Nago Deorao, already known to the rajah, as a fit agent to be employed in the proposed intrigue. He, it was alleged, was the individual through whose instrumentality the correspondence between the rajah and the Governor of Goa was carried on. Nago died in 1836; and, on his death-bed, delivered over to Balcoba Kelkur, his brother-in-law, certain documents, and a letter addressed to the rajah. Nago told his brother-in-law, that, if he took the letter and those documents to the rajah, the rajah would provide for him and his children. What did Balcoba Kelkur do? Instead of taking the documents to the rajah, he is said to have pawned them for 900 rupees. In this state of affairs, information on the subject reached the resident at Sattara, Colonel Ovens, and he sent two confidential chuprassees to endeavour to procure the documents. Of course the resident's informant has satisfied him that the documents contained proof beyond demonstration of the rajah's guilt. The chuprassees proceeded. On arriving at a place called Araba, where Balcoba Kelkur was supposed to be, they found that he had been denounced as the head of a gang of thieves who had been detected in meditating an attack on the Company's treasure at Vingoria. Balcoba was in concealment, and secreting himself from the pursuit of justice. At length, however, under a promise of protection, he was induced to grant an interview to the chuprassees, who had been sent in quest of him. The chuprassees said, "You have got certain papers." The other answered, "No, I have not." At last, however, Balcoba confessed that he had been entrusted with the documents, but added, "that they were in pawn," and that he could not procure them for less than Rs. 500." "No," said the chuprassees, being very economical officers, "we will give you Rs. 400; we cannot give you Rs. 500." Balcoba assented, and gave the chuprassees a mark, or token, by the production of which they would get possession of the papers. The chuprassees accordingly repair to a place pointed out to them by Balcoba, and on showing the mark, or token, obtain possession of the papers, and convey them to the residency. The papers when opened were found to contain certain documents, some purporting to be copies, some originals, addressed by Don Manoel, the Governor of Goa, to the Rajah of Sattara. There were also some letters, purporting to be written in the name of the Rajah of Sattara, but not by him. Now, was it not obvious that the whole of this charge turned on these papers? But was the agency of Nago Deorao proved? Was he shown to be the servant of the Rajah of Sattara? There was nothing in the letters to substantiate that fact. On the contrary, it was shown in evidence that the only interviews he had had with the rajah during twelve years were three; but at none of those interviews did any thing transpire to shew that the rajah considered Nago Deorao as his agent or minister at the Court of Don Manoel. So far from that being the fact, it was distinctly proved by one of the witnesses that he was acting as the agent of another party, namely, of the above-mentioned Swamee of Sunkeshwar. Before they could condemn the rajah, they must prove that Nago acted under his authority. They must show that the rajah was acquainted with all these transactions; was acquainted with the contents of the letters, and was cognizant of all that was going on. The evidence in the case did not bring home any such knowledge to the rajah, and the circumstances repelled the idea that the rajah knew any thing about the transactions. The alleged original letters of Don Manoel, which were said to prove the case against the rajah, were not found in his possession, but were actually in the possession of Nago Deorao at the time of his death. Then the other letters, alleged to be addressed to Don Manoel, were not written by the rajah, but purported to be written in his name, or rather, had the rajah's seals affixed to them. But was it to be believed that the Rajah of Sattara would allow Nago Deorao to write whatever letters he pleased, in a matter of such deep importance? (*Hear, hear!*) That he should entrust Nago Deorao with his seals, to be used by him when, and to whatever purposes, he (Nago) might think fit? That he should put himself entirely in the power of a person of whom he knew little or nothing, and that per-

son a brahmin, and introduced to him (as alleged) by the chief of the brahmins, between whom and himself the most bitter enmity subsisted? It is stated by one witness, that the rajah himself delivered his seals (*sicca* and *moortub*) to Nago Deorao. Another witness contradicts that statement, and swears that the seals were manufactured at a place called Warree, by Nago Deorao's orders. And Col. Ovens in one of his letters observes, that the seals which were found amongst Nago Deorao's papers differed in, some particular from the rajah's seals. Improbable as it was in itself, that the rajah should deliver up his seals to Nago Deorao, the above contradiction in the evidence of the witnesses, and the admission of Col. Ovens, that the seals in Nago Deorao's possession differed from those of the rajah, satisfied his mind that the seals of the rajah were fabricated by Nago Deorao, in furtherance of that deep-laid scheme which had been devised by the brahmins for the rajah's destruction. When they considered the nature of the accusation, it was impossible to credit it. The Governor of Goa, with the concurrence of her Majesty of Portugal, was, it seemed, to furnish 30,000 men to drive the English out of India. The whole of Hindostan was then to be seized upon, and divided snugly between Russia, Portugal, and the Rajah of Sattara. (*Laughter.*) Why, the thing was perfectly incredible! The manifest absurdity on which these charges were founded, and the suspicious way in which the evidence was got up, were sufficient to cast discredit on the whole case. The very circumstance of the Portuguese government being in alliance with the British Government, would lead any man of common sense to treat the accusation as ridiculous. (*Hear. hear!*) These were the charges on which it was supposed the rajah was guilty, and these the wild, visionary, and absurd circumstances, which the Indian Government had now brought forward and credited, although formerly they appeared to have considered them in a very different light. With regard to this charge, the Governor-General concluded his letter of the 2nd of October, 1837, in these words, proving that, at that time, he disbelieved the accusation against the rajah of having intrigued with the Governor of Goa, and that he was anxious that no farther investigation should take place:—

As for the alleged combinations with the Portuguese, and with Arabia, alluded to in the documents which accompanied your letter of the 31st ultimo, the Governor-General in Council could not but regard such plots (even had the accounts which had been furnished of them seemed less improbable than they do), to be too extravagant to be entertained for a moment by any person in his senses; while it appears from the Report of the Commission, that the Rajah of Sattara is by no means deficient in understanding.

The acting resident, in the ninth paragraph of his letter to your address dated the 18th ultimo, observes, the time necessary to bring these proceedings to a close will necessarily be prolonged. And with reference to this declaration, to the length of time which has already elapsed since this investigation commenced, and to the excitement and alarm which inquiries so extended and protracted must necessarily occasion, I am desired to repeat the suggestion contained in the concluding paragraph of my letter, dated the 7th August, and yet more strongly to urge the inconvenience and uncertainty of these proceedings, and the absolute necessity of bringing them to an early termination. In the hopelessness that all further evidence will be otherwise than inconclusive, and looking to the utmost degrees of criminality, which in any view of the testimony before the Commission may be regarded as clearly and absolutely established; looking, too, to the interval which has since elapsed in inquiries leading to no further definite and important disclosures, his Lordship in Council would gladly find that the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is disposed to concur with him in opinion, and would close the proceedings; apprising the rajah that, although several suspicious circumstances regarding his highness have been elicited during the progress of this inquiry, yet the British Government is unwilling, without the clearest proof of guilt, to condemn any of its allies, especially one who has been so pre-eminently the object of its favour and generosity; that further investigation is deemed inexpedient with reference to the general inconvenience it creates; and that the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is therefore pleased to close the inquiry with the expression of his hope, that the rajah will so conduct himself for the future as to avoid the predicament (no less painful to the British Government than to his highness) in which he has recently been placed.

As regards the dewan, who is now understood to be in confinement at Ahmednuggur, his Lordship in Council observes, that if the suggestion contained in this letter should be adopted, the liberation of the individual in question will probably follow the cessation of further inquiry into the conduct of the rajah.

It was his (Mr. Lewis's) intention to conclude with a motion, calling on the Court to consent to a full and fair investigation into all the circumstances connected with the case, and that they would allow the rajah an opportunity of explaining his conduct with
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reference to these charges. (*Hear, hear!*) So far as he had already gone, he thought he had stated enough to show that the evidence did not support the charges. But the fact was, it was unnecessary for him to go so far; he could not be required to go into any case until the rajah was called upon for his defence. He contended, that the accused party in this case had not been heard, and that he was condemned without proof. (*Hear, hear!*) Would any proprietor in that Court—would any director deny that fact? (*Hear, hear!*) With respect to the two last charges of a treasonable correspondence with the ex-Rajah of Nigpore and the Governor of Goa, no one would contend that they were properly made known to him. In fact, the rajah was scarcely aware of those charges. (*Hear, hear!*) He knew not who were his accusers, or what evidence was given against him. (*Hear, hear!*) It might be said that, with regard to the first charge, he had had an opportunity of defending himself; but the Court would not, he was sure, think that the rajah had had a fair opportunity of doing so, when they were informed of all the circumstances. He (Mr. Lewis) would call the attention of the proprietors to that part of the report of the commissioners which particularly bore on this point. General Lodwick, with that regard for justice by which he had distinguished himself during the whole of those proceedings, proposed, at the commencement, as the inquiry was one of vital importance to his highness the Rajah of Sattara, affecting his station as a prince of the empire, and his character as an ally of the British Government, that he should have the charges fully explained to him, and that he should be allowed an English advocate to conduct his defence. That proposal was rejected, and finally abandoned, although it was the course which justice obviously and necessarily pointed out. The commissioners proceeded in the absence of the rajah, and examined witnesses for thirteen or fourteen days, and it was then considered necessary that the rajah should have some information of what was going on. General Lodwick proposed that they should wait upon the rajah at his palace to communicate the charges, and giving him an opportunity of answering them. But this would not suit the commissioners. He must be dragged as a criminal before them. They would not consent to go to him. No—he must appear before their tribunal; and, with his usual spirit of submission to their orders, he went at once. (*Hear, hear!*) It was a fact that, throughout the whole affair, the rajah had evinced the utmost readiness to comply with their wishes; and whatever witnesses were required to give evidence, even against his own character, were at once produced. The rajah appeared before the commissioners. Mr. Willoughby read the evidence of the soobadars, and concluded with this remarkable declaration, that “if the rajah had been deluded into error, his best course would be to acknowledge it, and to throw himself upon the mercy of the British Government.” It was clear from this that the minds of the commissioners were made up as to the guilt of the rajah. (*Hear, hear!*) The rajah denied the charges *in toto*, and asserted his perfect innocence. He was asked if he would like to have a copy of the evidence; but, whether it was given to him or not, did not appear. Now he would ask, was that a fair trial? Was the rajah, who knew nothing of the forms of a judicial procedure, at a moment's notice, to enter into the vindication of his conduct? Was it to be expected that he should be able, in a few minutes, to falsify the evidence of witnesses whose examination before the commission occupied nearly fourteen days? The entire proceeding was a mockery of justice. (*Hear, hear!*) It was one of the fundamental, and one of the noblest maxims of their law, that no man should be condemned unheard; and he wished to know why, in the case of the rajah, that sacred principle had been departed from, why it had been infringed? In England, the protection was extended to the meanest individual. He might be the most treacherous wretch on earth—he might be guilty of the worst offences—but still he could not be condemned on any charge without an opportunity having been given of defending himself. (*Hear, hear!*) In proportion to the magnitude of the crime, and the greatness of the punishment, in the same proportion did the law throw round him every protection and security that was consistent with justice. Thus, in the case of treason, was an individual put on his trial as the rajah had been? No; he was allowed so many days before the trial, a

copy of the depositions, a list of the witnesses, and a copy of the indictment, in order that he might fully know the nature of the charge, and provide for his defence. It would be in the recollection of the Court, that a remarkable instance occurred in the case of the Chartist insurrection, in which Frost and others were concerned. There was a case in which the persons were actually found guilty, and because all the requisites required by the law were not complied with, they had nearly escaped punishment altogether. In fact, it was a principle recorded in the pages of the constitution, in imperishable characters, that no man should be condemned—that no man should be injured in life or property, without a hearing, or, in other words, without a fair trial. (*Hear, hear!*) Indeed, throughout the whole course of the proceedings, it never entered into the mind of anybody that the rajah was to be deposed without having an opportunity of meeting those charges, (*Hear, hear!*) The Governor-General, it appeared, had changed his opinion on the subject. But, though he seemed to think the rajah guilty, he never wished that he should be deposed without a fair trial. That was evident from what appeared in his minute of the 23rd of December, 1838—that minute in which, for the first time, he declared that his opinion was changed. When he spoke of change of opinion, he was not there for the purpose of endeavouring to reconcile it. Let those who defended such proceedings show the validity of the grounds on which the Governor-General changed his opinion, and show that his new opinion was a just and correct one. The Governor-General did not state why this change of opinion took place. For his part, he (Mr. Lewis) would take his stand on the opinion which the Governor-General had first promulgated. In the 8th paragraph, however, of that very document, where change of opinion was first manifested, his lordship, anxious that the rajah should have a fair trial, expresses himself thus:—

We are called upon, I feel, by very strong considerations of propriety and expediency, to bring the guilt of the rajah to the test of a trial proof, by the best and most just process which can be devised; and then, if he should have been unable to exculpate himself, to remove him from a throne of which he will have shown himself to be eminently undeserving.

He would ask, did the Governor-General ever dream of deposing him without a trial? Never; for, on the contrary, in another part of the despatch, he observes:—

As the first step, I would, as suggested by Sir Robert Grant, request that the rajah should be furnished with a written statement, embodying a full and clear detail of the facts connected with the several charges, and of the names (with any reservations which may be absolutely required for the safety of the party) of the witnesses by whom they are proved, with a notice of the circumstances under which the evidence was obtained, and call for from him, within a certain reasonable time to be fixed, a similar written statement of whatever he may desire to urge in his own behalf. The acting resident will, of course, take care, by every means in his power, to see that his guarantees to witnesses are, in letter and spirit, fully maintained.

The above suggestion of the Governor-General was opposed by the resident, Colonel Ovens. The resident appears to have thought that a trial would be attended with so many difficulties and inconveniences, that it ought not to be persisted in. He pressed his objections on the Governor-General. The Governor-General, although he shewed an inclination to admit the force of the resident's objections, nevertheless adhered to his opinion, that a trial was necessary and proper; for in his minute of the 29th December, 1838, he says:—

The reasons urged by the resident, and concurred in by the Governor in Council, are sufficient to satisfy me, that it would not be right to persevere in the course which I had previously recommended, and to present to the rajah a written statement of the charges and the proofs against him, calling upon him for an answer. It is anticipated by the resident, that this course would lay the Government open to such proceedings on the part of the rajah and his advisers, as could only lead to fresh embarrassments, and would, at the same time, expose every witness whose evidence has been given to cruel persecution.

The course which has been next recommended as open to the Government is, the suspension of the rajah from his functions of sovereignty, and the appointment of a commission to sit in judgment upon him. The suspension of a person so placed as is the Rajah of Sattara, against whom a strong *prima facie* case has been established, and whose conduct appears from every report to be unworthily vindictive (where did the Governor-General get his illumination on this point?), seems, in the event, of

a new trial to be decided upon, to be essential to the protection of witnesses, and to the fairness of proceeding on the part of the accusation. Yet the measure would wear a harsh appearance, and be argued as a predetermination to convict. Notwithstanding, however, these objections, it appears to be essential, as a preliminary to any proceeding bearing the character of a final trial.

The tribunal for trial might, perhaps, be best constituted by the appointment of three of the most impartial and experienced members of the services, whom it would probably be expedient to take from Madras and Bengal. But I confess that, looking to the manifold inconveniences of such a mode of trial, to the measures of importance, and to the subjects of interest and excitement by which the Government is already occupied, and especially to the possibility that no part of this course would be approved by the hon. Court, I cannot bring myself to recommend its immediate adoption.

And he concludes by leaving the question entirely to the decision of the Court of Directors at home. Sir Robert Grant, the Governor of Bombay (who seemed to him to have made this inquiry almost a personal matter) does not venture to deny the rajah the right of being heard in his defence. On the contrary, in his minute of the 31st May, 1838, he puts this right in the strongest possible light, and expresses his opinion in the clearest and most forcible language. He begged to call the attention of the Court to the passage:—

It will be asked, however, whether he is to be condemned without the opportunity of defending himself? The rajah has not been told of the evidence taken by Lieut. Colonel Ovens, and undoubtedly has a right to be heard in his own vindication. I have never meant otherwise, although I do not think that he will vindicate himself successfully. In my minute of the 15th August, 1837, "I am farther strongly of opinion, that before the case is conclusively disposed of, the rajah should be made acquainted with the fresh evidence which has been elicited against him, and should be allowed the opportunity of offering defence or explanation." I repeat that opinion; not meaning that there should be merely the form or force of a trial, to be closed by a ready-made judgment, but that the defence should be fairly heard and impartially weighed. So far as this Government should be called to decide on that defence, it would be my honest endeavour to discharge my mind of all my previous opinions on the subject, and to judge the case as if I had heard it for the first time. But if it be thought that the Bombay Government is too strongly prepossessed with the guilt of the rajah to be placed in the chair of judgment over his highness, let the Government of India constitute, in any manner which they think fittest, an impartial and competent judicature for the occasion.

It was, then, on the opinions of such high authorities as he had referred to, no less than the merits of the case, that he asked that the rajah might have a fair trial, and that he might be afforded an opportunity of meeting these charges. He asked the Court of Directors to grant it for the sake of their own consistency; for they had, in their letters of June 13, 1838, repudiated those proceedings as seriously detrimental to the Government. He asked them for the honour and character of the British Government—he asked them in the name of that justice which had been violated and outraged in the present case—he asked them in the name of that common Christianity, which told them not only to do justice, but to mingle mercy with justice—he entreated them to give the rajah a full, a fair, and an impartial hearing. (*Hear, hear!*) The hon. proprietor concluded by moving—

That it appears from the papers laid before the Court of Proprietors, in the case of the Rajah of Satara, that his highness was accused of treasonable designs against the British Government, upon *ex parte*, anonymous, and contradictory statements, without his having an opportunity of defending himself; that he was called upon to sign a document admitting his guilt, as a condition of being continued on his throne; that, on his refusing to accede to this extraordinary and degrading proposal—while asserting his innocence, and requesting to be informed of the charges against him, and the names of his accusers—he was suddenly, at midnight, removed from his palace by a military force, deprived of his property, and sent a prisoner to Benares; that such a course of proceeding must have the effect of destroying the confidence of the native princes of India in the justice and the honour of the British Government; and therefore this Court recommends to the Court of Directors, that a full and fair investigation of the accusations against the rajah be forthwith instituted, by an impartial committee to be appointed for that purpose, and, in the event of the accusations not being substantiated, that the rajah be restored to that throne which, according to the recorded opinion of the Court of Directors, he had for so many years adorned, by "a course of conduct calculated to promote the prosperity of his dominions and the happiness of his people."

Mr. D. Salomons said, he rose with great pleasure to second the motion of his learned friend; but it was not his intention to go into any lengthened details, as he had occupied the Court, he feared, at too great a length on a former occasion. He

wished, however, to explain the reason why, on the last occasion, he had moved for further papers rather than propose a motion couched in terms similar to that which was now before the Court. His reason for calling for further information was, because there were many points in the case which had not been clearly brought under the consideration of the proprietors, and he was anxious that that should be done before it was again submitted to their consideration. He would not go into the details of the evidence, for the purpose of showing that the rajah was not guilty of the charges brought against him, because it was sufficiently apparent on the face of the official documents, that the authorities in India were themselves of opinion that the evidence was not sufficient to justify a conviction. He would, therefore, refer to the papers, for the purpose of showing more distinctly what he had advanced on a former occasion, namely, that the East India Company were the first sinners in breaking a treaty solemnly entered into with the rajah (*Hear, hear!*) If there were any doubt as to the meaning of the treaty, if the claims of the rajah were not so strong as they appeared to him to be, still he thought that the government of Bombay ought to have given way as the Court of Directors had done instead of rigidly insisting on the original terms. If the government had given way—if even the claims were doubtful, which he thought, on a reference to the papers appeared not to be the case—all these unpleasant proceedings might have been avoided. He should now read some parts of the treaty, to show that the territorial question was the first foundation of all these unfortunate transactions. No doubt the East India Company had placed the Rajah of Sattara on the gadee with a very excellent object, that of strengthening our government against the encroachments of the Mahrattas, and the rajah was selected for that honour, being according to all the information transmitted to this country, a man of a very superior mind and he was very happy to find from a perusal of these papers that their fellow subjects in India were capable of thinking and acting so well, as he contended the rajah had done on this occasion (*Hear, hear!*) He presumed the Court was informed that the original cause of all this unfortunate difference arose from a dispute between the rajah and the government, relative to certain jagheers. The terms on which the territory was ceded to him were set forth as follows—

Terms fixed by Captain James Grant Sahib Bahadoor on the part of the Honourable Company, Bahadoor, with Rao Sahib Moosheek Mirhban Chinnajee Punt Suchew

The possessions of the Punt Suchew came under the British Government along with the rest of the country, but the antiquity and respectability of the family having been duly considered, the British Government have freely bestowed and made over to him the whole of his possessions as formerly held up to the war, with the exception of his possessions within the territory of the Nilam. The districts of the Punt being within the limits of the territory made over by treaty to his Highness the Rajah of Sattara, the Punt therefore is placed under the government of his highness, the British Government is the guarantee, and the terms are fixed as follows

And then the conditions were set out which it was not necessary for him to state. In page 20 of the additional papers, he found a document headed—

Agreement on the part of his Highness the Rajah of Sattara respecting the Rajes Sree Chinnajee Punt Suchew, to whom these commands are issued

The country formerly possessed by you has been freely restored and bestowed through the liberality of the British Government, and an agreement, consisting of ten articles has been made out and delivered to you by Captain James Grant Bahadoor, on the part of the British Government. Your country has come within the limits of the territory made over to his highness by the treaty with the British Government, which having been approved of, the huzoor, for the purpose of confirming you in possession, has determined as follows.

So that, in fact, the Rajah of Sattara made a grant, under the sanction of the East-India Company, of that very territory which was now a matter of dispute, and if any doubt existed on the subject, it would be removed by the letter of Lieutenant-Colonel Robertson, the resident at Sattara, to the secretary of the Government, dated 13th of August, 1837, in which he says—

I have the honour to state, for the information of the Honourable the Governor in Council, that the Punt Suchew, who has no spring, having been for some time passing in a declining state of health, applied, about the time of my arrival here, to his highness for permission to adopt a summer to his estate. This was duly intimated to me by the vakeels of the Suchew, and also by his highness, who, at the same time, apprised me that he was engaged in preparing various papers which he considered necessary to enable the British Government and his own to come to a decision on this subject.

Here the Punt Suchew, by applying to the rajah for a permission to adopt a successor, showed that the rajah had a claim on that jagheer; and this case, he contended, most decidedly governed the case of every one of the jagheers. When, therefore, the Company's government set up a claim to this territory, they were guilty of a breach of the treaty. In that view of the case he was borne out by General Robertson, who was now a director of the Company, by General Lodwick, and others, who sided with the rajah in this dispute; and he believed the Supreme Government itself wrote to the Government of Bombay, not to prosecute these claims. That was one point, in his opinion, disposed of. The next thing was the question of character; and, he thought, that, in ascertaining the character of any person, it was important to procure the evidence of a witness who had no desire to mislead, and who had no interest in the question at issue. The opinion which he was now about to quote, as to the character of the Rajah of Sattara, was that of Colonel, now General Robertson, who was the resident at Sattara in 1831. At that time there was a question as to the education of the young Rajah of Akulkote, and Colonel Robertson expressed himself in these terms, with respect to the conduct and character of the Rajah of Sattara, to whose care the youth had been confided:—

The rajah entered on the duties, when wholly confided to him, with zeal and a sincere desire to meet the expectation of Government; but his efforts will require every support, and every reliance may be placed on his prudence. No good was effected, but much ill, by dividing authority and influence; and this, I respectfully beg to recommend, should be carefully avoided for the future; and those jealousies of his highness which the followers of the young boy chief will doubtless infuse into his mind, and which will not fail to take deep root, and prove in the sequel the source of much evil, may be guarded against; I have no hesitation in saying, that the more he can enjoy the advantages of his highness's society and personal example, and the more intimately he knows the motive of his conduct, the better. No measure is calculated to produce worse consequences than that which, in a manner, draws a wide line of separation (except for a few days annually of a ceremonious intercourse) between his highness and the boy. It appears to stamp with the concurrence of the British Government all the libels and misrepresentations against his highness which the interested instil into his mind. It gives them a plea for saying, that the Honourable Board are of their opinion; and thus the breach is widened by the very means adopted to prevent its being so. It is not to the point that such conclusions drawn from such premises are not just. This is not known to a child; and as he grows in years he will grow strong in antipathy and hatred to his prince; and what may be the result of such impressions it may not be difficult to foretell, considering how reckless of consequences natives often are, when actuated by powerful passions. I would, therefore, suggest that, for the boy's sake, and for the sake of the peace of the country, all restrictions be taken off his residing at Sattara, if the rajah deem it advisable. Government have every security for the boy's safety in the high responsibility of his highness, and every guarantee for his being properly trained for his station in society, in the pride which his highness takes in the creditable discharge of every incumbent duty, as well as in the desire which I know he feels to eradicate those prejudices already imbibed against him by the minor, and to substitute in their place sentiments of confidence, attachment, and gratitude.

Such was the character given to the rajah in 1831, by one of their own residents, who was then a member of that Court. He concluded, therefore, that the rajah was a man of estimable character; he strongly believed, that much which had been alleged against him was the offspring of intrigue, and that the rajah was perfectly incapable of committing the crimes that had been imputed to him. (*Heer, heer!*) It was utterly incredible that, for years, he should have been concocting the vilest plots and treasons, which could not be conducted without a vast deal of preparation, and yet that he should escape discovery. He thought it quite impossible that he could conduct himself in such a way towards the resident as to secure his most favourable opinion, at the same time that he was engaged in these treasonable designs. Was it not right, therefore, that an opportunity should be given to the rajah to meet fairly and openly the charges that had been preferred against him? Sir R. Grant himself was anxious that inquiry should be made into this case, from a conscientious feeling that there was room for suspicion; and he (Mr. Salomons) was of opinion, that even now, yes, even at the eleventh hour, a new trial, a full and fair trial, ought to be allowed. He did not bind himself to the words of the motion of his learned friend, but he perfectly approved of its spirit. He was anxious that the whole case should be reconsidered, because he looked upon this to be a question which affected the character of the British Government and of the British name throughout the world. (*Heer, heer!*) That morning, a document had been put into his hands of a very

important nature, with reference to this inquiry. He did not think it had been kept back purposely. He supposed it had been accidentally mislaid. He had inquired for it, but he had only procured it within a few hours; he should refer to it presently. His learned friend had alluded to change of opinion with respect to the Rajah of Sattara; and, he believed, the document to which he alluded, would throw some light on that point. At the last Court, he had referred to the three propositions submitted to the rajah by Sir James Carnac, when he arrived at Bombay; and he had said, that if Sir James had carried out the views with which he had started, he could have finished, satisfactorily, this unfortunate affair. For some reason or other, however, Sir James Carnac had changed his opinion; but, perhaps, he could not resist the influence of the opinion of others. In page 298, under the date of the 19th of June, 1839, they would find a minute of Sir James Carnac.—

Mr. *Marriott*.—I think that the hon. proprietor was out of order, in rather charging the Directors, or whoever might be the parties accountable, with keeping back any paper. He has alluded to a document which he has just received, but he is going to quote from another.

Mr. D. *Salomons* did not say, nor mean to say, that the document in question was purposely withheld. (*Hear hear!*) He expressed his belief that the document was mislaid by accident. He never thought, and he never meant to insinuate, that the paper was kept back from corrupt or improper motives. (*Hear, hear!*) He hoped, however, that he would be allowed to take his own course. He would now proceed to read the three propositions of Sir James Carnac, and his argument upon them, as contained in his minute of the 19th of June, 1839. Sir James said,—

The differences between the Rajah of Sattara and the British Government have been fully investigated, and the facts connected with them so fully brought to notice by my predecessor in office and my present colleagues, that it is quite unnecessary now to enter into any minute review of them. I think it has been clearly established, that the rajah has for years carried on an irregular and unwarranted intercourse with the Portuguese authorities at Goa; and that he has intrigued with Appa Sahib, the ex-rajah of Nagpore; and that he has countenanced and supported attempts to seduce from their allegiance certain native soldiers in the service of the British Government.

The first and second only of these are clear breaches of the treaty by which the Rajah of Sattara is bound, for he is restrained from any intercourse with foreign powers, and with all persons whatever, who are not by the treaty subjected to his highness's authority. The third is an equally clear violation of the duty which states professing relations of amity owe to each other.

No doubt existing as to the facts, or to the disposition which they indicate, the question arises, how are we to deal with the case? There are apparently but three modes of meeting it:—

1st. By subjecting the rajah to a formal trial, and after inquiry made and sentence passed, visiting him with appropriate punishment.

(To that point Mr. *Salomons* hoped the Court would pay particular attention.)

2ndly. By proceeding in the mode by which national wrongs are ordinarily redressed, by at once commencing hostile preparations, taking possession of the rajah's territories, and acting as circumstances may justify under the right of conquest.

3rdly. By addressing to the rajah such remonstrance as may appear expedient, and passing over his past offences, in the hope that the exercise of clemency may give rise to better feelings.

The difficulty in the way of the course first referred to appear to me very great. There is no ordinary tribunal to which the rajah could be made amenable, and a special one must be organized, for the purpose of investigating the charges against him, if they are to be investigated.

A commission has been proposed, and the expediency has been suggested, of selecting its members from the other presidencies, excluding altogether persons serving under this Government. I think that, proceeding to subject the rajah to trial by a commission, would be a course very much open to suspicion and misrepresentation, however that commission might be constituted. I know that, from the civil and military services of India, there would be no difficulty whatever in selecting commissioners who would perform their duty without regard to any thing but justice; but I need not add that, in the conduct of states, as of individuals, it is most important, not only to avoid wrong, but to make this avoidance apparent, and to place the character of the state, for integrity and good faith, beyond the possibility of question.

For this reason, I should desire, if practicable, to avoid the trial of an issue, in which the British Government is a party, before a tribunal which must, of necessity, be composed of its own servants.

And then he added:—

The Rajah of Sattara cannot be regarded as a very formidable foe to the British empire, and those with whom he has been connected are as little formidable as himself.

Such were Sir James Carnac's sentiments on the 19th of June, 1839; but, on the 20th of June, 1839, he writes thus:—

In continuation of my minute of yesterday's date, I now beg to submit to the Board my views regarding the mode in which I think our intentions towards the Rajah of Sattara should be carried into effect.

It will not be consistent with our proposed amnesty for the past, to make any demand which can justly be regarded as a punishment; and, under this impression, I at once abandon the measure which appears to have been thought of by the Government of the late Sir Robert Grant, of requiring the rajah to maintain a contingent of horse for the service of the British Government.

Our demands should be limited as much as possible, and should be confined only to those which will again place the rajah in the precise situation intended by the treaty of September, 1819, and will ensure the most efficient protection to all persons who have been obnoxious to him, in consequence of the part they have taken in recent proceedings.

Before proceeding to Sattara, I shall cause a letter to be prepared to the rajah's address, embodying the sentiments which Government entertain of his conduct, and the requisitions which we deem it essential to make, in order to ensure his future adherence to his engagements, and to promote peace and concord between the two Governments. The latter may ultimately be embodied in a formal engagement to be required from the rajah.

(Mr. Salomons earnestly hoped that the Court would attend to this point.)

The following is what I conceive should be the substance of my address to his highness the rajah :—

1st. That after a careful and attentive perusal and consideration of the evidence, it is my painful duty to inform him, that I entertain no doubt whatever that his irregular and unwarrantable communications with the Goa authorities during a series of years, his intrigues with Appa Sahib, the ex-Rajah of Nagpore, and the countenance and support which he gave to the attempt to seduce from their allegiance certain native officers in the service of the British Government, have been fully proved. (*Hear, hear!*)

2ndly. That these proceedings indicate that his highness, unmindful of the great benefits which he has derived from the Hon. Company, has entertained hostile designs towards their Government, at a time when he was openly professing to be on the most intimate terms of friendship and alliance.

3rdly. That by these acts he has most justly incurred the penalty prescribed in his treaty with Government, namely, the forfeiture of all the rights and possessions which that conferred upon him.

4thly. That, nevertheless, the British Government has resolved to overlook his past misconduct, and to grant an amnesty on the following conditions.

Those conditions, Mr. Salomons said, he would not detain the Court by reading at length, but would refer them to the following paragraphs :—

I believe the above to contain all the stipulations which, on the principles we are resolved to pursue, are essentially necessary; but I shall be happy to consider any others which my colleagues may desire to propose.

I find that there are various subjects of discussion on minor points between the two Governments, the consideration of which has been postponed, pending the final disposal of the rajah's case; such, for instance, as the transit-duty question, the admission of the Company's rupee into the rajah's territories, and some claims affecting individuals.

It appears to me, however, inexpedient to mix up these questions in the present discussion. When I proceed to Sattara, I can take these proceedings with me, and I shall probably be able to adjust these minor matters, either in direct communication with the rajah, or through the resident.

In conclusion, I deem it necessary to refer to a possible, though I hope not probable, issue to the attempt we are about to make, to re-establish our relations at Sattara on a friendly footing. The rajah, either from misappreciating our motives, or from relying on the influence which he may fancy he has established, by means of the numerous agents he has employed, both in England and in India, may refuse to accept our proffered clemency, boldly assert his innocence, and challenge inquiry. (*Hear, hear!*) I am not prepared, at this moment, to state the precise course which should be followed under such a contingency; but, in order to avoid the delay of another reference to the Governor-General of India, I think the possibility of its occurrence should be pointed out, and his Lordship's sentiments solicited, as to the course we should then pursue.

In carrying into effect these measures, I shall do all in my power to convince his highness of the serious errors into which he has been betrayed, in friendly and considerate language—(loud cries of *Hear, hear!*)—but, on the other hand, I shall be firm in my endeavours to convince his highness that nothing can induce Government to recede from the very lenient terms on which we are willing to cast an oblivion over the past.

In my former minute, I referred to the necessity of secrecy, as perhaps essential to the success of our plans; and, to ensure this, I now propose that these proceedings may not be formally recorded, until the Governor-General has replied to the reference to be made to him.

(Signed)

J. R. CARMAC.

Well, Sir J. Carnac afterwards went to Sattara, and the first article of the new engagement into which he was about to enter, contained the offensive matter which had led to such an unfortunate result. (*Hear, hear!*) He wished the Court to bear this in mind whilst he read the reply of the Governor-General. (*Hear, hear!*) It was dated Simla, 11th July, 1839, and was in the form of a letter from Mr. Torrens, the deputy secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General, to Mr. Willoughby, secretary to the Government of Bombay :—

To J. P. Willoughby, Esq., secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Sir—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th ult., with enclosure,

and am directed to state, that the Governor-General has studied with much interest the minutes recorded by the Hon. the Governor, and by the members of Council of Bombay; and that his Lordship assents to the general amnesty which it is proposed to extend to the Rajah of Sattara, and to the conditions under which it is suggested that this amnesty should be granted; and that his Lordship also entirely approves of the intention of the Hon. Sir J. R. Carnac's himself proceeding to Sattara, for the purpose of endeavouring to carry his views into effect, and again to place our relations with the rajah on a friendly footing. His Lordship feels it unnecessary to enter into any review of this case. He has already avowed his opinion that, whether led by malignity or folly, or a weak subserviency to bad advisers, the rajah has committed acts which might justly forfeit for him all the favour of the British Government, and justify a sentence of severe retribution. He sees all the embarrassments which might arise out of a formal trial. He feels the strong objections which would be urged in quarters of the highest authority against a summary act of extreme severity, and he is compelled to acknowledge the expediency of the milder course proposed, and would indulge the hope that the exercise of clemency may give rise, if not to better feelings, at least to more guarded conduct. With regard to the precise course of proceedings which is to be pursued, his Lordship concurs with the Hon. the Governor and Council of Bombay in opinion, that the measures of amnesty being agreed upon, it should not be accompanied with any demands which might justly be regarded as a punishment; but there may be, as suggested by Mr. Anderson, warning for the future: principles may be laid down for the more strict observance of the treaty, and, above all things, effectual protection must be secured to those who, in the course of the late inquiry, may, by having afforded information, be assumed to have given offence to the rajah. With this expression of his views, his Lordship cordially assents to the propositions laid down by the Hon. the Governor of Bombay, in his minute of June 20th, and adopted by his colleague. He would only suggest, that great care be taken in framing the letter to the rajah, so guardedly and yet so decidedly to express the views held by Government in his case, as that, if possible, discussion shall not be provoked or admitted upon his own guilt or innocence; and it may be doubted whether it has not been proposed to distinctly assert the proof of personal criminality, and whether the assertions may not appear in too great a degree to be inconsistent with the leniency which follows. Perhaps the right of the British Government to call the rajah to account would not be weakened under the admission that part of the guilt laid to his charge, and proved, may possibly be thrown upon advisers too readily listened to, or upon agents too carelessly overlooked.

He (Mr. Salomons) considered that the Governor-General of India there pointed out the very rock on which the Governor of Bombay struck. (*Hear, hear!*) The letter continued:—

His Lordship can hardly think it possible that, to a frank tender of oblivion of past transactions, and of a return to cordial and amicable relations, and to a strict observance of all the stipulations of that treaty, the rajah will reply by a tone of offensive defiance, or by a rejection of the just and moderate terms proposed; or that he should endeavour to re-open the late inquiry, and to continue the unseemly discussion in which he has been so long by himself and by his agents engaged. Yet it is possible that those who have reaped gains by the bad advice with which they have misled him, may see advantage to themselves in this course, and may prevail upon him to adopt it. In such case, his Lordship would willingly rely upon the judgment and discretion of the Governor of Bombay, and be prepared to support any strong decision upon which he may determine, whether that decision may be in the deposition of the present rajah for the substitution of his brother in the raj, or for any modified course of curtailing his political and military power.—I have the honour, &c.,

Simla, 11th July, 1839.

H. TORRANA,
Dep. Sec. to the Government of India,
with the Governor-General.

He had been very anxious to put his hand on some document of that kind, because he was afraid a feeling had gone out in that Court that he had pressed the case rather hard against Sir J. Carnac. He said before, and he repeated it now, that he had no doubt of the honour, integrity, or talents of Sir J. Carnac, but he deplored the course he had pursued (*hear, hear!*), because it appeared to him, that having laid down one course for himself, he had acted on another. (*Hear, hear!*) He had proposed an amnesty to the rajah, but he accompanied it with conditions to which the Rajah of Sattara could not possibly agree. (*Hear, hear!*) He strongly called, then, on this Court, that they should see justice done to this unfortunate rajah, and not suffer him to become the victim of a feeling of honour which every man in that Court must admire, in refusing to subscribe to an acknowledgment of his guilt when he felt himself to be innocent. (*Cheers.*) He had very little more to say, but he would read one or two extracts from the rajah's appeal to this Court, in order to show the character of that prince. The appeal was made by the rajah through the vakeels whom he had sent home to get those difficulties removed which had since proved his ruin, and was dated the 31st Shaban, answering to the 18th November, 1838. In that letter the rajah said,—

The people of this country view me with hostile feelings, because I attached myself firmly to the British Government, and thereby interfered with the objects which they had at heart; owing to this,—I

can only now maintain my position through the friendship and support of the British Government; and the wish which I sincerely cherish is, to avoid every thing that may, in anywise, tend to the injury of the British Government, between which and my family friendship has always existed.

Your Honourable Court having taken all this into consideration, can act as you see fit. Evil-minded and disreputable people, forgers, and liars, having conspired and given birth to all kinds of wicked machinations, endeavour to establish them as truths; but well-informed, and honourable and upright men, are convinced that I have done your Honourable Court's Government no injury, and never deviated from the most disinterested line in my conduct towards the Honourable Company. If due weight be given to these facts, the schemes of my enemies will fail; but if they are disregarded, then they will accomplish what they please. Great and just Governments, and experienced men, must, on examination, admit the truth of these observations; and while they cannot hesitate to punish such evil-disposed and inimical persons, not only to maintain their own reputation for justice, but also to inspire general confidence, they will be kind to persons of high station, looking to their rectitude. Such, in times past, has been the practice of truly great and powerful monarchs, whose memory is justly held in veneration. The Almighty has now given the government of this land into your Honourable Court's hands, and I am therefore a suitor to your Honourable Court for justice.

If persons of high and ancient families do not forsake their honourable principles, and thereby entail disgrace on their reputation, it is incumbent to act towards them accordingly; for such individuals, when treated with high consideration by those possessed of eminent station and authority, are thereby the more confirmed in their honourable course.

Powerful Governments derive great fame from acting on such principles, while to those who suffer from a disregard of them, death is preferable to life. Forgetting what is due to ancient lineage, and, for ease and subsistence, to yield to disgraceful treatment, is the part of base people, for noble persons can never resign themselves to any treatment calculated to detract from their good name. Every one of God's creatures is cared for by Him. On His providence I place my dependence, and I do not look beyond Him. So let the English Government do whatever, on consideration, it may judge best. I have always conducted myself with a due regard to the high reputation of my ancestry, and therefore I rely that I shall continue to enjoy the friendship of the English Government. Your Honourable Court may rest assured I shall never act like others; I therefore entreat that I may be early favoured with such a decision on this appeal, as shall preclude the possibility of my being constantly subjected to difficulties.

Having taken into my consideration how every thing connected with my situation may always be made known to your Honourable Court, I would suggest that, after the present misunderstandings are adjusted, in order to place your Honourable Court in possession of authentic information, permission be granted to depute agents, and to communicate in writing, to your Honourable Court. Unless such an arrangement be sanctioned, it is impossible to foresee what may arise from causeless suspicions.

I entreat your Honourable Court to grant me a reply to this request with the same despatch that would be used in disposing of any urgent case connected with your own interests, for I anxiously wish to be informed of your Honourable Court's sentiments on the subject.

A long time has now elapsed, and I have therefore deputed M. de Walsmar, Eshwunt Row, Raja Sirkey, and Bhugwunt Row Witul, to your Honourable Court, and they will have the honour of representing every thing to your Honourable Court. I entreat your Honourable Court to take their statements into your consideration, and to favour me with your decision.

I would conclude by reminding your Honourable Court, that your functionaries in this country have subjected me to great hardships, and that I have therefore employed several persons to apprise your Honourable Court of this fact. I think it necessary to state this to your Honourable Court, lest you should be surprised at so many having being employed. The same facts will be stated by all, so that no objection need be started on that score. I beg that your Honourable Court's answer may be sent through my vakils.

What more can I say to your Honourable Court?

They must look a little to the character of this man. He was proud, overbearing, strong in the assertion of his rights, impetuous, in short a regular Hotspur, and one who would be determined to cast off superior authority when he felt it was unjust. He thought the officers of the Bombay Government had decided unjustly against him, and he therefore appealed from their decision to the Court of Directors. (*Hear, hear!*) Such was his character; and while that appeal remained unattended to, charges were brought against him which were only to be overcome by coolness and cunning, qualities which this man never possessed. (*Hear, hear!*) He, then, (Mr. Salomons) cried out for justice for him. (*Cheers.*) He said this man had never had justice; and he said, he thought it was the duty of the East-India Company to afford him an opportunity, which he had never had, of clearing his character, which he had shown was dearer to him than his throne or his life. (*Hear, hear!*) It was right that, at any sacrifice, they should give him an opportunity of clearing his character, and replying to the base and foul accusations that had been made against him. By doing that they would stand higher in the estimation of the native princes (*hear, hear!*); but it was unworthy of them to allow the man to go unheard, (*Hear, hear!*) When he saw hon. proprietors labouring to do away with a false religion in India, should they, by their conduct, show that their respect and example

were so different? (*Hear, hear!*) Should it be said, that they cried out about idolatry and false religion in India, and yet sanctioned injustice perpetrated there? (*Hear, hear!*) Should they allow a man to be carried off at midnight, like an assassin, without allowing him an opportunity to answer the charges against him? (*Hear, hear!*) If public opinion was consulted, he was sure that this man would have justice. (*Cheers.*) All he asked was for justice—for a fair trial. If it should be proved, that the rajah was a traitor, let him suffer the punishment due to his treason; but let him have the opportunity of showing that he was not the base character he was represented to be—let him have the opportunity of regaining that throne of which, if innocent, he ought never to have been deprived, and the duties of which he was so competent to fulfil. (*Cheers.*) The hon. proprietor concluded by seconding the motion.

The *Chairman* said, it was not his intention to follow the gentleman who had preceded him through all the details of this subject, because he had considered this question as closed and irrevocably settled. (*Hear, hear!*) When he found, on investigating the subject, that all the authorities in India and in this country, the Court of Directors, and the Board of Control, had concurred in the propriety of the proceedings that had been adopted in India (*hear, hear!*), and knowing as he did that this Court of Proprietors had no power to alter, vary, or suspend any resolution or order which the Court of Directors had come to—(*Hear! and cries of No, no!*), he did not think this discussion would be attended with any practical advantage. Yes! it was perfectly true that they had no power to alter, vary, or suspend any such resolution, *after that resolution had received the approbation of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India*—which had been the case in this instance. Considering all those things, he said, he thought this discussion could be attended with no practical advantage. (*Hear, hear!*) That was his firm opinion. (*Hear, hear!*) It had so happened that he was not in the Direction when this subject had been brought under the consideration of the Court, and decided upon; but having returned to the Direction, and having looked at the papers very carefully, he must say, that had he been a member of the Direction at that time, he should not have done otherwise than have concurred in the resolution that had been passed. (*Hear, hear!*) When he found that all the authorities agreed in opinion on this subject, the Governor-General of India, the Lieut. Governor of Agra, Sir R. Grant and Sir J. Carnac, Governors of Bombay in succession; all the members of the Council of India, as well as of the Bombay presidency (except the late Mr. Shakespear), and the commissioners originally appointed to investigate the question; and that, without any exception, all the eminent men in India, under whose consideration and decision this subject was brought, were unanimous in their opinion (*hear, hear!*), and that not a qualified opinion, he must say he did not consider they could now alter that decision. (*Hear, hear!*) He never saw such a concurrence of opinions on the effect of any evidence (*hear, hear!*), and he said, that having read the very elaborate and powerful minutes of Sir R. Grant, and having very attentively considered the opinions those gentlemen whose names he had mentioned had given, and finding them all concurring, it was impossible for him to suppose that they had all been acting under a delusion. (*Hear, hear!*) He should think it was a most incredible thing that those persons who, being on the spot, would be best able to judge of the degree of credit which the individuals who were examined were entitled to, should all be acting under the influence of such an extraordinary delusion in this inquiry. (*Hear, hear!*) He would say one word as to what had fallen from his hon. friend (Mr. Salomons) with respect to Sir J. Carnac. His hon. friend seemed to think, because Sir J. Carnac left this country impressed favourably with regard to the rajah, that he was very inconsistent in changing his mind when he got out to India. Nothing could be more natural than the conduct of Sir J. Carnac. He left this country determined, if possible, to save the rajah (*hear, hear!*), but when he got out to India, and became better informed of his conduct and proceedings, he changed his opinion. He thought if hon. gentlemen would read the printed

papers, they would come to the conclusion that Sir J. Carnac was not rightly chargeable with inconsistency. It was the act of every candid and honest mind that, as he got fresh evidence, his views should, to use the words of the Governor-General, in his minute of the 23rd Dec. 1838, be "varied as the case gradually assumed a new character." (*Hear, hear!*) Then, he believed, on the other hand, that Sir J. Carnac had been censured for the leniency of his conduct. Why undoubtedly he was anxious to save the rajah if possible, which he evinced by the proffered amnesty. (*Hear, hear!*) But, perfectly satisfied of the truth of the charges brought against the rajah, the Governor asked him only to adhere to that treaty which had raised him from a prison to a throne. (*Hear, hear!*) Could any thing be more reasonable than that? (*Hear, hear!*) But, as all the authorities and persons whose opinions had been consulted, and who had investigated this question, thought the rajah guilty of the three charges which had been raised against him, he did not think that this Court, under the circumstances, had any alternative but to adopt and confirm the resolution which they came to when this subject was brought under their consideration in February, 1840. He did not think he need say any thing more on the subject; he would not go generally into the details of the question, but he would propose an amendment which he really thought no individual could object to. He believed it stated nothing that was controvertible, but appealed to facts which were open to the inspection of every body who chose to read the printed papers. (*Hear, hear!*) There was, no doubt, a variety of opinions on this subject, as to the degree of guilt of the rajah, and as to one charge or the other being more or less criminal, as well as to the extent of the punishment that ought to have been inflicted upon him; but he did not think any objection could be well taken to what he was about to propose, for it would compromise the opinions of no one. The amendment he proposed was,—

That the Court of Proprietors, having had laid before it all the papers relating to the Rajah of Sattara, adhere to the resolution of the 13th of February, 1840, "That this Court deems it highly inexpedient, and accordingly declines to interfere with the responsible executive in the affairs of Sattara."

The *Deputy Chairman* (Sir J. L. Lubington).—In rising to second the amendment proposed by the Chairman, I beg to express the sincere satisfaction I feel that we have at last arrived at that stage of the discussions on the case of the ex-Rajah of Sattara, which affords a reasonable hope that they will be brought this day to a conclusion. For I must confess I have from the first doubted the utility, and have not been able to satisfy myself of the benefit, to be derived from the agitation in this Court of great political questions between the Government of India and the Native princes. While, on the one hand, I admit the right of the Court of Proprietors and will not question their competency to entertain such subjects, on the other hand, it should be recollected that this Court have no power to alter any determination that the Government of India may have come to, should that determination have received the approbation and sanction of the Court of Directors and of the Board of Control. (*Hear, hear!*) This is the case as regards the ex-Rajah of Sattara. The Government of India, the Court of Directors, and the Board of Control are agreed in their decision. The Court of Proprietors are excluded by act of parliament from rescinding, revoking, or altering that decision. The privilege of discussion in the Court of Proprietors I consider one of immense value. But in all such discussions, discretion should be exercised, and I fear if such discretion is not practised, and this Court should become an engine of frequent interference with the legal acts of the executive, as regards the Government of India in the political department, it might be thought necessary to curtail our privilege by more stringent enactments than now exist—(*hear, hear!*)—and we might lose the advantage of that publicity which by the constitution of this general Court we now enjoy, and which may be considered in the light of a safety-valve—a publicity of infinite importance; and I can imagine circumstances to arise when the Court of Directors would feel it their bounden duty to appeal to this Court for the expression of their opinion. (*Hear, hear!*) Before submitting any statement, or adducing any argument on the merits of the case, I consider it necessary briefly to place before you the position in which the late Rajah of Sattara was previous to his elevation to the musnud by the British Government. A period of nearly a century had elapsed since the Peishwah had become the sovereign of the Mahrattah empire. The principality of Sattara formed a part of the

Peishwah's territorial possessions, and fell into our hands by the right of conquest after as just a war as was ever waged. The rajah, who, like his predecessor, had been excluded from all power, was in fact a state prisoner in the hands of the Peishwah, and had no other claim than that of humanity and liberality on the British Government, and which might have been satisfied by a stipend or a jagheer. (*Hear, hear!*) But how did the government act on this occasion? On the advice and recommendation of the Governor of Bombay, at that time the hon. Mr. Elphinstone, the late Rajah of Sattara was given the dominion of a tract of country *gratuitously*, and which was liable to forfeiture if he broke certain fundamental articles of the treaty which conferred upon him his sovereignty. In the words of Mr. Elphinstone, "He (the Rajah) was released from a prison and was placed at the head of a government obtained by no effort of his own, but which was the spontaneous result of the liberality of the British Government." As might naturally be supposed and certainly expected, at first, and for some time afterwards, the rajah conducted himself in a manner entirely in accordance with the treaty, so long, indeed, as he continued under the complete superintendence and control of the Resident; but having displayed talents of no common order and acquired considerable experience, the British Government, between two and three years after his accession to that throne they had presented him with as a gift, removed all restraints, and invested him with the uncontrolled administration of his affairs. Did he, I would ask, continue in the same manner to express his gratitude to the British Government? Did he continue to act up to the spirit as well as to the letter of the treaty? Certainly not. From a very early period after his release from the strict superintendence of the Resident, he manifested feelings of inordinate ambition, violated the restrictions of the treaty, framed with a view to restrain any ambitious pretensions arising from the recollection of the power and possessions of his ancestor Sevajee, and who, be it recollected, won these possessions by his sword alone. The ex-Rajah conducted himself in such a manner as to give occasion for successive Residents to caution him as to the line of conduct he was pursuing, and which they informed him might eventually lead to the loss of his dominion. Thus did Colonel Briggs write to Mr. Elphinstone, on the 1st January, 1827:—

He is, however, extremely tenacious of his prerogative, and will every day more and more resist our control. He has lately been flattered by those around him with an erroneous estimate of his own importance, and he has clearly evinced strong inclinations to extend his connections beyond the limits prescribed by treaty. It will be fortunate, perhaps, for his highness himself, if events afford to the Bombay Government an early opportunity to give him timely warning, or I should be very apprehensive that he may succeed in involving himself in secret communications with those who may at some future period provoke the resentment of Government, when it is likely a development of a system of intrigue with his highness may take place, which will altogether shake our confidence, and may tend to his ultimate ruin.

Colonel Robertson, also, who succeeded Colonel Briggs as Resident, when the Goa intrigue was reported to him, thought it right to warn the rajah, and to tell him, "the prosecution of it would involve him in great difficulty, and be the ruin of the maharaj and the raj." Colonel Lodwick, the next Resident, also intimated to him, "the fate of Bajee Row would be his own." How deeply it is to be lamented these repeated warnings from his best friends had no effect, and that the apprehensions they so forcibly expressed have been so remarkably fulfilled! With respect to the question of the jagheedars, it is one of considerable difficulty. The opinions given by various officers, high in rank and authority, are most conflicting; but it is rather going too far to assert, as it has been done, that the English broke the treaty in not at once granting the claim set up by the rajah. (*Hear, hear!*) The question, in fact, was *sub judice*, when the late proceedings of the rajah were brought to light, and which absorbed for the time the consideration of all other business. (*Hear, hear!*) But it was not the Government of Sir Robert Grant alone that was in opposition to the rajah's claim. The Government of Lord Clare was opposed to it, and I would solicit the attention of the Court to a minute of his lordship's, dated 4th October, 1838:—

An attentive perusal of the treaty and of these papers satisfies me, that the deputy agent has taken a correct view of this case of jurisdiction; whatever instrument passed between Captain Grant and the

Punt, could only cover his possessions actually within the Sattara rajah's territory, that officer being confined in all his acts to the kingdom given to the rajah; and the acquiescence of the British authorities in the Decree would have been necessary to have given the rajah jurisdiction over districts situated beyond the limits of his territory.—(Signed) CLARE.

And to the following extracts from a minute of the Governor, subscribed to by the Board, of the 27th April, 1837:—

The instructions of the Governor-General to Mr. Elphinstone, dated the 26th September, 1818, would, even alone, be to my mind decisive of the question at issue:—"His Lordship in Council will approve of the extension of his territory to the widest limits you have proposed, and to place under his authority those of the jagheerdars whose possessions fall within those general limits, with the exception of the putwardhuna." It is here also worthy of remark, that, in the twenty-eighth paragraph of the letter from which the above quotation is made, certain lands which had formerly belonged to Rastiah and Gockla are granted to the rajah, because, among other reasons, they were situated "between the Neera and the Kishna," and, if retained by the British Government, would "be separated from our other territories, and be intermixed with the possessions of the rajah, or those of his jagheerdars." I consider the analogy here to be very striking.

In fact, however, the question at issue has already been decided against the rajah, not only by Lord Clare's Government, but likewise by the Government of India and by the Home Authorities. I refer to the case of Sheikh Meeran Wasekur, reported on in a despatch of Lord Clare's Government to the Court of Directors, dated the 17th June, 1835. In their reply recently received, dated the 8th June, 1836, the Court confirm the views of the Bombay Government; but comply with its recommendation, that in consequence of the peculiar circumstances of the case, the jagheer in question, which for the most part is situated in Candesh, should be continued to Sheikh Meeran's son for his own life, "the British Government taking, in consideration of that favour, such an amount of nusurana as the circumstances of the case might justify."

I cannot here refrain from quoting the eighth paragraph of the letter to the Honourable Court, reporting, as above mentioned, on the Wasekur's case, not only because it contains the views of Lord Clare's Government on the general question, but also because it very forcibly points out the evils which would result from our admitting the rajah's pretensions to extend his jurisdiction into the heart of our own districts.

"The Rajah of Sattara has advanced claims to sovereignty over these British jagheers. By acknowledging this right, we should destroy one of the fundamental principles on which Mr. Elphinstone settled the Dekhun, namely, to establish a small sovereignty in the middle of the Dekhun, extending from the Neera and the Bheema to the Kishna and Wurna rivers, and from the western Ghats to the city of Punderpoor. The practical result of the rajah's pretensions would be, the extension of the arm of his sovereignty, not only into the heart of the siliha of Ahmednuggur and Candesh, but even beyond the Dekhun itself, into the southern Konkan, where the Punt Suchew has landed property."

The seventh article of the treaty is this:—

The possessions of the jagheerdars within his highness's territory are to be under the guarantee of the British Government; which, on the other hand, engages to secure their performing the service which they owe to his highness according to established custom.

The word "within" in this article I consider very important. Its literal acceptance excludes the possession of the jagheerdars out of his highness's territory, and it is no unreasonable supposition that if his highness's authority was intended to be extended to the possessions of the jagheerdars *without* his territory, the seventh article would have run thus—"The possessions of the jagheerdars within and without his highness's territory." This would have made all clear; but as the matter stands, it has been unhappily the source of much difference of opinion, and unquestionably increased the discontent of the rajah.

I will now proceed to notice the charges against the rajah, and first as regards the attempt to corrupt the fidelity of our native troops. This accusation was first brought to the notice of the Government by Colonel Lodwick, the resident at Sattara, in a communication to the Governor of Bombay in 1836, and in a minute of the 12th September, the Governor thus expresses himself:—

I fear there can be little doubt that the Rajah of Sattara has, as the resident affirms, proved faithless to his engagements with the British Government. How to deal with him will be a subject of the greatest consideration.

A special commission was appointed, composed of the Resident, Colonel Ovens, and Mr. Willoughby, to institute a full inquiry into the case. The report of this commission was unfavourable to the rajah; indeed they unanimously came to the conclusion that the charge, as far as it went, was fully proved. Much has been said as to the proceedings of this commission, and that, in fact, the rajah had been most unfairly tried by it, and no opportunity given of defending himself; but it is on record in their proceedings that the evidence against him was fully explained to the

raja, that he perfectly understood the nature of the charges by his endeavour to exonerate himself, and that, though offered to him, he declined to be confronted with his accusers. Shortly after the special commission had concluded its labours, circumstances occurred which led to important disclosures, and the long-continued intrigues of the raja with the Goa authorities were fully brought to light, as also his intercourse with Appa Sahib, the ex-raja of Nagpore. I will not occupy the time of the Court by reading long extracts, but feel satisfied that a perusal of Sir Robert Grant's Minutes of the 5th May, 1838, 24th May, 1838, and 31st May, 1838, and which, I trust, every proprietor who will vote on this question has perused with attention, is conclusive as to the treasonable practices with which the raja has been charged having been actually committed by him. Those who have advocated the cause of the raja have laid great stress, and brought most prominently forward, the minute of Mr. Shakespear, of the 11th May, 1837, and it is therefore incumbent upon me to notice it. Certainly his opinion, as expressed in that minute, is favourable—(*hear, hear!*)—but after all, it is a qualified opinion. I find these expressions in that minute: "It is no doubt difficult to divest the affair of all suspicion, but when we reflect on the utter want of basis, *as far as we yet know*, on which the plot could have been founded, &c." And towards the conclusion of the minute he observes, "Should the further inquiries suggested by the Governor-General lead to the production of less exceptionable evidence of the raja's guilt, my opinion will of course be open to revision." The lamented death of Mr. Shakespear has precluded any further expression of his opinion after the production of much more evidence and information than was known when he wrote the minute of the 11th May, 1837. And there is a minute of Mr. T. C. Robertson, of the 9th April, 1839, expressly bearing on this part of the case, and it being short, I will trouble the Court with reading it:—

This case* being still undecided, there can, I conceive, be no impropriety in my submitting an opinion on the merits of the evidence which I therein find recorded.

My high respect for the judicial talents of the late Mr. Shakespear has induced me to read with great attention his minute of the 11th May, 1837, in which several ingenious arguments are advanced against the credibility of the evidence, to what then constituted the sole charge against the Raja of Sattara.

Much that then appeared quite inexplicable has since been cleared up; and it may be doubted whether, with the light acquired by subsequent investigations, Mr. Shakespear would have persisted in the opinion which he has left on record.

What strikes me as remarkable is, that he should not have given more weight to the high character and station of the two principal witnesses, and to the fact, that even the raja himself does not attempt to assign any plausible motive for their combining to get up a story, to be confirmed in the manner ever most disliked by natives of any pretensions to rank, namely, by their own examinations on oath. Had the raja even alleged any attempt on their part to obtain from him presents or favours of any kind, one might have suspected them of acting in collusion with the Brahmin; but, as the case stands, I really can perceive no grounds whatever for not giving full reliance to their testimony.

9th April, 1839.

(Signed) T. C. ROBERTSON.

Now, perhaps, it may not be known by all in this Court who Mr. Robertson is. He was, at the time when these minutes were recorded, member of the Council of India. He is now Lieutenant-Governor of the North-west Provinces, and provisionally Governor-General. Without any disparagement, therefore, of the opinion of Mr. Shakespear, given in the early stage of these proceedings, I contend that Mr. Robertson's is also entitled to great weight, and that there was great probability that if Mr. Shakespear had lived, he would not have persisted in the opinion he has left on record, "much that then appeared quite inexplicable having since been cleared up, and new light acquired by subsequent investigation." The honourable proprietor (Mr. Selomons), in his speech when we last met, observed, "That the Government of India, relying much on the view of the case taken by Mr. S., were anxious to let the matter drop." Indeed! was this so? I fear the hon. proprietor has, after all, not perused the contents of this blue book so attentively as his elaborate speech would lead us to think, for I find a minute of the Governor-General's, dated 20th May, 1837, at page 333, and immediately following Mr. Shakespear's minute, which also being a short one, I will refresh the memory of the hon. proprietor with:—

Mr. Shakespear's examination of the evidence taken before the commissioners at Sattara,† has not

* Alleged tampering with officers of 2nd Regt., N. I.

† Mr. Shakespear's Minute upon the Sattara conspiracy.

altered my opinion, or convinced me that any doubt should be entertained of the guilt of the rajah; at least, to the extent stated in my former minute. He has, indeed, pointed out certain contradictions in the evidence taken; and I might perhaps wish, with him, that in some instances cross-examination had been carried further, and that the investigation had been more complete; but I am afraid that we shall in vain have to seek, in any complicated inquiry, a total absence of contradiction in a long chain of native evidence, and I should always with extreme unwillingness adopt a conclusion drawn from the perusal of a written report, in rejection of one to which an honest and well-constituted tribunal has been led upon a *videlicet* examination of witnesses. In the present instance, the commissioners consisted of officers of high character and experience, the inquiry was patiently, laboriously, and dispassionately conducted, and the verdict has been confidently given. But a clue to a new circumstance as bearing upon this case has been found, and it is desirable that the inquiry be resumed, in the hope that light may be thrown upon whatever is yet obscure in regard to it. To this extent I agree with Mr. Shakespear; and in revising the draft of letter to the Government of Bombay, I have endeavoured to shape it so that it may meet his views, as well as those of the other members of Council.

30th May, 1837.

(Signed) AUCKLAND.

I have said enough, I should think, to satisfy the Court, that the Government of India not only did not agree with Mr. Shakespear, or wish the matter to drop, but thought and acted precisely the reverse. I listened with very great pleasure to the eulogy passed by the hon. proprietor (Mr. Salomons) on the Governor-General, Lord Auckland. I entirely agree with him that his Lordship does possess the mind of a statesman, and that he has displayed great wisdom and moderation in this affair; but I will not do, as the hon. proprietor has done, completely neutralize that encomium by adopting his assertion, that the Governor-General was pressed and worried by the Bombay Government, and that his original opinions were by these means shaken and upset. Lord Auckland, I unhesitatingly affirm, is not a person to change his opinion by pressing or worrying—(*hear, hear!*) but, after a careful examination of all the voluminous papers, he conscientiously came to the conclusion that the rajah had countenanced an attempt to reduce from their allegiance two native officers of the British army, and in the 5th paragraph of his Lordship's minute of the 23rd December, 1836, he thus expresses himself:—

It is now also my painful duty to state that I am compelled to concur in the unanimous opinion of the Government of Bombay, that the two other principal charges preferred against the rajah, and especially the first of them, from the evidence obtained by the acting resident at Sattara, appear to be fully established; namely, first, his treasonous intercourse with the authorities at Goa; second, his treasonous intercourse with the ex-rajah of Nagpore. (*Hear, hear!*)

The late lamented and respected Governor of Bombay, Sir Robert Grant, did not live to receive this complete justification of the measures of his Government by the Governor-General; but I cannot resist reading to the Court an extract from a minute by Mr. Farish, who succeeded Sir Robert Grant in the Government of Bombay, dated 13th October, 1838:—

I have perused with the most unfeigned satisfaction the minute of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India, dated the 23rd ultimo, recording his opinions on the case of the Rajah of Sattara, which are, in fact, exactly similar to those which the Government had previously recorded.

I need not explain, that my satisfaction does not arise from the fact that his Lordship has pronounced the rajah guilty of the three principal charges preferred against him: it arises from the circumstance, that all the obloquy and reproach which has been cast on this Government, and more especially on our late respected and lamented head, by the rajah and his supporters, are removed. We have now the satisfaction of learning, that there is no disagreement between his Lordship and ourselves respecting the rajah's guilt; and in this uniformity of opinion rests the complete justification of the measures adopted by this Government, in the painful, difficult, and responsible position in which it has been placed.

With reference to the 10th paragraph of the Governor-General's minute, I cannot refrain from observing, that I am not aware that this Government has ever stated an opinion, "that magnanimity in pardoning an offence of a weak ally is not, in different cases which may be readily contemplated, to be at all viewed as a suitable and expedient policy;" on the contrary, I am quite prepared to admit, that cases of this kind have happened, and may again do so, where the parties may evince repentance, and are likely duly to appreciate the clemency extended to them. All the remarks which I have made bearing on this question (and I think I may say the same of those which proceeded from the late Governor and my colleague Mr. Anderson) had peculiar reference to the individual case of the Rajah of Sattara; and I am glad to find that the Governor-General is of opinion that, in this case, "measures of leniency and conciliation would be perfectly inapplicable."

I will now advert to the conduct of Sir J. Carnac in this affair (*hear, hear!*); nor have I the least fear or the slightest apprehension that I shall not be able completely to vindicate his public character from those aspersions and insinuations which, on more than one occasion, have been made against him in this Court. He has been represented as

having shown a want of firmness in not defending himself from the attacks of those who were hostile to the interests of the rajah; as having exhibited weakness and indecision, and as having yielded to the influence of the new atmosphere around him at Bombay, and allowed his prepossession in favour of the rajah to be worn away. He deserves not these ungenerous strictures on his public conduct. His object, his unceasing object, from the moment he landed at Bombay to the very last, was to save the rajah. He yielded to no influence of a new atmosphere; he strenuously opposed every thing but the most lenient course to be pursued towards the rajah; he placed himself in opposition to every authority in India in his earnest endeavour to carry his wishes into effect. But let Sir James Carnac speak for himself. I refer the Court to his minute of the 4th September, 1839, from which I will read an extract from the seventh to the twelfth paragraph, inclusive :—

On the 24th June an extract from the proceedings of Government was forwarded for the consideration and instructions of the Governor-General of India; and, under the same date, the Resident at Sattara was requested to afford certain information which would be required in the event of his Lordship seeing fit to authorise the line of policy which I had proposed.

At this stage of our proceedings (namely, on the 21st June) we received Mr. Secretary Maddock's letter, dated the 20th May last, transmitting for our information copies of the minutes of the Government of India, in which all unanimously concur in opinion, after a careful and attentive consideration of the whole case, that the rajah's guilt has been conclusively established, and that his offences are of that grave and serious character as to render his deposition, and the annexation of his dominions to the British Indian empire, highly expedient and necessary, as an example to the whole of India.

Notwithstanding this important accession to the strength and weight of the opinions previously recorded in favour of this mode of disposing of the case, in my minute dated the 22nd June last I stated, that I still adhered to the sentiments recorded in those of the 19th and 20th of that month; and this was communicated to the Governor-General of India on the 26th following.

When, therefore, I became an advocate for a lenient course being adopted towards the rajah, I was opposed to the opinions of the following high authorities :

First, By the entire Government of the late Sir Robert Grant, whose sentiments were adhered to by the Government of my immediate predecessor, my present respected colleague, Mr. Farish.

Secondly, By the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India. And this is the more important, because, in the first instance, his Lordship was desired to view the Rajah of Sattara's conduct as I did, as beneath serious notice, but was ultimately constrained to change this view, by the irresistible weight of the evidence adduced against him.

Thirdly, By all the members composing the Government of India.

These high authorities agreed in opinion, that the charges were undeniably proved; and although some variations are observable in their sentiments in regard to the precise mode in which the case should be finally disposed of, all concurred in thinking that the rajah's transgressions were too heinous to admit of their being overlooked and forgiven. I particularly notice these facts; for, although I do not apprehend that any one will doubt my sincerity, they are of themselves an ample guarantee, that I must have earnestly and conscientiously endeavoured to succeed in my assertions on the rajah's behalf, and that the failure and his consequent downfall is solely to be attributed to his own infatuation and perverse obstinacy, and to the pernicious counsels of interested and designing men.

To proceed. The letter from the Deputy Secretary in attendance on the Governor-General, dated the 11th July, conveyed to this Government the Governor-General's sanction to the amnesty proposed to be extended to the rajah; to the conditions under which I suggested it should be granted; and to my proceeding in person to Sattara, for the purpose of carrying my views into effect, and again to place our relations with the rajah on a friendly footing. On this occasion it was observed :—"His Lordship feels it unnecessary to enter into any review of this case. He has already avowed his opinion, that whether led by malignity or folly, or a weak subservency to bad advisers, the rajah has committed acts which might justly forfeit for him all the favour of the British Government, and justify a sentence of severe retribution. He sees all the embarrassments which might arise out of a formal trial; he feels the strong objections which would be urged in quarters of the highest authority against a summary act of extreme severity, and he is compelled to acknowledge the expediency of the milder course proposed, and would indulge the hope, that the exercise of clemency may give rise, if not to better feelings, at least to more guarded conduct." His Lordship was also pleased to concur with me in opinion, that the amnesty should not be accompanied by any demands of a penal nature; but observed, that "warnings might be made for the future, principles laid down for the more strict observance of the treaty, and, above all things, efficient protection should be secured to those who, in the course of the late inquiry, may, by having afforded information, be assumed to have given offence to the rajah. With this expression of his views, His Lordship cordially assents to the propositions laid down by the Governor of Bombay in his minute of June 28th, and adopted by his colleagues."

It was, indeed, an infatuation, an obliquity of intellect perfectly unintelligible, and the late Rajah of Sattara is a memorable example of the truth of the adage—

Quam Deus vult perdere prius dementat. (*Hear, hear!*)

With deep mortification and regret, Sir James Carnac found that he was unable to save the rajah. After four interviews, he was satisfied any further attempt was un-

less, and he left Sattara on the 28th August; but, still desirous of keeping the door open for accommodation to the last moment, he instructed the resident to forward any communication he might receive from the rajah, intending, if overtures of concession were received, still to listen to them. Here, say the advocates of the rajah, is the cause of Sir James Carnac's failure; he required concessions where none ought to have been demanded. Now, I would ask, is this reasonable or just? Was the rajah altogether blameless? His staunchest supporter cannot deny but he had a conference in his palace with two of our native officers; his intrigues, at least his communications, with the Goa authorities, are not attempted to be denied any more than his correspondence with Appa Sahib, the ex-rajah of Nagpore—all undoubted breaches of the treaty. Was this to be all passed over on the plea, if you alluded to them, it would be hurtful to the rajah's feelings? Was the Governor to wait upon the rajah and say, "I beg your pardon, we imagined you were hostilely inclined towards the British Government, but we find it is altogether a mistake, so do just as you please, and never mind the treaty?" It has been advanced this day, that Sir James Carnac did not attend to the advice of the Governor-General, and frame his treaty in the cautious manner regarding the charges against the rajah his lordship recommended. Now it is clear Sir James Carnac did attend to the Governor-General's recommendation, and framed the preamble to the treaty in the mildest possible manner, and very different from his first intentions:—

"Information having been received by the British Government, that your highness, misled by evil advisers, had, in breach of the treaty which placed you on the throne, entered into communications hostile to the British Government, an inquiry into these accusations was considered indispensable. This inquiry has satisfied the British Government, that your highness has exposed yourself to the sacrifice of its alliance and protection. Nevertheless, moved by considerations of clemency towards your highness and your family, the British Government has resolved entirely to overlook what has passed, on the following conditions, namely:

"First, that your highness now binds yourself, strictly and in good faith, to act up literally to all the articles of the treaty of the 25th of September, 1819; and especially to the second article of that treaty, which is as follows: 'The rajah, for himself and for his heirs and successors, engages to hold the territory in subordinate co-operation with the British Government, and to be guided in all matters by the advice of the British Agent at his highness's Court.'

"Second, that your highness binds yourself to pay your brother Appa Sahib Maharaj, whatsoever allowances he has heretofore received, and to put him in possession of all his private property; and, should any dispute arise on this subject, the same is to be referred to the Resident for adjustment. Appa Sahib Maharaj is also to be permitted to reside at any place he himself may choose, under the protection of the British Government.

"Third, that Bulwant Row Chitnavas be dismissed from your highness's council, and not permitted to reside within your highness's territory without the sanction of the British Government.

"Fourth, the persons whose names are inserted in a separate list, having been guaranteed by the British Government in person, property, and allowances of every description, as the same stood in July 1836, this guarantee is to be binding on your highness, and all complaints against them are to be referred to the Resident. Should it appear necessary hereafter to the British Government to add the names of any other persons to this list, the same guarantee is to be extended to them, and it is to be acted upon in good faith by your highness, in any manner that may be pointed out by the British Government. All complaints against these persons are also to be referred to the British Resident for his adjustment.

"The above are the terms to be agreed to by your highness, and these conditions are to be considered as supplemental to the treaty of the 25th September, 1819, and to be signed and sealed as such by your highness; that there can be no modification in these terms, as your highness's sincere well-wisher, the British Government, offers them, in the confidence that your highness's penetration will recognize their moderation, and the expediency of a prompt acquiescence. It is confidently expected, also, that the clemency of the British Government in preserving your state (raj) will be duly appreciated by your highness, as it cannot fail to be by the general voice of this country, and induce your highness, for the future, scrupulously to maintain the relations of friendship and mutual confidence, by acting up to the provisions and principles of the treaty."

I cannot myself conceive, if an opinion was to be expressed, why a new treaty was necessary, any thing more mild, more general, than saying, that "this inquiry has satisfied the British Government that your highness has exposed yourself to the sacrifice of its alliance and protection." But we are not left in doubt as to the real causes that prevented the ex-rajah being still seated on the musnud. Sir James Carnac, in his endeavour to trace them, considers them to be two:—First, 'The rajah's character, and the fallacious and erroneous impressions that had been instilled into his mind. Secondly, 'The confidence he reposed in the numerous agencies he had established in

India and at home. Sir James Carnac, in the 38th para. of his minute of the 4th Sept., writes thus:—

It is almost incredible the number of agents employed by the rajah. He has sent two separate missions to England, on whose influence and exertions he confidently depends to obtain a reversal of whatever proceedings are adopted against him by the authorities in India. From the day of my arrival in this country, I have been continually beset by his agents in Bombay and at Poona, and their efforts have been unceasing, to induce me to consent to direct communications with them independently of the local authority. I, of course, defeated this object, and have purposely abstained from resorting to native agency of any kind.

For the extent to which this agency proceeded, I will refer to the 18th para. of the minute by Government:—

The Honourable the Secret Committee's attention should be requested to accompaniment No. 8 of Colonel Ovens's letter, being a detailed statement, as far as has yet been traced, of the sums of money squandered by the ex-rajah on his agents, amounting in the aggregate to upwards of three lacs and sixty-three thousand rupees.

And now, gentlemen, I will not trespass much further on your indulgence, but will conclude by quoting the opinion of a late much-esteemed and highly-respected colleague, whose loss we must ever deeply deplore, and whose place, I fear, you will never be able to supply. If ever there was a man whose heart was overflowing with the milk of human kindness, that man was Mr. Edmonstone. (*Hear, hear!*) If ever there was an individual whose talents, ability, and experience on all subjects connected with our Indian Government, but more particularly in the political department, entitled his opinion to confidence and respect, Mr. Edmonstone was that person. (*Hear, hear!*) He was at all times—and I appeal to every one of my colleagues here present for the truth of what I advance—the strenuous and able advocate for upholding the rights and interests of the allies and dependents of the British Government. I have been induced to pay this my humble tribute of admiration to Mr. Edmonstone: I feel that there will be a responsive echo by my colleagues in the direction, by every member of this Court of Proprietors, and by every individual who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. (*Hear, hear!*) And what did that highly talented and excellent man think of the case of the Rajah of Sattara? His sentiments are fully expressed in that most able paper, dated the 29th April, 1840, and addressed to the Court of Directors, every line of which is worthy of attention; the concluding paragraph is as follows:—

Finally, I must maintain that, in political questions involving the rights, interests, and conduct of its allies and dependents, the ruling power is the sole and proper judge, and that, in the case now under consideration, the British Government was not required to put the rajah on his trial, and to be governed by the issue of it, but was strictly justified in deciding, on the ground of recorded and undisputed facts, that by his conduct he had incurred the forfeiture of his dominion, and that it was placed under the absolute necessity of carrying that decision into effect, on his refusing to accede to the terms of a new treaty, which, although it necessarily involved either a direct or inferential acknowledgment of his misconduct, yet only required of him, in future, to abide by the principles of his original agreement, the conditions of which he had failed to observe.

A majority of the Court of Directors have recorded their unqualified concurrence in the able exposition afforded by Mr. Edmonstone of the merits of this important case, and I feel confident that this Court will add their approbation by approving of the amendment proposed by the Chairman. I have to thank the Court for the patience and indulgence with which they have heard me. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Hume said, a question had been put to the hon. Chairman, at the commencement of these proceedings, whether any communication had been made to the Court of Directors, by the Board of Control, on this subject. The answer to that question was, that none had been made to the Court of Directors. He wished now to ask, whether any communication had been made by the Board of Control to the Secret Committee?

The Chairman said, he had received a communication from the President of the Board of Control, but it was privately and confidentially made.

Mr. Hume said, he had asked the question because he was very anxious on this subject, taking, as it was well known he did, a great interest in the government of
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Sir James Carnac, for no man ever went to India more likely, in his (Mr. Hume's) opinion, to fulfil properly the duties of the important situation of Governor of Bombay than Sir J. Carnac. (*Hear, hear!*) His opinion, in that respect, had been not only privately but publicly expressed, and it was formed from his having had considerable experience of his character and fitness for the office from his intercourse with him as a director and proprietor of this Hon. Company. (*Hear, hear!*) In the same way he would say, with regard to Lord Auckland, he had, since the noble lord went to India, generally supported his measures, and although he knew there were some differences of opinion on that subject, yet he considered the noble lord as a great political reformer in the country in which he is engaged, and that, on the whole, his measures had been right and ought to be supported. He would proceed, however, no farther on that subject, because he was unwilling to bring on a discussion on great and important political questions in that Court. With regard to the present subject now before the Court, he had paid very little attention to it, until the printed papers had been put into his hands. He had since perused those papers, and he thought it would be honourable to the government, and to all persons connected with the matter, to retrace their steps, and do justice to the Rajah of Sattara. (*Hear, hear!*) Having felt great confidence in Lord Auckland and Sir J. Carnac, he did expect, when he took up the papers, that he should find reasons given for the strong measures which had been taken towards the Rajah of Sattara; but, after perusing them with great attention, he failed in finding in them reasons and grounds to warrant such a course as had been taken. (*Hear, hear!*) The matter, however, having been considered settled, he should have been inclined to have left it so, rather than provoke public discussion upon it; but he had reason to believe that new matter had come to light connected with the case, and he therefore thought the directors and the Board of Control would be justified in reconsidering the question. (*Hear, hear!*) It might happen that some correspondence, or even some trifling note, might be of the greatest importance in the decision of a question, and yet not be discovered until after the matter was regarded as settled; and, although he agreed with the hon. Chairman, as a general rule, that political questions when once settled should not be re-opened, yet he did hope and trust that it would never be taken as a reason why, an extraordinary occurrence having taken place with regard to new matter coming to light after the question was settled, they should not deviate from the general rule. He, therefore, could not agree with the hon. Chairman in thinking that this Court had no right to interfere under such circumstances. (*Hear, hear!*) He admitted that orders and regulations of the Court of Directors, having been sanctioned by the Board of Control, were final according to the act of Parliament.

The Chairman explained, that what he said was, that after the Board of Control had sanctioned the orders of the Court of Directors, the Court of Proprietors had no power to alter, vary, or suspend their orders.

Mr. Hume continued.—But, at the same time, why was this Court to take this question into reconsideration? For what purpose had they the power to express any opinion on any subject? (*Hear, hear!*) The law allowed that, and he, therefore, did say to this Court, that it was fit and proper, when any occasion occurred in which the character of the Government abroad and at home was interested, and new matter was brought to light, that the majority of proprietors should have the power, if they wished it, of discussing those questions again, and preventing the door being shut against justice. (*Hear, hear!*) It was with that view that he wished the directors should have the opportunity of reconsidering this case; and it yet remained to be seen whether this Court, by a unanimous resolution, or by the majority, should agree to any particular recommendation that the directors and Board of Control should take this subject under their reconsideration, and, if any fresh evidence were discovered, or new matter arose, whether the whole subject should not be reconsidered, on that very ground alone. (*Hear, hear!*) He saw that in April 1840 the Court of Directors sent out an order approving of the conduct of the Government in India. That order the Board of Control approved of. It was not his intention to

enter into the details of the question, but he must say, that neither the Chairman nor the Deputy Chairman had taken notice of the facts so ably stated by Mr. Lewis, and many of which were new. (*Hear, hear!*) He must, therefore, acknowledge that he had been much disappointed in to-day's proceedings. It was enough for them to hear Sir J. Carnac's opinion read, in which he stated that the rajah's guilt was proved. He (Mr. Hume) wanted to see the proofs of it. (*Hear, hear!*) There was a letter, which was not before the Court, dated the 10th of October last, which might give some further information. On looking over the printed papers, he found no mention made of it. He did not, however, mean to say that the directors were in possession of matter on this subject which the Court of Proprietors did not know, but which might vary their opinions on this subject, but still, why was not the letter printed? Now, on looking to the three charges against the rajah, he thought that two of them were disposed of most satisfactorily. (*Hear, hear!*) The correspondence with native officers in our service amounted to nothing, and no man who had ever lived in India could think of making it a serious charge against one chief that he had sent presents to another. (*Hear, hear!*) In fact, this occasional sending of gifts was the established mode of maintaining friendships between native chieftains (*Hear, hear!*); and it was absurd to construe the present of some shoes from the Rajah of Sattara to the Rajah of Nagpore into a conspiracy against the British Government. (*Hear, hear!* and a laugh.) It did seem too trifling a charge to be made against the rajah. All this appeared to him to be such as ought to have been altogether disregarded. (*Hear!*) He believed that Sir J. Carnac, long accustomed as he had been to a residence in India, must be acquainted with all these matters, and would not allow such petty trifling things to become charges against the native princes, and thereby to endanger, not only our possessions in a small province, but the entire sovereignty of all that part of India. But, passing to the third charge against the rajah, as to the alleged treasonable correspondence with the Portuguese Government at Goa, he (Mr. Hume) could never believe that, even if it had existed, which was very far from being proved, Sir James Carnac or Lord Auckland could apprehend any danger from it to the British sovereignty in India. (*Hear, hear!*) He begged to call the Deputy Chairman's attention to the letter he was about to read. The Deputy Chairman had gone back, and he thought unnecessarily, to the year 1827, and spoke of the character of the Rajah of Sattara at that time. It was endeavouring to find reasons many years back, because there were none of late years. (*Hear, hear!*) To answer all the charges against the rajah up to the year 1835, he begged to read a letter signed Stanley Clarke, Chairman, and J. R. Carnac, Deputy Chairman, and was dated 29th December, 1835. The following was the letter:—

Your Highness:—We have been highly gratified by the information from time to time transmitted to us by our Government, on the subject of your highness's exemplary fulfilment of the duties of that elevated station in which it has pleased Providence to place you.

A course of conduct so suitable to your highness's exalted station, and so well calculated to promote the prosperity of your dominions and the happiness of your people, as that which you have wisely and uniformly pursued, while it reflects the highest honour on your character, has imparted to our minds the feelings of unqualified satisfaction and pleasure. The liberality, also, which you have displayed in enacting, at your own cost, various public works of great utility, and which has so justly raised your reputation in the eyes of the princes and people of India, gives you an additional claim to our approbation, respect, and applause.

Impressed with these sentiments, the Court of Directors of the East-India Company have unanimously resolved to transmit to you a sword, which will be presented to you through the Government of Bombay, and which we trust you will receive with satisfaction, as a token of their high esteem and regard.

He was surprised, then, that the Deputy Chairman, who professed so much candour, should have gone so far back for charges against the rajah, when he had evidence such as he had referred to, to show that, since that time, the rajah had received a high panegyric from the Court of Directors. (*Hear, hear!*) He thought, then, that that was a complete answer to the various charges against the rajah up to that period. He would now state what the three charges were: they were—1st. The interference with the native troops; 2ndly. Correspondence with the ex-Rajah of Nagpore; and 3rdly. Treasonable communications with the Governor of Goa. (*Hear,*

hear !) And here he must say, he did not think Sir J. Carnac had seen sufficiently the bearing and purport of his own letters. (*Hear, hear !*) He spoke without fear of any contradiction. No men in the world had a higher feeling of honour than the Hindus. He himself knew sepoy, with whom he had had the honour to serve, who were more sensitive on points of honour than many Europeans of a higher class. (*Hear, hear !*) But it seemed that the rajah was accused of having broken the treaty under which he sat and occupied the throne. It was of little use going back to the period when Mr. Elphinstone gave the rajah his territory, and it was equally useless to raise any question about this or that part of his territory; the question was not now whether a jagheer, partly within or without his territory, should belong to the Rajah of Sattara; but the question now before the Court was, whether, he having been deposed from all that Mr. Elphinstone gave him in 1817, it had been done justly, and properly, and consistently with the character we had hitherto maintained in India. (*Hear, hear !*) He was one who differed very much from those who said that our power in India was held at the point of the bayonet. He knew that when one native chief would not trust another, the word of the E.I. Company was relied on, and that the confidence and good faith in them on the part of the native chiefs was the great source, and would be found the great source up to this hour, of the permanency of our power in India. (*Hear, hear !*) He believed that that was really the case; and therefore it was of the utmost importance that we should not outrage the feelings of the native chiefs—that we should not do them any injustice; or, if done by mistake, that we should not persevere in it, but should immediately correct the error. (*Hear, hear !*) The eyes of all the people of India were directed to this case, and he really believed that, when the question was properly understood in Europe, there would not be two opinions on the subject. He was connected with no party in that Court, and he only wished to see how far the facts bore out and supported the allegations against the rajah. He would not take the statements of Mr. Farish or Mr. Shakespear alone, but would look to the facts themselves. Lord Auckland seemed all along to think that the rajah should not be condemned without a trial: he said that the rajah was to be confronted with his opponents, and, if found guilty, he was not to be deprived of the opportunity of meeting his opponents face to face, and giving such answers as he could to the charges of his accusers. Sir R. Grant also says:—

Whatever be the mode of trial or inquiry we adopt, yet if the rajah is to have the opportunity of offering evidence (and I conceive that he ought), it is essential that he be placed in the same situation with any other accused person, and enjoy the same advantages, but no more.

Now, had any step been taken? On the contrary, he alleged then that, as to the charge of the intrigue with the Governor of Goa, which Sir J. Carnac said was clearly proved, not one document was there to show the slightest treasonable intercourse between the governor and the rajah. (*Hear, hear !*) There was not one document to prove it. (*Hear, hear !*) On the 23rd December, 1838, the Governor-General said:—

It is not necessary to establish it as a fixed rule, "that the British Government cannot depose any prince not taken *Argenteo bello*, except through the medium of a former trial." But in this instance, if the rajah should eventually demand to be confronted with the witnesses against him and to be placed on his trial, or even if he should not himself make that demand, but the written explanation or defence, which I would propose in the first instance to require from him, should seem, as it very possibly may, to leave a necessity for some further proceeding, there may perhaps be no alternative to such a mode of final examination and disposal of the case, however cumbrous, dilatory, and inconvenient it must be felt to be. Commissioners of high rank and character from the other presidencies, if necessary, might be assembled for the purpose. Detailed orders would in such a case, if we are forced to the measure, be necessary on the precise mode of trial, and all the other circumstances attending the procedure, to which allusion is made in the letters from Bombay. But it would be premature to enter at all upon those points at present.

Now, what was the object of the motion before the Court but to carry into effect that which was the acknowledged purpose of the Governor-General, as stated in the letter he had just quoted? How could they be satisfied that justice had been done? The Rajah had demanded an inquiry; he had demanded it from the Government of

India, from the Court of Directors here. He had sent to this country his vakeels to demand an inquiry—to be confronted with his witnesses. Would any man in this Court be satisfied with such a refusal if the case were his own? (*Hear, hear!*) Would the directors think themselves well treated in a similar case? Let them recollect that they were then sitting on the judgment-seat, to do to others as they would be done by. He would ask them, as men having the destinies of the mighty empire of India at their feet, would they refuse that which their own Governor-General told them should be granted? (*Hear, hear!*) Which of them could lay his head on his pillow that night as an honest man, if they refused that? (*Hear, hear!*) He was aware how difficult it was for public bodies to retrace their steps. But nothing could be more important to the interests of India, than that we should show ourselves determined to maintain good faith and justice, and that, whenever any act of misgovernment might be committed through mistake, arising from the distance of that territory from the seat of Government at home, we were willing to repair the mischief. (*Hear, hear!*) It was of the utmost importance that we should act justly towards the native princes of India; and, in order to make our possessions there as lasting as possible, that we should maintain good faith with them. But had we maintained that good faith with them in this case? (*Hear, hear!*) Had they proved that the rajah had broken the treaty? The charge was that he had done so. The rajah says, "Show me where." The answer is, "Oh! letters have passed." He thought the answers given by the rajah to Sir J. Carnac were strong evidence of the charge being false. It was in page 300, one of the most important documents in the book:—

The only observation made by his highness related to the second of these charges, and was very remarkable. My conviction being, that the rajah felt at the moment conscious of his guilt, I had stated, that some of Appa Sahib's original letters had fallen into the hands of the British Government, and inquired whether he could deny the fact of those letters having been sent to him. He did not deny, as would have been natural on the supposition of innocence, but evaded a direct answer by observing, that "the circumstance of receiving letters did not constitute guilt on the part of him who received them. A letter from a person does not establish guilt against the party to whom it is addressed. Where are my answers? There is Mr. Anderson: he may receive a letter; but this would be no proof that he answered it, or that he committed any fault in receiving it."

Not an iota was there to show that the rajah had returned any answer. He said, therefore, that the replies of the rajah in his opinion strengthened the idea he entertained of his innocence (*Hear, hear!*), because he said, "if you have a single letter of mine, trace it; bring it to me, and then I will admit I am guilty; but I will not otherwise do that." Yet Sir J. Carnac thought that a proof of the rajah's guilt. Why he (Mr. Hume) thought it one of the strongest proofs of his innocence. He stood upon his own integrity, knowing that he was charged falsely, and challenged them to the proof. Not one trace of any was found. The hon. mover had stated to them the extraordinary manner in which the letters stated to be communications with the authorities of Goa were found; that they were in a secluded place and some money paid for them to some poor old man; but among the papers on which the allegation depended was there a scrap in support of the charge against the rajah? He said, they had failed in bringing forward a single iota against him on the subject of the Goa correspondence. It was no compliment to the Directors when he stated that he almost laughed when he read the papers and found that it should be thought that the Rajah of Sattara was intriguing with the Governor of Goa to overthrow the British Government in India (*hear, hear!*), when the Portuguese could not raise 1,000 men even in Europe without the assistance of Great Britain. (*Hear, hear!*) If, indeed, he had been intriguing with Russia, there might have been something in it. (*Hear, hear!*) He did not believe that any man at all acquainted with India could entertain such an opinion. He thought the whole was a fabrication; but that the parties had completely failed. Why had not an inquiry taken place? Sir J. Carnac had given no reason. The Governor-General too, in changing his opinion, had not given one reason for it. The whole case was, that the rajah had been the victim of a plot trumped up on the part of one individual to oust him from the throne; and if any thing was worse than another, it was in the conduct of the individual who

was now on the gadee. (*Hear, hear!*) He could understand that acts of individual injustice had been done to attain great political ends in India, but he thought there was nothing in this case to warrant such conduct. Sir J. Carnac, at the first outset, said to the rajah, 'Your admitted guilt with the Governor of Goa is known.' Naturally, the rajah said, he was not guilty. "Show me," said he, "if I have violated the treaty. If you can, I shall then admit it, but until you do, I will not." If that were the way in which matters in India were conducted, if individuals were denied justice then in what part of the world must they take refuge if they were also shut out from this court? (*Hear, hear!*) He was surprised to hear the Chairman say, it was the unanimous opinion of all men of any authority in India that the rajah was guilty. (*Hear, hear!*) He believed that even within the bar only 14 of them had signed that opinion (*hear, hear!*), and one of the Government Commissioners had strongly recommended a reconsideration of their opinion. Even that as honest men, ought to have made them desirous of knowing the truth (*Hear, hear!*) He had called for all the documents in the House of Commons previous to attending the Committee, and in the absence of all proof of the treasonable affair at Goa, he had despatched a letter by a special messenger to Don Manoel de Castro the late Governor of Goa, and now holding a high and important situation in Portugal, as this was a matter in which his character was implicated, to know whether there was any truth in the matter (*Hear!*) And he could now ask honourable gentlemen within the bar, did they make any inquiry of the Portuguese Government? (*Hear, hear!*) Now, if it had been charged against any officer of a foreign government, that whilst his nation was our ally he connived at, and entered into the treasonable intrigues of one of our subjects, and promoted hostile designs against our Government, would not an explanation be demanded from the nation which he represented? (*Hear, hear!*) Would it not be asked of that gentleman, "did you sanction this? But did the government in India, did the Bombay government, Sir R. Grant or Sir J. Carnac, do that? They might indeed turn round on him and say, "but surely you could not ask the traitor whether he was guilty, because he would deny it." But was that any reason why they had not asked the government? (*Hear, hear!*) He therefore said, that for the Bombay Government to have deposed the Rajah of Sattara without trying all the requisite sources of information was highly culpable (*Hear, hear!*) He could not, as an honest man put his signature to such a document without having had the fullest information. It was not the loss of the territory to this individual that was the evil, but because it was a violation of our good feeling with the public in India (*Hear!*) On the 8th April last, he had got not only the papers which had been printed by order of this Court, but the additional papers which he understood bore on this question, and which were now lying on the table of the House of Commons, yet he did not think it right to take any further step without all the information he could get on the subject. Although he had stirred a good many subjects in his time (*laughter*), yet his experience told him how far he ought to go, and when he ought to stop (*Hear, hear!*) He therefore wrote a letter to Don Manoel, and sent it to Portugal by a special messenger. It was to this effect—He found that one of the charges against the rajah was his entering into a conspiracy with his Excellency Don Manoel, whilst Governor of Goa, for the purpose of subverting the British Government in India. He therefore asked his Excellency, in justice to the rajah, whether there were any truth in the charge, and also, what his opinion was as to the conduct of the rajah being of the treasonable character which the Government of India had given to it. The letter he received in answer was to this effect—

To Joseph Hume, Esq., Member of the British Parliament.

I received yesterday the letter you had the goodness to address to me, dated London, the 8th inst., on the matter which has dethroned his highness the ex-Rajah of Sattara, Pertab Shah.

In reply to your said letter, I have the honour to send to you the enclosed declaration, which I hope will be of some use in obtaining justice for the said rajah.

I am sorry that the matter has been so long in coming to my knowledge, and which so unjustly involved my name, as I should have given immediately an explanation of an assertion to which such political importance has been given.

I am gratified to have this occasion of assuring you of the very high consideration with which I am, Sir, yours very respectfully,
Lisbon, 26th April, 1841.

(Signed) D. MANOEL DE PORTUGALE E CASTRO.

This was accompanied by a notarial declaration of his Excellency, which was in the following words :—

I have received a communication, dated the 8th inst., from Joseph Hume, Esq., Member of the British Parliament, relating to a conspiracy which was said to have been formed by the ex-Rajah of Sattara (now dethroned) against the British power in India, and affirming that I was reported to be in the knowledge of the said conspiracy. I consider it necessary for the good of justice, and for my own honour, to declare that, during all the time I governed the Portuguese possessions in India, I never corresponded on political subjects (objects) with the said Rajah of Sattara; and that whatever documents have appeared on this subject ought to have been held as false.

Lisbon, 2th April, 1841.

(Signed) DON MANOEL DE PORTUGALE E CASTRO.

Signature of D. Manoel de Portugal e Castro attested by Luis Antoni de Legros, Notary Public, Lisbon; and the signature of Luis Antoni de Legros certified by W. Smith, Esq., H.M. Consul at Lisbon, 26th April, 1841.

Having read over with great attention the documents which had been first submitted to the public, and the papers which had been supplied since, he had come to the conclusion that there was not an atom of authority or evidence to warrant the course that had been taken. He had drawn up a statement of the facts and proceedings, and submitted it to the President of the Board of Control. He said he was unwilling to adopt any measure without first mentioning it to him (Sir J. Hobhouse), but that if he did not induce this Court to have a full inquiry made, it would be his (Mr. Hume's) duty to take some opportunity of bringing the matter before Parliament. (*Hear, hear!*) He had no hostility to any individual. His only object was to get the matter settled if possible, and to get this new matter, for he held that it was new matter, taken under consideration. It was new matter, he said, for they had taken no precaution to ascertain whether the evidence on which the rajah was deposed was true or not; but now an individual of high character had declared that the documents with his signature were false. He did not think that any answer had been given to the discrepancies connected with the other charges, but he did think this was a sufficient answer to any objection to reconsider this question; not, indeed, to say that the rajah was innocent, but that the principal charge against him having been dismissed, and the other not having been proved in any way whatever, he should have a fair inquiry. And suppose the Court affirmed this resolution and concurred in it—and he saw no reason why they should not, because, if the allegations against the rajah were correct, he would only have met with his merited punishment, and would meet with no sympathy from the native chiefs in India; whilst, on the other hand, they would have justified their conduct;—suppose, he said, that that were done; did they think it would lower in any way the character of the Court of Directors? Did they think the reconsideration of this question—one of so much importance—would be against them? On the contrary, his own opinion was, that here, as new matter was brought forward, showing the hasty manner in which this question had been decided, and that no proper inquiry had taken place, it was only in accordance with that feeling which always impressed Englishmen with the necessity of doing justice. (*Hear, hear!*) The destinies of the rajah were placed at their feet; let them not be unjust; let them reconsider this question. His only object was a full and fair inquiry—that, indeed, which Lord Auckland and Sir J. Carnac had admitted that the rajah ought to have. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Poynder said that, having taken part in the former discussions on the subject, he was anxious on the present occasion not to pass it over with a silent vote. In the first place, he dissented from the hon. Chairman in reference to the power of the Court of Proprietors with respect to any question which had been already decided by the Court of Directors in conjunction with the Board of Control; and if they adopted the law in the character the Chairman had laid down, they could never reconsider any thing which the Directors and Board of Control might adopt. (*Hear, hear!*) That would close the door to so much justice and equity in many cases, that he could not, as a proprietor of this Company, accede to such a proposition.

(*Hear, hear !*) They must all feel that the occasions in which such reconsideration was necessary were few; but he thought this was one in which the act ought so to be construed as to allow of the reconsideration of the subject. (*Hear, hear !*) Although he laid no claim to the spirit of prophecy, he had only been too true a prophet when he fore-saw, on the *prima facie* evidence which was adduced in the rajah's favour by those proprietors who had taken part in the affair abroad, that he had been the victim of a foul conspiracy, without having been confronted by a single witness, or heard in his own defence; and he now begged to remind the Court of the three propositions which, on the 13th February, 1840, he thought would be established by the production of written papers in addition to the oral testimony, which was all that the Court then possessed. They were—1st, That a course of injustice was pursued for many years in the invasion of the territory expressly assigned to the rajah by the treaty of 1819, although it was not until 1824 (five years) that he was ever molested at all; and not until 1832 (thirteen years) that the question of his right was first formally disputed. (*Hear, hear !*) On the question of the jagheers, "Mr. Elphinstone," say the vakeels of the rajah, "framed the treaty, and he knew well not only its object, but the spirit in which it should be acted upon. For nine years that he presided over the government, no pretensions such as have now been urged were ever advanced. Sir John Malcolm also was three years governor, and during his time all his highness's rights were respected." Upon that point he would refer them to a passage in the letter from the rajah's vakeels to the directors, in which it said—

Mr. Elphinstone framed the treaty, and he knew well, not only its object, but the spirit in which it should be acted upon. For a space of nine years that he presided over the Government, no pretensions such as have now been urged were ever advanced. Sir John Malcolm also was three years Governor, and during his time all his highness's rights were respected. These enlightened statesmen took a liberal, just, and kind interest in all that concerned his highness. They considered his highness not as a chieftain whom they were to watch with jealousy and suspicion, but as a prince whose rights, owing them all, as he did, to the generosity of the English nation, it was their duty to uphold and protect; and, consequently, on all occasions when any of his vassals hoped, by means of an appeal to them, to encroach on his highness's authority and privileges, or to treat him with contumacy or disrespect, their conduct and pretensions were invariably reprobated and discouraged.

The second proposition was, that a continuance of the same treatment was pursued by Sir James Carnac upon the evidence which came before him; and this was succeeded by a requisition on the part of that governor that the rajah should confess his own guilt, and attest his own disgrace, on which conditions alone he should be restored to his dignities; but on the refusal of which he was torn from his throne, deprived of his advisers, and committed to gaol. (*Hear, hear !*) 3rdly. That no specific charges were exhibited which this injured man could meet—no witnesses produced whom he might have contradicted—he has been refused the privilege of a fair trial, and despotically deprived of his sovereignty, his liberty, and his property. 4thly. Although the alleged grounds of offence were withheld from the individual chiefly implicated in their truth or falsehood, those grounds have, notwithstanding, more or less succeeded, and they are worse than frivolous, absurd, and nugatory—such charges, indeed, as could only have been got up *ex post facto*, to bolster up a bad cause—"the base inventions of the enemy,"—not so much adduced before a sentence had been passed, as invented afterwards for the justification of those who had pronounced it. (*Hear, hear !*) He contended that the voluminous papers now published fully justified the above conclusions, to which, at the close of the two debates of the 12th and 13th February, 1840, he had unwillingly come—he said "unwillingly"—as desiring rather, if he had felt that he ought to do so, to leave a question of this nature to the politicians of the Court; it being rarely that he interfered, except upon subjects of a far higher and more sacred character. He did, however, feel that the interests of truth, the cause of innocence, and the protection of the oppressed, were also objects of a grave and serious nature; and that while we were careful not to permit the oppression and injury of our fellow-subjects in India under the abused name of religion, we were equally bound, upon the common principles of humanity and policy, to take care that the honest were protected, and the wicked discountenanced—that equal justice was awarded to all, and that the character of our

country for equity and honour should be fully vindicated on both sides of the water. (*Hear, hear!*) He had indeed been taunted before by more than one director for arriving at his original conclusion upon nothing better than mere oral testimony; but little as he desired to prevent the printing of the papers, which was afterwards very properly determined upon, he had felt that the testimony of the several honourable men, who had themselves been on the spot, who had taken a large share in the transactions in question, and who had then openly told their colleagues in that Court all that they knew, however offensive it might be to the feelings of Mr. Astell, Mr. Lindway, and Mr. Wigram, or however opposed to the views of the Chairs, was well worth the evidence of all the bigoted Brahmins, hired spies, and suborned witnesses, that could have been collected against this greatly injured prince. (*Hear, hear!*) The printing of these papers had only now more completely established the justice of the propositions which he had first laid down, upon no better (he admitted) than oral testimony; but he trusted, after what had now passed, that when in future any proprietor should be honest enough to stand up in his own Court, and to tell the truth, no matter whether such proprietor were or were not a candidate for a seat in the Direction—no one who might be then reposing on his seat as a Director—no matter whether he had earned that seat or not—would again venture to cast discredit upon the unbought and disinterested evidence which such a man might adduce; or contend, for a moment, that evidence of that description was not the very best that could be brought to any court of justice. It was not his intention, at that late hour, and in the exhausted state of the Court, to travel through the printed evidence; he should content himself with declaring that the farther he had read upon the subject, the more completely was his mind confirmed in the conviction that only fraud and falsehood of the basest description, had conducted our representatives in India to the conclusion at which they had arrived, (*Hear, hear!*)—that it was in the absence of all sufficient and satisfactory evidence that such conclusion had ever been adopted, and that it had only been so adopted upon the principle of the old adage, that when you wished to hang your dog, you could easily find your excuse in first giving him an ill name—that the severe and cruel mode in which punishment had been eventually inflicted, had been only in strict conformity with the unjustifiable means which had been employed throughout by the several conspirators, who had evidently from the beginning only sought the complete destruction of the Rajah, and that the Bombay Government, before it had lent itself to the consummation of such a complicated case of fraud and villainy, was bound upon every principle of good conscience to have confronted the accused with his criminators, and not have required him, by an act of political *felo de se*, to acknowledge his past guilt as the condition of his future existence. (*Hear, hear!*) Upon this last point in particular, he would read the remark of an hon. director (Mr. Tucker) as placing the subject in a far better light than he (Mr. P.) was able to do. "Guilt," says that hon. director, "would have found it easy to accept the conditions proposed, in order to escape from the threatened penalty. The consciousness of rectitude must be strong when it impels a man to make a great sacrifice to a sense of honour, however mistaken; and I must own, that I cannot regard otherwise than with feelings of the deepest commiseration, that Hindoo, who could resolve to sacrifice a principality, to abandon his treasures, to relinquish his home, and to remove his family to a distant part of the country, rather than make a slight concession which he felt must compromise his character." He (Mr. P.) apprehended that it was impossible that the acts of the foreign Government could be justified here, however expedient they might appear to the majority of the directors; and it was equally impossible, presuming the matter to rest where it now did, that the Government abroad could be absolved, in the mind of any honest man, of a clear dereliction in one of the first principles of an equitable and righteous rule in a land of strangers, upon whose opinion we had been so often told by the advocates of all the ancient abuses that England holds her Indian empire. It was for their own sakes, as the governors of a great presidency, who may hereafter be candidates for our favour; it was for the sake of Sir James Carnac himself, to whom

rumour had assigned the probability of a return from the twice-tried heats of India, to the more temperate atmosphere of a second seat in the East India direction—it was as a friend of Sir James Carnac himself, that he (Mr. P.) now invited further inquiry and a fresh adjudication. It might, indeed, be felt (for it had been said) that such men as Sir James Carnac, Mr. Elphinstone, and others, were honourable men—no one disputed it, least of all did *he*. He had always borne testimony to the merit of Sir James Carnac, with the exception of that gentleman's peculiar taste for burning Hindoo widows (*Cries of Oh, Oh!*), so strenuously maintained by him for many years, and in answering whose written speech, which Sir James read in that Court, he (Mr. P.) had been compelled to consume eight printed pages of his own published address on that subject. (*Hear, and a laugh!*) He had as little doubt of Mr. Elphinstone's ability or good intentions; but, strange as it might appear, the very atmosphere of India, and the kind of company into which Governors General and general officers were thrown—the contagious and contaminating influence of heathenism on all sides of them—the *esprit du corps* of standing by each other as Europeans, whether right or wrong, and the extreme difficulty at arriving at truth on any subject—these, and many more inducements to forget their early education and habits in a country of Christians and free men—had, somehow or other, such an effect upon some men, in spite of themselves, that “it seems,” (as Mr. Burke says) “as if they had contrived to get unbaptized in the outward-bound passage.”—(*Hear, and laughter.*) Upon what other principles was it conceivable that our Anglo-Indians generally were always so slow to learn, so abhorrent of all innovation—all the innovation of amendment—so wedded to the worst abuses of heathenism, even where crime and bloodshed on the largest scale were notoriously connected with the pagan usages, and so determined to uphold and perpetuate those usages, and *that* merely when they were not only vicious in their nature, but destructive of human life to the greatest extent? He could only suppose that it must be some such principles as these, if principles they might be called, which led men, otherwise discreet and honourable, to discover no faults in the reigning rajah, and nothing but faults in his deposed brother; to detect nothing suspicious in the evidence of perjured men, and to believe no asseverations uttered by injured innocence. That the wretched man, who now sits on the usurped throne of his own brother, is a person of the basest character and the worst passions the Court has had the *visd voce* evidence of General Lodwick and General Robertson to this point, on the day when it was contended by certain hon. directors to be expedient to reject the oral evidence of the very men who were privy to the whole transactions. The latter affirmed upon his honour that the usurper had tried to tamper with himself years back, in order to obtain the throne of his more righteous brother, and the former shewed that the same man had put away what he called “a most respectable wife” in favour of a well-known common prostitute; that he had laid under the imputation of receiving heavy bribes as a judge of the Adawlut; that he was quite as notorious a drunkard as he was a debauchee, and that the amount of the just debt, which he confessed himself liable to, was 175,000 rupees, “which,” said the general, “is still increasing!” And this is the man who has supplanted the rightful prince, whom your foreign authorities have dethroned by an armed force, in the dead of the night, without a trial, upon the evidence of the vilest refuse of all Indian society! With regard to the character of the witnesses against the rajah, take, amidst much more, only the fact stated in page 99 of the last volume of the printed evidence, viz. “that one of them openly admitted before the commission, that he had been guilty of perjury, by taking a false oath administered by his priest under all its solemnities, with the view of enabling him to be a spy and informer in the alleged crimes of the rajah, who obtained from the Government both emolument and rank as the reward of his nefarious services.” He felt too much for the honour of the Company and its government abroad to refuse his assent to a motion, which, after all, be it remembered, only recommended ulterior measures to the Company, but did not prescribe nor commit the Company to pursue any precise course of action, and, in fact, only demanded that the door

might not be closed for ever upon this injured, he would not say unhappy, personage. It had been well observed by Lord Clarendon, "that the real reasons of all great questions of state were rarely given." It was easy, indeed, to guess the reasons by which the directors had been actuated in sanctioning such measures. They had simply, perhaps very naturally, desired to uphold their subordinate agents, as hoping, in a judgment of charity, that they must know more about the matter than themselves. This was quite intelligible, and he, for one, by no means wished to press too heavily upon the Court at home. They had arduous and responsible duties to perform, and claimed our sympathy rather than deserved our suspicion; but it was less easy to penetrate the motives which had influenced the parties abroad, unless we chose to believe, with General Robertson, who appeared to have proved his point, that the brahmins, who were known to have a deadly feud of many years' standing with the rajah, both as finding him too liberal for their views and being also better paid by his brother, had fully determined on his ruin, and, according to usage, had not been nice in the means of accomplishing it. There had been nothing in this whole discussion which had more astonished him (Mr. P.) than the appeal which both the Chairs had that day made, not to the reason but the fears of the Court of Proprietors. Each had menaced the proprietary with a dread of a superior visitation for doing what they might consider their duty. Mr. Lyall had, in addition, declared the question to have been so settled and closed that it ought not to have been now discussed; but then, he would ask, for what had the papers been printed? And Sir J. Lushington had threatened them with the bugbear of the Board of Control and the British Parliament, if they should attempt to meddle with the orders already issued in Leadenhall-street and sanctioned at Whitehall. (*Hear, hear!*) This would be to clothe English resolutions with higher attributes than the unchangeable laws of the Medes and Persians of old. Their policy, too, had been appealed to by the Chairs, as well as their fears; and it had been argued that nothing could be more inconvenient and injurious to the Company than any attempt to interfere with existing laws or recorded resolutions. But this was only a renewal of the attempt so often practised on the other side of the bar, and resisted on this, by which it was sought to make the Court of Proprietors a mere register of the edicts of the Court of Directors; nor could gentlemen forget that on the very same day, when Sir James Carnac, as the then Chairman, carried in the back parlour of his own Court, a resolution that from that time no discussion should ever again take place upon any question affecting the religion of the natives, he brought forward in the next hour (though without notice) the same resolution in the Court of Proprietors, and, with the help of the present Deputy Chairman, actually carried it; and what did the leading members of this Court do upon such a surreptitious and improper law, but publicly protest against it, both as illegal and absurd? nor has it ever from that moment been attempted to be acted upon, both as directly opposed to the original charter and binding upon no other man on either side of the bar. (*Hear, hear!*) He instanced this to prove the worse than ridiculous mistakes into which our chief authorities had fallen, and to shew that their arguments on the present occasion were equally futile and extravagant. There was no man who had been in the habit of attending there who had not repeatedly heard the support of the worst abominations and abuses of heathenism, together with all the unhallowed gains derived from them, recommended and defended with all the weight of influence and authority; nor until the British public and the Parliament had determined that 700 widows should no longer be burnt alive in every successive year, could any effort of himself or his brother proprietors, avail to staunch the effusion of human blood, and to protect the cause of the widows and orphans of our Indian empire. And yet was all this destruction of human life argued to be absolutely necessary, and nothing less than the loss of India eternally predicted as the inevitable result of preventing the commission of murder. He now saw before him some of the very directors who had for a long series of years kept up these abuses as essential to the existence of our government in India, and he was therefore

deterred from yielding too much to the argument of expediency which had been so often arrayed against the demands of justice, and was now equally employed to prevent an obvious act of justice from being done. Upon the whole he must think that the hon. mover had established a case for further inquiry, which, as it was all that he had asked, would receive his most cordial support. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Fielder said this was a vital question, affecting British honour and British integrity (*hear, hear!*), and although it was now a late period of the day, yet, as a patient hearing had been given to those who had impugned the measures which had been taken in reference to this subject, he claimed an equal indulgence in sustaining the honour and integrity that had been so attacked. (*Hear, hear!*) He was independent of all parties, and no other information had he had on this subject than was derived from the papers before the Court; but to those papers he had given his most patient attention. The question now before them was not to be treated judicially, but politically, and at the outset it was necessary to learn the true character, the *animus*, and the proceedings of the parties connected with the matter. (*Hear, hear!*) The parties were—first, Pertaub Sing, the ex-rajah; and, secondly, the Indian and Home Authorities. In regard to the ex-rajah, he would select from amongst the many the opinions of two honourable men who were favourable to the rajah's case: the first he would take was that of General Briggs, the resident at the rajah's court in 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826, and part of 1827; the next was that of an honourable, talented, and eloquent Director (Mr. Tucker), expressed in his dissent in the year 1840. General Briggs thus described the rajah's character:—

He is extremely tenacious of his prerogative, and will every day more resist our control. He has lately been flattered, by those around him, with an erroneous estimate of his own importance, and he has clearly evinced strong inclinations to extend his connections beyond the limits prescribed by treaty. It will be fortunate for his highness himself, if events afford to the Bombay Government an early opportunity to give him timely warning, or I should be very apprehensive that he may succeed in involving himself in secret communications with those who may at some future period provoke the resentment of Government, when it is likely a development of a system of intrigue with him may take place, which will altogether shake our confidence, and may tend to his ultimate ruin.

The hon. director's description ran thus:—

This infatuated prince entertained the most extravagant notions of his own dignity and importance, as the descendant of Sevajee and the hereditary chief of the Mahratta empire. He was dissatisfied with his condition, and impatient of control; he sought eagerly to aggrandize himself, and he sought at any straw to realise his dream of fancied supremacy; but his projects resembled more the sallies of a wayward child, than the machinations of a dangerous conspirator. He was evidently the dupe of some mercenary adventurers, who, for their own base purposes, had engaged him in an intrigue, the success of which, with better information, he would have seen to be impossible. His hereditary rank furnished some excuse for his inordinate pretensions. (*Hear, hear!*)

No one, therefore, could doubt but that the Court had before it the ex-rajah's true character; and he would now look to see who the impugned characters were. The first was Mr. Elphinstone (with his Bombay Council), the man who had given the ex-rajah his throne, and in return for which he was charged with having forced the ex-rajah into a treaty. The next was Lord Clare, and his Bombay Council; then Sir Robert Grant, and his Bombay Council; Lord Keane, the Commander-in-chief; the three Commissioners, General Lodwick, Mr. Willoughby, and Col. Ovens; Sir J. Carnac, and his Bombay Council; and Lord Auckland, and his Bengal Council; with about twenty out of twenty-four directors. (*Hear, hear!*) All individuals of unimpeached honour and integrity; and yet the Court were expected, by some honourable proprietors, to record these high and honourable official characters as forming, encouraging, or sanctioning, as base a conspiracy as ever existed (*hear, hear!*), abounding with fraud, forgery, and wilful and corrupt perjury. (*Hear, hear!*) He had yet to learn the object, or any good resulting from the agitation of this question; for the hon. proprietor (Mr. Salomons) candidly said, "I admit the case to be full of difficulties; I cannot point out a remedy, either as to the ex-rajah or the present rajah; even if the former could be reinstated, the latter could not return to private life." (*Hear, hear!*) And the hon. director (Mr. Tucker), in his dissent, written with great beauty and eloquence, though adverse to the rajah's deprivation, with his usual candour, says:—

I am quite aware of the difficulties with which the question is encompassed, and I fully admit that it would now be almost impossible to point out any course which now would be altogether free from objection. The Court may perhaps have felt that, under existing circumstances, some concession must be made to expediency; and they have so come to that decision which, upon the whole, appeared to be most prudent, as well as justifiable and necessary.

Neither Mr. Tucker nor the other hon. directors who had recorded their dissent on this subject ventured even to suggest any mode of conduct now to be adopted; and as for himself, he (Mr. Fielder), in mooted this question, could see no possible benefit resulting from it; in short, nothing but expense and agitation upon agitation throughout India. (*Hear, hear!*) It was requisite to see the origin of the ex-rajah's connection with the Company, and also the *animus* of the Indian authorities. The Mahratta empire, by conquest, became British by the law of nations. It was wisely dismembered, and divided into four parts. Sattara was one part, and was left completely at the Company's disposal. Pertaub Sing, or Shean, was found by Englishmen a prisoner of Rujee Bhow, entirely divested of all property, rights, and territories. British humanity and mistaken policy combined substituted the gudee of Sattara for a prison, trusting to inspire in him gratitude and faithful conduct, and that Sattara never would be made a den of Mahratta malignants, but would be a friendly garrison against them. The rajah was not, as he alleged, duped or forced into a treaty; for the treaty was not placed before him for his signature while he remained a prisoner. He was first liberated without conditions, save those of gratitude and friendship. (*Hear!*) And then, in 1818, Pertaub Sing was declared by Mr. Elphinstone Rajah of Sattara; but it was not until Sept. 1819, full twenty months afterwards, that the treaty was signed, and after he was on his throne, surrounded by his own Mahrattas. There were numerous letters between the Bombay and Bengal Governments respecting the rajah's appointment, and the terms of the treaty; and he would just refer to two letters, to show the Company's *bona fide* intentions towards the rajah, and the necessity for the restrictive terms in the treaty. In July, 1818, Mr. Governor Elphinstone wrote:—

We have more to apprehend from the Mahratta country. The whole population are Mahrattas, who are attached to their nation, and feel interest in its greatness. The gentry lose their consequence, and the soldiers, being thrown out of employment, are discontented, and desirous of a change. The brahmins everywhere are greatly discontented, and are more likely to intrigue than to try open hostility. The rajah is desirous to have a treaty. A total separation from all the former dependants of nominal state should be explicitly declared; for one of the grand advantages of the Peshwah's deposition is, that it dissolves the Mahratta confederacy, by destroying the common point of attraction.

Again, in October, 1819, he wrote thus to the Governor-General:—

The rajah's appointment is attended with some benefit, but attended with two corresponding evils—the influence which the rajah may possess among his nation, and the concourse of disaffected persons likely to assemble at Sattara. Both evils required special protection to guard against them, but our principal security must be in our effectual maintaining our own supremacy, and in our conciliating the rajah's good-will; both objects best attained by taking high grounds in the treaty. The military protection of his country, his political relations, and perhaps a general superintendence of his whole proceedings, must always remain with us.

We must also retain the power of knowing exactly every thing passing in his Court; and it will for a long time be a necessary part of our policy most carefully to destroy all connection between him and the Mahrattas not subject to his authority.

Those extracts clearly showed Mr. Elphinstone's knowledge of the Mahratta character, and the necessity of the restrictive measures. But as regarded the treaty itself, he would now make a few remarks. The first article shows the rajah's admission that he had no previous title to the Sattara dominions, and that it was the Company's voluntary free gift to him, on certain conditions. The second, "that the rajah was not even to have a joint power, but that the British agent was to have the superintending power;" and the fifth is, that "whereby the rajah engages to forbear from all intercourse with foreign powers, and all persons of whatever description (not his subjects), and to have no connection or correspondence with them; and that any affairs, even for matrimonial connections, arising with them relating to the rajah, were to be exclusively conducted by the British Government." (*Hear!*) Now, the two letters of Mr. Elphinstone, which he had just quoted, and the fifth article,

must be taken together, as showing the necessity of limiting the rajah's correspondence. But the treaty was not to be considered as one between two states and princes completely independent of each other, but the case of dominions given and accepted on two conditions, one of which was a benefit to the rajah, and the other the rajah's faithful conduct to his liberators and benefactors, and the rajah complying with those conditions, Sattara was to vest in him and never to return to the Company. Unfortunately, however, a few years afterwards, the rajah's true character and conduct appeared, but no steps were taken to repossess his dominions, nor to lead him on to his own destruction. Quite the reverse—"prevent forfeiture" was the kind and only fiat of the Bombay Government. That that was really so, he would show by reference to the letter of Captain Grant to the Government, dated in May, 1822, in which he said—

I repeated and impressed on the rajah the immediate danger that would be incurred by his holding the most distant intercourse with foreign powers, as it would be just signing the order of sequestration of his dominions.

And in the assent of the good and lamented director, Mr Edmonstone, the following statement appeared—

Colonel Briggs, in making known to Government certain reports he had received of the rajah's secret communication with the Rajah of Kolapore (when the Local Government was in collision with that chief), and of his encouraging some jagheerders in their apparent disposition to recognise his supremacy, writes, "These reports are very likely to be true. They need, however, create no suspicion in the mind of the Government as to the fidelity and attachment of the rajah, who I most sincerely believe, has too much good sense ever to be engaged directly or indirectly in a war with Government. He is, however, extremely tenacious of his prerogative and will every day more and more resist our control. He has lately been flattered by those around him, with an erroneous estimate of his own importance, and he has clearly evinced strong inclinations to extend his connections beyond the limits prescribed by the treaty. It will be fortunate, perhaps, for his highness himself, if even a afford to the Bombay Government an early opportunity to give him timely warning, or I should be very apprehensive that he may succeed in involving himself in secret communications with those who may at some future period, provoke the resentment of Government when it is likely a development of a system of intrigue with his highness may take place, which will altogether shake our confidence and may lead to his ultimate ruin."

A further statement also appeared to this effect—

A representation on the subject of these intrigues having been subsequently made to the rajah by Mr. Elphinstone, through the then acting resident, Mr Simpson, the rajah earnestly denied the truth of them, renewing, at the same time, his professions of gratitude and attachment to the British Government, and he was informed that the Governor derived entire satisfaction from his assurances, and that the communication had been made to him only to guard against the risk of being uselessly drawn into a neglect of the article of the treaty, restricting his intercourse with foreign chiefs, and not from any suspicion of his harbouring unfriendly designs (*Hear, hear!*)

And another statement also appeared to this effect—

It appears from the correspondence, that when the Goa intrigue was made known to the resident, Colonel Robertson, though he entertained no suspicion of any hostility on the rajah's part, yet he deemed it proper to represent its impropriety to the rajah, with the warning that the prosecution of it would involve him in great difficulty and rum, and a similar warning was also conveyed to him by General Lodwick, who intimated to him that the fate of Bajee Row would be his own.

The hon. proprietor proceeded to observe, that such invariably had been the patient forbearance and the parental and protective conduct of all the authorities from the moment of the rajah's liberation from prison until he refused to sign the amnesty proffered by Sir J. Carnar in the same friendly spirit (*Hear, hear!*). He could see nothing in the *anxius* of the conduct of the Government towards the rajah that was contrary to the spirit of the treaty. There was no cause, no reason, no motive, that he could discover or imagine, why a host of witnesses should combine, without any consultation or correspondence with each other, in many instances, to be guilty of the base and infamous conduct imputed to them; or why the numerous high official characters should encourage and sanction that conduct. Looking to the high standing of British honour, as sustained by those official gentlemen, he must say that he believed it to be utterly impossible for men of integrity and character like them to lend themselves to any such foul conspiracy, abounding with guile and wilful and corrupt perjury, as was alleged to have been formed. Let there be no

mistake in this affair; let there be no misstatements; let them not be led by party violence to do wrong to the motives and feelings of any man. (*Hear, hear!*) With respect to the observations of the hon. proprietors, Mr. Salomons and Mr. Lewis, and to the dissent of Mr. Tucker, and particularly the latter, there was one remarkable feature in them all—that they embraced and embodied the opinions of many of the ex-rajah's advocates. As to the assertion made by several hon. proprietors, that the ex-rajah was entitled to claim sovereignty over the jagheers, not only those within but those also which were without the dominions of the Sattara state, he denied that the rajah was so entitled. That question had been decided long since: and as to the assertion that the Government first broke the treaty on the jagheer question, and that the treaty as to the rajah's covenants was ended, he affirmed in reply, that the Government by no one act, either directly or indirectly, had ever broken or wished to break the treaty; and that the ex-rajah's covenants remained in full force; and that on the breach of either of those covenants the rajah himself cancelled the title-deed by which alone he held the Sattara dominions, and thereupon his dominions became again vested in the Company. He considered it useless to enter further into the jagheer question; all he should do was to refer the Court to the able statements of Mr. Elphinstone, the Earl of Clare, Sir R. Grant, and Mr. Warden. He would, however, merely mention that the treaty expressed that the Government was to invest the ex-rajah with a sovereignty sufficient—the treaty did not say more—for the maintenance of himself and family in comfort and dignity. But he could show that Sattara and its own jagheers only were more than sufficient for the due maintenance of the rajah and family, and for state purposes, inasmuch as the rajah not only appropriated about £40,000 to political intrigues, but also amassed a considerable sum for state purposes. In confirmation of that statement, he referred the Court to the second dissent of the hon. director, Capt. Shepherd, who cites the resident's letter of September, 1839, showing that there were found in the palace of the rajah about seven lacs of rupees in hard cash, seven other lacs in value of jewels and other valuables, independent of other property, consisting of jewels, &c., taken away by the ex-rajah and his family. Besides all this, it appeared that after paying the ex-rajah's allotted annual income of one lac and 20,000 rupees, the revenues of Sattara, limited to its own dominions and jagheers, were amply sufficient for state purposes, and for the maintenance of the present rajah and family in comfort and dignity. He therefore contended that Mr. Elphinstone never intended to cede to the rajah any jagheers lying without the Sattara district. Several hon. proprietors had relied upon it as a fact, that the respective governors, and Lord Auckland in particular, and also the Court of Directors, up to within a short period, were most favourable to the ex-rajah, and that the directors had voted him a sword, and that the letter accompanying it was signed by Mr. Clarke, the chairman, and by Sir J. Carnac, the deputy-chairman, addressing him in very handsome terms. Those proprietors argued therefrom that such favourable opinions were a complete answer to the charges against him; but he (Mr. F.) contended that they would not have acted in this way and then have turned round and condemned the man, unless they had very strong reasons for doing so. Now he perfectly concurred in that view; and he thought it a strong feature in the case, for if they had such a strong bias in his favour, they would not have altered their conduct towards the rajah, unless they had strong reasons for doing so. (*Hear, hear!*) But those hon. proprietors also complained, that though the sword and letter were sent out in 1835, they were never presented to the rajah, while the proceedings against him did not commence until July, 1836. But it should be recollected, that though most persons knew of the ex-rajah's improper conduct, yet it was hoped from time to time that as he increased in age he would see his error, forsake his evil advisers, and alter his conduct, the Company having no wish to resort to extreme measures; but, on the contrary, to try conciliation and kindness. At the same time, however, it was attempted by care and attention to prevent his being drawn by insidious and

mies into a more glaring breach of his treaty, which would end in his ruin. When the sword and letter reached Bombay, the ex-rajah's political intrigues had increased, though they were not made public until July, 1836; the Governor, therefore, did not present the sword and letter, but kept them in abeyance, waiting for a satisfactory change in his conduct; and the Governor was not to blame if no such change took place. It had been urged that an *ex parte* inquiry seldom leads to a satisfactory result, and that when a government is an interested party, some allowance should be made for its influence operating on the minds of the witnesses. He would agree in this doctrine as being applicable to cases where the proceedings of the Government are of a vindictive or of a criminal nature. But this was not the case here. It was only a friendly inquiry, with a strong bias in the ex-rajah's favour, and unwillingness to find him guilty. But the Indian authorities were obliged to do their duty; and it would be easy to show by extracts, that notwithstanding this, the instructions of the Governor of Bombay were, not to take harsh measures against the rajah. It had been argued that native evidence was not always trustworthy, and that the value of native testimony depended greatly on the skill, temper, and fairness of those by whom the witnesses were examined. But the same remark might also be applied to civilized nations. From the first time he entered on the legal profession, which was rather more than fifty-two years, he had seen sufficient to convince him of the correctness of the observation of Lord Mansfield with regard to contested suits, that "he had seldom found cases all black or cases all white, but chiefly cases all grey;" arising, not always from wilful and corrupt perjury, but frequently from mistakes or too strong a bias. Mistakes and discrepancies in the evidence of witnesses who did not act in concert should rather be considered as favourable than otherwise. Cases where the witnesses were all agreed to a tittle were regarded by the most eminent men on the bench and at the bar as got-up cases. The evidence in this case being taken at different times and places, and from witnesses who could not confer together, showed an honesty of purpose and proceeding that no trifling discrepancies can refute. The commissioners who collected the evidence in this case were honourable men, and their *animus* was a desire to get at the truth; and this was the *animus* of the directors also. It might be said by others that they were determined to dethrone the man; but here he must quote what had been said, that such a result must depend a great deal upon the evidence of natives. That evidence must be presumed to be good unless shown to be the contrary; and particularly in this case, as it was collected, not by the ex-rajah's enemies, but by honourable men with a strong bias in his favour. (*Hear, hear!*) Was there any charge against them to the effect that they had lent themselves to perjury, fraud, and forgery? He had heard nothing of the kind; no one had dared to say that. But it was argued by some hon. proprietors, that there was a great deal of documentary evidence in this case, and that writing could be easily imitated. Why, what was the case in European courts? Was it not the same? Were they not equally liable to be imposed upon by forgeries? He had known cases in which inspectors of the Bank and of the Post Office, and engravers, had been examined upon a question of forgery, and the fabricated document had been executed in such a way as, when compared with the original, to render it so difficult for those experienced and skilful persons to detect the false one, that they have been at issue upon the question, one half being of one opinion and the other half of another. In this case, however, there was no proof of a forgery; nothing more than assertion, or mere conjecture. The documents had been minutely inspected by high authorities, inclined to save the rajah if they could. Therefore he thought there was no ground for impeaching their genuineness. It had been argued, that petty and obscure intrigues should not be taken as constituting a grave crime. He most readily concurred in that opinion. But when he looked at the ex-rajah's ambitious views and character; when he looked at the whole of the case, taking into account the statement of Mr. Tucker and of General Belga; when

he remembered the intrigues of the ex-rajah, carried on year after year for a long period, making a long chain of delinquency, he must say that it did involve the necessity for calling upon him to renew in a *bond fide* manner the covenants of his treaty in regard to his political conduct; and it would have been a great dereliction of duty on the part of the Governor of Bombay and Lord Auckland if they had not called upon him to renew that treaty as a test of his future conduct. More was not required of him; and in refusing to do that, he signed his own sentence of deprivation. It was nothing unreasonable to ask the rajah to give this assurance of future good conduct. It was acting in the way that a father would act towards a child, saying, "Son, you have done wrong; you have brought disgrace upon yourself and your connections; but you are my son, and I do not want to hurt you. Only say that for the future you will avoid a repetition of such conduct." With regard to the Goa intrigue, it had been urged that the rajah could scarcely have had any European British subjects as his advisers at the time, for they would have pointed out to him the extravagance of such a project, and they would have had no interest in placing him in such hands. It was also stated that the rajah was evidently the dupe of some mercenary adventurer, who, for his own base purposes, engaged him in an intrigue, the success of which, with better information, he would have foreseen to be impossible. But he would ask, did not the treaty enjoin imperatively British advice at all times? What was the consequence of his acting without such advice? Clandestineity; and the clandestine conduct of the rajah evinced his *animus*, though the act itself might be one of great folly. The treaty expressly forbade all foreign correspondence, even on his own private affairs, except through the British agent. If he broke his treaty, whether he was acting as the principal or the dupe of some knave, the intention and the *animus* were the same. (*Hear, hear!*) Such conduct then required restrictive measures. The hon. director, Mr. Tucker, had given the ex-rajah's character in the following terms:—"This infatuated prince entertained the most extravagant notions of his own dignity and importance as the descendant of Sevajee, and the hereditary chief of the Mahratta empire. He was dissatisfied with his condition, and impatient of control; he sought eagerly to aggrandize himself, and he caught at any straw to realize his dream of fancied supremacy; but his projects resembled more the sallies of a wayward child than the machinations of a dangerous conspirator. He was evidently the dupe of some mercenary adventurers, who, for their own base purposes, had engaged him in an intrigue, the success of which, with better information, he would have seen to be impossible. His hereditary rank furnished some excuse for his inordinate pretensions." Looking at the kindly disposition of the directors towards him, and the generous instructions sent out with regard to him, the ex-rajah appeared as a sample of ingratitude, folly, and ambition. His conduct was not of that trifling nature which some gentlemen would have it believed. His opinion was, that the rajah had no other grievance than his not being in possession of the whole of the Mahratta empire, as possessed by Sevajee. In the first instance, he was thankful for one-fourth of it; but in a short time afterwards he made up his mind not to be content till he had got the remaining three-fourths. That was the necessary effect of his ambitious and dissatisfied disposition. Had he been a person of a different character, he had not been a Mahratta—he did not use the term offensively. (*A laugh.*) Any departure from the treaty rendered him liable to the loss of his throne; for the treaty was his only title to it. He had no other; and when the treaty was broken, of course the dominion came back to those from whom he obtained it. Much had been said against the present rajah; but whatever his personal character might be, there was no reason to complain of his political conduct. Besides, he would advance and improve under a sense of his responsibility; and if so, his conduct would be still more satisfactory. One thing, however, was clear, the Company had never withheld a single favour from the ex-rajah, and such a person, who could be guilty of such clandestine acts, ought to have been required to renew the restrictive covenants of his treaty, more particularly as he contended that the treaty was not binding on him, as it had

been forced upon him by Governor Elphinstone. The correspondence of the ex-rajah with Nagpore, if genuine, might refer to domestic concerns; but there never was any want of causes to cover the foulest treason and deeds of darkness. This might be considered as a petty and obscure intrigue; but it must be conceded that two or three native officers were admitted by night into the rajah's palace. Looking, then, to the letters of Governor Elphinstone as to the grounds of the treaty, and also to the restrictive terms of that treaty, and this clandestinity by night, it might be presumed that treasonable doings were in contemplation. It was always presumed in law, that where acts of clandestinity were practised, there was something black at the bottom. Why else should there be any deeds of darkness? Frequently cases were ostensibly innocent, but politically and truly guilty. A single transaction of the kind by an inoffensive, quiet man, would scarcely be taken as proof of his treasonable intentions; but repeated acts of an ungrateful and ambitious character would make all the difference. But it was argued that the proffered amnesty at the last hour was a virtual acknowledgment either that his offences were not of a dangerous description, or that his criminality was not established. It should be recollected, however, that the constant wish of the authorities was, not that he should be dethroned, but that he should be watched, with a view to prevent him from doing any thing that would render such a rigorous step necessary. There was a constant bias in his favour: and instead of desiring to deprive him of his dominion, the object was to fix him on his throne more firmly than ever. The directors were reluctant to believe the accounts they received from India respecting the conduct of the rajah, because they did not wish them to be true; and this was quite consistent with the feelings of human nature. They wished to regard the treasonable and offensive acts as not originating with himself, and to consider him as the dupe of others, who acted upon his vanity and ambition to possess the whole of Sevajee's dominions instead of one-fourth of them, virtually saying to him, "Manage Sattara well, do not intrigue, keep to the covenants of the treaty, and all will be well; but after what has passed, you must renew the treaty as a test of your *bona fide* intentions." It had been argued further, that guilt would have found it easy to accept the proposed conditions in order to escape the threatened penalty. But were there not many instances of obstinate guilt even in European society, and an expectation of escape either by failure of evidence or by pardon? Did not the robber and the murderer often persist in protestations of innocence, and refuse to make any confession till the moment when they were called to expiate their crimes on the scaffold? Nay, would they not sometimes go out of the world declaring themselves to be innocent, although there was no doubt, either legal or moral, of their guilt? He need hardly remind hon. and learned proprietors of families being ruined by litigation solely from their obstinacy, preferring absolute destitution to giving way. He recollected an estate being spent in contesting the right to a pew in a parish church. In the rajah's case, it was clear that he trusted to powerful friends both in Asia and Europe. No doubt hopes were held out to him that the threat of deprivation would not, indeed that it durst not, be carried into execution. No doubt he stood committed with his own Mahratta confederates, and had made up his mind never to abandon his intention to obtain the other three-fourths of Sevajee's dominions. He would argue with himself thus: "I have said, and always will say, that the treaty was forced upon me. If I do not renew it, I trust, through my powerful friends elsewhere, to escape with little or no punishment. If I do renew it, I shall lose my purpose. But if I renew it, and again break the covenants, deprivation, and probably worse, will follow as a matter of course." Therefore he would not renew the treaty, because his intention was never to abide by its covenants. (*Hear, hear!*) Though he feared he should tire the Court, he had much more to advance on this occasion. He wished to advert to the proceedings at Bombay and Bengal, for the purpose of showing the kind, fair, honourable, and consistent manner in which the Indian authorities had acted towards the rajah, and that the animus of their conduct was decidedly favourable to him. On the 18th September, 1836, Governor Grant and his council stated that Colonel Ovens, the resident, had reported that the depositions transmitted

by Colonel Lodwick were taken separately, and that full reliance might be placed on their accuracy, from the respectability of the parties, and the circumstances coming within Col. Ovens's own knowledge. On the 25th October, Governor Grant and his council stated that—"The question is not one of law, it does not admit of any legal refinement. It is an inquiry, not a prosecution; but it is conducted by a Government which has no bias against the rajah; on the contrary, a sincere wish to see his innocence established. The honour, indeed, of the British Government, and its credit for consistency, are deeply concerned in not admitting, except on most irresistible evidence, the guilt of a prince, whom the government raised from a prison to a throne, and whom it has ever since fostered with friendly care. The investigation will be conducted by three British officers, of high character, who know that the sole object of Government is the discovery of truth, who cannot possibly have any feeling of interest adverse to the rajah, and who, being unembarrassed by legal forms and technicalities, have the fullest means and facilities of seeking out all attainable information. No intention exists of warping doubtful circumstances to the rajah's disadvantage." On the 30th of November, Governor Grant and his council reported that, in consequence of the rajah's increasing his troops, and from other circumstances, Col. Lodwick applied for additional British troops, and that Col. Lodwick had seized the brahmin agent, and put four others in confinement. He (Mr. F.) remarked, that the increase of troops was a violation of the treaty, and the conduct of Col. Lodwick on that occasion was not passive but active. In January, 1837, a minute of Governor Grant and his Council declared, that although the rajah's guilt was clear, yet there was a strong inclination not to treat him harshly, but kindly, and to adopt a middle course, by recommending some punishment short of total deprivation. In order to give the subject serious and due consideration, an extraordinary and special council was summoned on the 29th of April, and the Governor-General's minute of that date stated, that the commissioners' proceedings left no doubt of the rajah's guilt, to the extent of attempting to seduce the two native officers; adding, that the evidence was clear, and not weakened by the rajah's own defence. From this opinion one member of the council, Mr. Shakespear, dissented; and on the 11th of May, in his formal dissent, he stated, that he did so because he deemed the evidence insufficient, while he coupled this declaration with the salvo, "no doubt it was difficult to divest the affair of all suspicion." Some hon. proprietors had rested much upon the dissent of Mr. Shakespear, and he (Mr. Fielder) confessed that he thought a good deal of it, but for very different reasons. In the first place, all the Indian authorities were unanimous, Mr. Shakespear being the only exception, and his opinion was of no more value or weight than that of any other individual. In the next place, this dissent, though proceeding from but one person, was a most material feature in the history of this affair, because it occasioned a most minute review and searching investigation of every circumstance of the case. He considered that this dissent on the part of Mr. Shakespear was a most fortunate occurrence, inasmuch as it led to the fullest consideration of the evidence by the Bombay and Bengal Governments, and the result was, that all the authorities were strengthened and fortified in their original opinion respecting the rajah's guilt. It was like an appeal against a conviction, and having the judgment affirmed by a higher tribunal. The minute of the Governor-General, dated 20th May, and subscribed to by his council, stated,—“Mr. Shakespear's examination of the evidence has not altered my opinion, nor convinced me that any doubt should be entertained of the rajah's guilt. The commissioners were officers of high character and experience.” That was an answer to some remarks which had been made concerning those gentlemen whom Lord Auckland described as men of the highest integrity, and having no motive for doing any thing dishonourable. “The inquiry,” continued the minute of the Governor-General, “was patiently, laboriously, and dispassionately conducted, and the verdict confidently given, but a clear, so, a new circumstance has been found, and it is desirable to resume the inquiry, in the hope that light may be thrown upon what is yet obscure in regard to it. To this extent I agree with Shakespear, and, in revising the letter to Bombay, I have changed

it to meet his views as well as those of the other members of the council." On the 3rd of July, Governor Grant stated that "the rajah had openly avowed being in communication with Dr. Milne, and persevered therein, notwithstanding Col. Lodwick warned him that such conduct was a violation of the treaty." On the 23rd of September, the statement of Sir John Keane (now Lord Keane), the commander-in-chief, showed that the intrigues of the ex-rajah with Dr. Milne were inimical to the Indian Government. On the 27th of November, Governor Grant's minute stated, that "Col. Ovens had obtained secret information of the rajah's agent in Bombay attempting to bribe the two native officers to falsify their statements, and that he had reason to believe the rajah had sent 10,000 rupees to Bombay for that purpose." Now he (Mr. Fielder) could not help expressing his surprise at some of the observations he had heard from members of the Court of Proprietors, and particularly at what had fallen from one who had been a member of parliament, but was not so now (*a laugh*); and who seemed to think that the combined testimony of all the honourable men whose names had just been mentioned, though they could not possibly be suspected of any sinister motive or design, was not to be regarded in comparison to the dissentient opinion of one solitary individual. Really that was the strangest doctrine he had ever heard in his life. He would tell that hon. proprietor that he had travelled through all the evidence; he had not been content with a mere summary of it, he had closely examined the whole of the case, and he, for one, could lay his head on his pillow, with the consciousness that he had done his duty as an honest man, although he had come to the conclusion that the rajah was guilty. (*Hear, hear!*) Could he refuse to think the same of such honourable men as those who were high in authority in India, and who had taken so much pains to arrive at the truth in this case? What did Governor Grant say in his minute of the 5th of May? After stating that Mr. Willoughby's twelve summaries of the voluminous evidence were not more clear than they were accurate, the Governor added,—“While I am happy to pay Mr. Willoughby this tribute, I am bound to add, that, even from him, I have taken nothing upon trust.” (*Hear, hear!*) It would be well for some hon. gentlemen to mark that declaration. Mr. Willoughby was understood to be a man of great ability, yet Governor Grant freely declares, that he would not pin his faith upon the statements of that gentleman, notwithstanding his high sense of his correctness, as well as his ability. “I have studied the whole case for myself,” continued the Governor, “and that which I am bound to offer to the Board is my own independent judgment of its merits. I am bound to say that, in my opinion, the rajah's criminality is but too well proved. I thought so even on the evidence in 1836; but the copious additions since made bring home to the rajah a greatly aggravated degree of delinquency.” (*Hear, hear!*) Those statements, recorded as they were by a person of high and honourable character, deserved the greatest respect and confidence. He would ask any member of that court, whether he thought it possible for any English gentleman to record such sentiments, deliberately and seriously, unless he fully believed them to be true? (*Hear, hear!*) He had been in the habit of collecting and sifting evidence in doubtful cases, and he knew that a vast deal depended upon the manner in which the evidence had been collected, and the general corroboration of the several witnesses. Governor Grant, after commenting on the evidence and documents at great length, had said,—“The witnesses are too numerous, and composed of too many classes of society, to render it probable that a combination was formed among them for giving false testimony. On all essential points, all the material witnesses agree, although with those variations to be expected from persons deposing to the same facts, independently of one another: the chief of these I have noticed, and they all can be either reconciled satisfactorily, or may be fairly attributed to the confusion of events embracing a period of twelve years. Far from thinking that these variations affect the general credibility of the witnesses, I should deem the absence of such variations a clear token of concert, and open to suspicion.” Such was the language of the Governor in respect to those proceedings which had been described in that court, and elsewhere, as being contrary to the principles of justice. He appealed to

every candid and unprejudiced person, whether there was any ground whatever for such an imputation. He appealed to the hon. and learned mover of the resolution (Mr. Lewis), and to the learned advisers of the Company, whether the comments of Governor Grant upon the evidence did not show that there had been no concert among the witnesses, but that the evidence had been honestly given, and as honestly gathered together. (*Hear, hear!*) And let it be remembered, too, that the evidence was collected by persons who had a bias in favour of the rajah, and were rather inclined to preserve than to injure him. Was it not generally received as a maxim in the legal profession, that the absence of all discrepancies among numerous witnesses, and when the evidence was uniformly the same, without the least variation as to times and circumstances, during a series of years, created suspicion that there had been a combination, a planning and a concerting of measures and statements to get up a case? Therefore, whatever discrepancies were discoverable in the evidence against the ex-rajah should not be accounted as reasons for disbelieving the witnesses, but rather as a proof of the credibility of their testimony in the whole. He begged hon. proprietors to refer to and consider the minutes of Governor Grant, dated the 24th and 26th of May, the 8th of June, and the 4th of August, wherein the Governor minutely detailed the evidence, and documents, and proceedings, showing the rajah's guilt to have been fully proved, and, at the same time, his extreme caution and fairness, and his kind but strict examination of every circumstance, altogether honourable to himself and to the British character. He hoped he did no more than justice to the Governor, and indeed to all Indian authorities, when he said, that rather than do any thing unjust to the ex-rajah, they had been inclined to disbelieve what was said against him. He hoped he had done justice to Governor Grant, but he feared that he could not do justice to Sir J. Carnac, a most gallant and talented officer, possessing a kind heart and a noble mind. (*Hear, hear!*) He regretted the severe attacks which had been made upon that officer. Hon. proprietors had certainly done justice to his heart, but it was at the expense of his head, and though every one would rather have his head than his heart questioned, it was not very complimentary to have the one praised and the other dispraised almost in the same breath. He knew nothing of Sir J. Carnac in private life; he knew him only in his public capacity; but he deemed that the gallant officer's head and heart were so well known and appreciated, that he was surprised at either being called in question in the Court of Proprietors; and more particularly as most of them knew that he was the director who signed the letter accompanying the sword voted to the rajah, that he was biased in the rajah's favour, and that he went out to India with a full determination to preserve the rajah, and had tried to save him up to the last moment. (*Hear, hear!*) He thought it strange that Sir J. Carnac should be singled out for attack from among the Indian authorities, to bear, almost singly, the heavy charges made by hon. proprietors; whereas, it would be seen that the alleged grievances did not originate with Sir J. Carnac, but with Mr. Elphinstone (whom the rajah himself charges with having duped him, or forced the treaty upon him), and followed up by the Governors successively, the Governor-General, and others. On the 23rd of December, Lord Auckland placed this minute on record,—

I have carefully considered the voluminous report and papers of the final inquiries on the proceedings. In my minute of April, 1837, I observed that the proceedings had left no doubt in my mind of the rajah's guilt, to the extent at least of countenancing an attempt to seduce from their allegiance two native officers of the British army. It is now also my painful duty to state, that I am compelled to concur in the unanimous opinion of the Bombay Government, that the two other principal charges, especially the first, appear from the evidence to be fully established; one of them is of the gravest nature, and all springing from a deep-rooted spirit of resistance and aversion to British supremacy. However wild and nearly incredible the intrigues seem to be, the proof of their existence appears to be no less clear; yet that the ignorant ambition and malignity of the rajah have been duped by insane speculations and deceitful promises, there remains little room to doubt.

Was he to be told that there could be any doubt of the rajah's guilt after the Governor-General of India, having carefully considered the voluminous report, and having reviewed the papers after the dissent of Mr. Shakespear, had thus declared, contrary to the bias in his own mind in favour of the rajah, that he was driven by

painful necessity to concur in the opinion of the Bombay Government, that the charges against the rajah had been fully established? Could the Court of Proprietors doubt the word of a man like that? (*Hear!*) Could they doubt Lord Auckland, or Governors Grant and Carnac, when they came forward and pledged their honour that they were seriously of opinion that the rajah was guilty? They knew that in the House of Peers it was not necessary to administer an oath; judgment was given by a nobleman upon his honour; and Lord Auckland was a nobleman on whose honour they might safely depend; yet he, having again and again reviewed the case, was obliged to come to the painful necessity of finding the rajah guilty. (*Hear!*) On the 29th of December, Lord Auckland's minute, alluding to the mode of further proceedings, was: "I am myself satisfied of the rajah's treachery and machinations." (*Hear!*) That was not a decision come to suddenly or in a hurry, but after laborious, and deliberate, and scrutinizing investigation. (*Hear!*) Looking, then, at the private as well as the high public character of that distinguished nobleman, and at his having recorded, as Governor of India, that he had again carefully considered the proceedings, and that he was compelled to concur in the opinion of the Bombay Government that the rajah was guilty, and his having on a subsequent day again recorded his opinion that he was satisfied himself of the rajah's treacherous machinations, he (Mr. Fielder) ventured to say that there was not one of the proprietors who would stand up and declare that he doubted the veracity of the noble lord. (*Hear!*) Time would not permit him to go into the minutes of Mr. Bird and Colonel Morrison, who fully corroborated the statements and opinions of the Governor-General; but he would return to Sir J. Carnac, who, although he had no doubt in his own mind of the rajah's guilt, at the same time recommended in the strongest manner kind and liberal treatment. (*Hear!*) Well, was a man to be blamed because he was inclined to be mild? Was he to be censured because he had some of the milk of human kindness in his composition? What did Governor Carnac say in his minutes of June and Sept., 1830? Those minutes showed that the rajah's case, immediately on his arrival, engaged his most serious and earnest attention; and from the first he resolved to make a determined effort to rescue the rajah from the dangerous position in which he had placed himself. (*Hear!*) Every one was liable to mistake, and therefore Sir J. Carnac was not exempt from that liability. But he would ask those who knew Sir J. Carnac whether they thought he would have written the language which he would presently read to the Court had he not first taken steps to make himself master of the case? He did not think that any person would say that Sir J. Carnac would record such sentiments except after a proper investigation of the case. But what would they say when they were informed that it was not until after a most patient examination of the whole of the evidence, and then upon a subsequent and serious reconsideration of it, he wrote the following words?—"I felt no hesitation, after a most studied examination of the whole evidence, in recording the rajah's guilt on the three principal charges: a subsequent reconsideration of the evidence, the peculiar circumstances under which it was obtained, the impossibility of concert among the witnesses, an inspection of the original documents which have come into our possession, and my own observation since my arrival, have not left a shadow of doubt as to the rajah's guilt." (*Hear, hear!*) But more than this, Sir J. Carnac, after detailing the particulars of several interviews with the rajah for the purpose of taking measures to keep him upon the throne, but without effect, added; "The rajah's conversations with me, and his past conduct, have satisfied me that he is a man whom no treaty can bind, and that he is resolved not to re-enter into and fulfil the stipulations of the treaty." If they believed Sir J. Carnac to be a man of honour and integrity, they must believe that he would not have written such sentiments unless he conscientiously entertained them; and if so, they must admit and believe with him the guilt of the rajah. He (Mr. Fielder) had minutely studied the whole proceedings, and investigated the papers, with the sole view to arrive at the truth; and the result was, that he had not the least doubt of the ex-rajah's ungrateful and guilty conduct; neither had he any doubt of the justice,

honour, and integrity of the Indian and home authorities. Considering the lateness of the hour, and that several hon. and talented proprietors were anxious to address the Court, he would now conclude by saying, that in the absence of all proof of vindictive feelings or of sinister motives on the part of the Indian and home authorities, and of all grounds for the charge of conspiracy, fraud, perjury, and forgery, against the Indian authorities—there being, on the contrary, full proof of the rajah's guilt as well as of the Company's kind and constant endeavours to protect and preserve the rajah on the throne which the Company had given him—the Court of Proprietors was bound to conclude that it was solely the ex-rajah's own faithless conduct which led to the dethronement, and consequently they must approve their own director's despatch of 1840. (*Hear !*)

The debate was then adjourned until to-morrow.

Before the Court rose, a question was put by Mr. Poynder, relative to intelligence from India respecting the orders of the Directors in reference to the attendance of the officers and servants of the Company at idolatrous festivals, and the orders of the 3rd and 31st of March relating to the subject of the petition presented to the Court on the 21st of June; but as the question was repeated in a more extended form on the last day of the discussion, and the Chairman was unable to give any information upon it upon this occasion, we refer to that day's proceedings.

East-India House, July 15.

A General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's house in Lendenhall Street, pursuant to adjournment, to take into farther consideration the papers relative to

THE LATE RAJAH OF SATTARA.

The *Chairman* (G. Lyall, Esq.) having opened the Court in the customary manner, Mr. George Thompson rose and said, as no other proprietor seemed disposed to offer himself at that moment to the attention of the Court, he should take the opportunity afforded him of placing his sentiments before the proprietors. As one who had recently qualified himself for a seat in that body, he should not have presumed to take a prominent part in their discussions, had the question had reference to any domestic occurrence affecting parties present, or men who might appear on their own behalf; but the case before them concerned a distant and helpless native of India, who was lying under the infliction of the Company's tremendous power, and who made his appeal to that high sense of justice, which he had been led to believe resided in British bosoms, and could not be appealed to in vain, when a case of injury was submitted to their consideration. He would candidly confess, that it was the present case which had brought him amongst the proprietors, and that he had been led to take his place in that Court, by his desire to raise his feeble voice in behalf of one whom he firmly believed to be innocent of the charges brought against him, and on the strength of which he was now an exile from his kingdom and his throne, lying under the stigma of treason, and living upon the pension which was doled out to him from the revenues of the kingdom over which he was the hereditary sovereign. Such, and such only, being the motives by which he was actuated, he asked permission to speak, and to speak freely. For all that he should say, he was himself and alone, answerable. If he were the advocate of the rajah, he was his unknown and unbought advocate. His name, if uttered in the ears of the rajah, would be an unmeaning sound. He hoped for nothing from his gratitude, as he feared nothing from the opposition or displeasure of those from whom he differed. He stood there to ask, in the language of ungarbled truth, for even-handed justice, convinced that, however slow it might be in its approach, justice would be done at last. (*Hear, hear !*) As he had before said, if the question before the Court related to any home subject, he would not have risen as he ventured to do on this occasion; but as it referred to an individual, the merits of whose case had, in his opinion, been unjustly judged, as that individual was helpless, as his representatives in this country had not been (so far as he knew) recognised, and as he found on the side of the opponents of the rajah

wealth, and rank, and talent, he felt, however humble his advocacy might be, that, if he had a voice in the court, he ought to raise it in behalf of this oppressed and ill-treated prince. (*Hear, hear!*) He had read what was called the evidence against the rajah, and, if he possessed powers of mind, by analyzing that evidence, to show that the rajah had been treated with gross injustice, he would do it. (*Hear, hear!*) The rajah, he would contend, had been hurled from his throne on evidence that would have been scouted in any police-court of this metropolis. (*Hear, hear!*) In now proceeding to bring before the Court still further the contents of the papers placed in the hands of proprietors, he should, as far as possible, avoid travelling over the ground which had been trodden by predecessors in this debate. He should not seek to augment the force of his case by using any of the evidence already laid before the Court, but rather strive to select those points, which had either escaped the observation of former speakers, or which they had found themselves unable to embrace, or which they had deemed unnecessary for the purpose of sustaining their several positions. But, before he did so, he must be allowed, however great the pain to himself, or however presumptuous it might appear, to express his surprise and most deep dissatisfaction at the course taken by the hon. Deputy Chairman yesterday, to check, at the outset, the progress of free discussion in that Court, by telling the proprietors that if the privilege which they were enjoying, that of animadverting on the proceedings of the Indian government, were not most guardedly and temperately used, they might speedily expect an enactment that would put an end to that privilege for ever.

The *Deputy Chairman* (Sir J. L. Lushington) begged the hon. proprietor not to attribute words to him that he never used. He had not made use of the word "speedily." What he said was, that if the Court of Proprietors became an engine of frequent interference with the political department of India, they might see an enactment that would abridge their right. God forbid that he should ever see such an enactment.

Mr. G. Thompson would, most cheerfully, retract the word; but he must repeat, that the forfeiture of the power to discuss the political affairs of India was held in *terrorem* over the Court, with no other object, that he could perceive, except that of putting an end to free discussion altogether. Well, if it must be so, he was determined to exercise his right as long as it lasted. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Wedding* rose to order. He appealed to the Chair, whether such language as the hon. proprietor had used was proper to be allowed in that Court? And further, he would ask, whether it should be permitted, as an example to be followed in that Court, for an hon. proprietor to read his speech from written notes?

Mr. G. Thompson.—The hon. proprietor had undertaken to school him on this occasion; but he could inform the hon. proprietor that he spoke out of the fulness of his heart; and if the hon. proprietor would promise to do justice to the party whose cause he was advocating, he would gladly make the hon. proprietor a present of his notes. (*Hear! and laughter.*) Hon. gentlemen behind the bar had been permitted to read written speeches, which had been listened to with attention, and praised with prodigality. And was that privilege to be allowed to them because they were of older standing and of higher rank, and to be refused to him because he was little known in that Court? He conceived that he was justified, for the sake of brevity, for the sake of clearness, for the sake of cohesion, to refer to notes.

An *Hon. Proprietor* here rose to order.

Mr. G. Thompson.—It would be much better for hon. proprietors not to interrupt him. Perhaps if they were better acquainted with his usual practice as a public speaker, and with the use which he generally made of such interruptions, they would not be so ready to call him to order, when, in fact, he was guilty of no irregularity. Let them proceed quietly to this discussion, with such aids and appliances as they possessed. But, when this Court was closed against inquiry and discussion, when the fallen and the helpless might no longer make their grievances known, then he would still hope that elsewhere, on British ground, an asylum would be found where the friends of humanity might meet, and find a more willing audience. (*Hear, hear!*)

And was it come to this, that that once popular and powerful Court was become a nonentity?—that the members of it must be the mute and grateful recipients of half-yearly dividends, or speak only to praise?—must this body be tamed down into a soulless thing of speechless acquiescence?—must it quietly float like a lump of dead matter in the wake of directorial opinion? or, venturing to speak out its thoughts, be threatened with a gag-law? (*Hear!*) Be it so. On the day that such a law shall pass, the death-warrant of this Company would be drawn out, and soon after that law came into operation, the sentence would be signed, sealed, and delivered. Of one thing the directors might be assured, that the moment discussion was proscribed in that Court, that moment they annihilated themselves. (*Hear, hear!*) He must here bestow a word of remark on the speech of the hon. proprietor (Mr. Fielder) who sat on his right, “with spectacles in hand,” and who had occupied one-third of the time of the Court yesterday (for he rose as the clock struck four, and it was after six when he sat down) in lavishing praise on various individuals. He praised Mr. Elphinstone, he praised Sir Robert Grant, he praised Sir James Carnac, he praised the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman, and many other persons who graced the brilliant catalogue with which he had amused the Court. He bestowed on each and all the benefit of his rich and prodigal encomiums. Surely all those whom he had thus flatteringly noticed had cause to be unspeakably and everlastingly grateful to the hon. member for the unqualified praise which he bestowed on them. So anxious was he to bear testimony to their talents and virtues, that he sometimes appeared to be run out of breath in his search after terms of eulogy. (*Hear, hear!*) He said he wanted thereby to secure a good night’s rest; and, indeed, it must have been necessary after his energetic and most laborious exertion to do justice to the intellect, the virtue, the patriotism, and the pure disinterestedness of the Company at home, and their servants abroad. But, did this gentleman undertake to reply to his learned friend (Mr. Lewis) who opened this debate? Oh, no. He had other work to do. He had to build up the reputation of the noble and right hon. and powerful opponents of the rajah, and to justify the ruin of the rajah, not out of the contents of these papers so much as by raking into his history from the year 1818. The rajah’s prosecutors were mirrors of perfection; but as for the poor rajah, why, the hon. gentleman had told them of the errors of his youth, of the sins of his riper years, and of all the tenderness of his Mahratta constitution. The firmness of the rajah was called obstinacy—the jealousy he had shown in defence of his honour, and his repeated protestations of innocence, all this was a mere hypocritical denial of guilt, similar to the professions of a man at the gallows. His talent was cunning, his pretended loyalty covert treason; and, to sum up all, and justify every act committed against him, they were told he was ambitious. Yes—

Brutus says he was ambitious;
And Brutus is an honourable man:
So are they all—all honourable men.

The rajah was ambitious, said the hon. proprietor. That was “the head and front of his offending,” and for that he was dethroned. But the hon. proprietor had secured a good night’s rest; and he (Mr. Thompson) supposed that he must be satisfied. Now, he would say, that this question was sought to be got rid of by a side-wind, whereas it ought to be taken up on its own intrinsic merits. (*Hear, hear!*) It had turned out as he anticipated. The question had been made to hinge on the personal character of the European actors in this melancholy drama. That was not the way in which his hon. friend (Mr. Lewis) had treated the case. Did he make any reference to private motives? Did he make any allusion to character? Did he indulge in any personal attack? No. He impugned no man’s motives. His speech was temperate, and generous, and kind. (*Hear, hear!*) He placed the case on its own independent merits. He introduced no extraneous matter. On the contrary, all the speeches on the other side were studied eulogiums on the virtues and abilities of those persons who were unhappily mixed up with these unfortunate transactions. The rajah is guilty, said one, and why? because Mr. Elphinstone is a wise and prudent man,

The rajah is guilty, said another, and why? because Lord Auckland is known to be a sagacious and firm character. The rajah is guilty, said a third person, and why? because Sir James Carnac is a kind and benevolent man. The rajah is guilty, echoed a fourth proprietor, and why? because the directors are upright and honourable men! (*Hear, hear! and laughter.*) Granted that they are all this, the less they had to fear from inquiry—the more ought they to have sought the light of day—the more ready to give the rajah all he ever asked (that which was, indeed, his *summum bonum*)—a fair, an open, and an impartial trial. (*Cheers.*) Let him now congratulate the learned mover upon the complexion and course of this debate. Up to this moment, his luminous, temperate, and able speech remained unanswered. Not a tittle of all that he had said had been disturbed—not an argument controverted—not a fact disproved—not an assertion contradicted. The hon. the Deputy-Chairman's speech consisted principally of a number of authorities drawn from these books against the rajah. Why, they knew he had been pronounced guilty by these eminent men; but what they wanted to know was, upon what evidence they had so pronounced him guilty? They disapproved of the judgment that had been given in this case, and the question to be decided was, whether it was right or wrong?—whether the rajah had been deposed on grounds just and satisfactory? That must be decided (without reference to talent or character) on its own exclusive merits. (*Hear!*) What was the conclusion at which the Deputy-Chairman had arrived? That there should be no revision, no reconsideration, no reversal. He could not help thinking, while the hon. director stood before them, and while he was arguing so strongly, and so ably too, against the expediency of reconsideration, that he might have borrowed from his own history (he would understand the allusion) a splendid argument in favour of the course for which we are pleading. He thought upon the career—the honourable and brave career—of the Deputy-Chairman, and it seemed to him that his gallant actions in the well-fought field, which have won for him distinguished honours from his sovereign, and his present exalted and influential station, might be quoted as furnishing striking, memorable, and irrefragable proofs of the wisdom, and justice too, of reconsideration, revision, and reversal. The hon. director may never again stand in need of the benefit of such a process, or he would venture to remind him of the couplet of the poet—

That merry I to others show,
Such mercy show to me.

Much stress had been laid upon the pretended unanimity of the authorities at home and abroad in the condemnation of the rajah. He must endeavour to dispel that delusion. There had been any thing but unanimity on this subject; there was any thing but agreement in the Court of Directors at that moment. Let them go back to the Commission which sat at Sattara. The evidence taken before that Commission was sent to Calcutta; and was there unanimity in the Council of the Supreme Government? No. The first minute of dissent he should quote was that of Mr. Shakespear, a man who, all his life, was accustomed to judicial investigation, and who possessed, in an eminent degree, an acute and cautious mind. And respecting minutes of dissent, he would say, that they were, in his eyes, most important documents. The writer placed his opinion on record, after deep and laborious examination, after much anxiety respecting the result of a disagreement with his colleagues upon an important matter, in a state of almost trembling reluctance. But he was urged to record his difference of opinion by a strong and overwhelming sense of honour and justice. These minutes, therefore, wear an aspect of solemn importance. They were not the production of secretaries, but the fruit of most anxious personal investigation and deliberation. Mr. Shakespear, as he had before observed, recorded his opinion by a minute of dissent. The charge against the rajah, in the first instance, was for having tampered with certain sepoy soldiers in the pay of the British Government, and Mr. Shakespear recorded his disbelief of the accusation in his minute of the 11th of May, 1837. He there spoke thus:—

When we reflect on the utter want of basis (as far as we yet know) on which the plot could have been founded, the impossible manner in which the husband (Unstoppable) commenced his seduction of the soo-

badars, the total unworthiness of his evidence, the discrepancies between the stories first told by the soobadars and their subsequent depositions before the commissioners, and the absurd terms in which the rajah is said to have announced to the soobadars the signs of coming events, I confess I look in vain for any thing tangible or solid, in the shape of proof, for my mind to rest upon.

I do not understand on what principle the commissioners, as stated in the ninth paragraph of their report, abstained from cross-questioning the native officers, as to the discrepancies in their original depositions compared with those given before them. In all judicial inquiries much weight is justly attached to such comparisons, it being supposed that a witness is more likely to speak correctly when first examined, while particulars are fresh in his memory, than after a lapse of time.

What would those gentlemen who declared that they desired to do justice, and who wished to lay their heads on their pillows with clear consciences, what, he asked, would they say, when they were told that the witnesses against the rajah were not cross-examined? Was that justice? Could they defend such a monstrous proceeding, and afterwards boast of their clear consciences? A word upon this affair of cross-examination. General Lodwick, the chairman of the commission, was, he believed, in Court. He knew not his person, and therefore could not say. But if he was present, he thus publicly asked him, whether one of the perjured witnesses before that Commission did not wear the aspect of a most guilty man, and refused to be cross-questioned; and whether the Commission did not decide thereupon that it was inexpedient to cross-examine the soobadars? (*Hear, hear!*) Let them now look at the unanimity of the commissioners themselves. General Lodwick, he had said, was one. Let us hear his opinion.—

I am free to confess, that my opinion of the evidence adduced differed so widely from that of my colleagues, that I had resolved upon giving a separate opinion; but the proposal on their part to modify their sentiments so as to meet mine to a certain extent, and a consideration of the dilemma in which Government would be placed by any thing short of an unanimous opinion, overruled that first intention; but so numerous and marked were the discrepancies in the evidence, much of which was but the evidence of accomplices still under restraint, and which could, therefore, only be taken as confessions affecting those by whom they were respectively made, and so gross was the pervasion of Untajes, the chief of the plot, as well as chief informant, that I expressed, at the time, my conviction that, for any purpose of dethroning the rajah, the proceedings of the Commission would be found by Government unavailing. But for my only act of sacrificing judgment to political expediency, these proceedings would have been quite inoperative.

Would that the gallant general had not sacrificed principle to expediency. But for his error he had made a noble atonement. Here, upon the floor of this Court, he had declared, with his hand upon his heart, that he reviewed his conduct with deep self-reproach, and regarded his acquiescence in the decision of his colleagues as the only act of his public life, the remembrance of which gave him pain. Oh, that all the opponents of the rajah would do likewise! Let them now see what unanimity reigned at home when the whole of the affairs were taken into consideration after the de-thronement of the rajah. Fourteen out of the twenty-four directors—no more—signed the minute approving the deed. Four of the rest dissented, Messrs. Tucher, Cotton, Shepherd, and one whose name he could not mention till he had relieved his heart. The directors had amongst them the other day a man whom he never saw, but whose nobility and worth had come to his knowledge through the papers he held in his hand. He was the worthy son of a worthy sire. The sire still lived; and, die when he would, he would live for ever deep in the affections of the people of India, whose friend and benefactor he was. (*Hear, hear!*) Had his son survived, he would have caught the mantle of his father, and perpetuated all his virtues. He was gone—but being dead, yet speaketh in the pages of this book, which contained a public document which would be his best monument; which, for the justice of its sentiments, the benevolence of its spirit, and its statesmanlike views, would rank with any record which that house contains. So much he had deemed it right to my respecting the director whom they had lost in the person of the late Mr. John Forbes. (*Hear, hear!*) He thus, in his dissent, characterised the proceedings against the rajah:—

In the interval of Sir James Carmichael's departure from this country and his arrival at Bombay, no evidence that could fairly be called trustworthy had been obtained. Exposed, as the rajah was, to the schemes of persons at once vindictive, interested, and ambitious—deprived of the support and assistance of his own servants, but more particularly the favour of the Government having been withdrawn from him, it was no marvel that counsels were advised as rapidly as they could be put into execution. This, indeed,

is the quality of all the evidence, from first to last, against the rajah; and, unhappily, the Government of India, and the authorities at home, have been the dupes, whilst the rajah has been the victim, of such testimony.

Again :—

No fiction was too gross to obtain the implicit belief, and enjoy the elaborate vindication of the Indian Governments, whilst the most unwary ingenuity wove a web of intrigue, which caught in its capacious folds, and converted into accomplices, the great states of Europe, the Pasha of Egypt, the venerable but insidious relic of Portuguese greatness at Goa, the deposed and dependant princes of India, the tribes of Cabulistan, the Rajah of Nepaul, forsooth, and lastly, the maritime power of the Hlubsee!

In Mr. Forbes's dissent (p. 364 of the blue book) there was a beautiful and just comment on the condition with respect to the rajah which had been propounded by Sir J. Carnac. The rajah was charged with three offences: 1st, with endeavouring to seduce the sepoys from their allegiance; 2nd, with carrying on a treasonable correspondence with the Governor of Goa; and 3rd, with keeping up a treasonable intercourse with the ex-Rajah of Nagpore; and so charitable, so merciful was the Government, so unwilling to touch a hair of the rajah's head, that they offered, if he admitted himself to be guilty (for such was the proposition of Sir J. Carnac), to allow him to remain on his throne! He, however, refused. Now, if he had done those things with which he was charged, would he not fifty and fifty times more, and five hundred times after that, have accepted the terms proposed? Would he not willingly have done what was required of him, if he had been the villain which he was declared to be in the charges? (*Hear!*) He, however, far from adopting such a course, nobly said "I can sacrifice my kingdom, but I will maintain my honour!" (*Hear, hear!*) Speaking of those conditions, Mr. J. Forbes said:—

So far from leniency and moderation, the terms submitted to the rajah were most harsh and oppressive. They could have been accepted only by conscious guilt or a debased spirit, but to a man who felt aggrieved, first by wrongs of which he has complained for years without redress, then by unjust charges; and lastly, by the refusal of a fair trial, or any trial at all, it was a gross aggravation of the injuries inflicted upon him, to assume that he was guilty of ingratitude and treachery. The rajah's prompt and steady rejection of all terms, unless full opportunity had been given for the vindication of his character, even though that rejection involved the forfeiture of his throne, is the strongest moral proof of the rajah's innocence, worthy of his high and ancient lineage, and of universal respect and admiration.

Finally :—

A mass of fiction, as I verily believe, consisting of letters not proved to be authentic, of seals and ciphers forged, of oral evidence obtained under every suspicion of undue influence, of partnerships contracted with bankers, and false entries made in their books—every artifice, in short, that the great cunning, great ability, deep personal interest, and inveterate hatred of Ballejee Punt Natoo, and his ignoble instrument, Appa Sahib, could employ, has been directed against the devoted prince; and these, on the other hand, have been assisted in their fatal effects by the weak credulity of every member of the two Governments abroad.

Now, where was the unanimity that had been talked of? In the Council of Calcutta, Mr. Shakespear recorded his disbelief of the guilt of the Rajah; they had the declaration of General Lodwick in that Court that he repented the act that he had done in signing the commission without protest; and, with respect to the Court of Directors, they had the dissent of the late Mr. John Forbes, of Mr. Tucker, and of Mr. Cotton; and he hoped, before the day was over, other directors would prove that unanimity did not prevail on this subject. Where was the evidence of the rajah's guilt? Was it to be found in those blue books? If so, he would say that it was evidence on which no magistrate in this country would send a beggar to the treadmill. In regard to trial, there had been none. The rajah had been denied that which was granted to the most petty offender in this country. They had heard much of the rajah's guilt. The counts in his indictment were before them. They had what professed to be the evidence of his guilt in their hands. They looked at the charges, they admitted their absurdity. They did not ask that favour or clemency should be shown to the accused; they only ask that the evidence shall be sufficient to sustain the charges; and that the accused shall receive copies of the depositions against him—be confronted with his accusers—be permitted to cross-examine them, and be heard in explanation and defence. How stood the matter with regard to the meanest delinquent in the country? Take a case of assault and battery, or petty larceny? There is the examination before an independent and impartial magistrate.

Council is employed. Every witness is brought full into view—the evidence is sifted—the deponents are cross-examined—the defence is heard. Copies of all depositions are furnished—the alleged offender is sent to take his trial. Then there is the grand jury, who may ignore the bill—then the petty jury, who may be challenged—then a judge, independent even of the crown—then the eloquence of the pleader—then the exposition of the law—then the verdict of the jury, and the prisoner has the benefit of the doubt. Thus were your own liberties guarded here. But how was the rajah treated—a man descended from the great Sevajes—a man of talent and information—a man worthy of the high situation which he had held? He was hunted from his throne without a shadow of trial. He requested a trial anxiously and earnestly, and that request was rejected. (*Hear.*) He now begged leave to draw the attention of the proprietors to the individual whom they had raised to the throne of the deposed rajah. After putting down the rajah, one would expect that they would have placed in his situation a man of superior character; and, if possible, of superior intellect. But whom had they selected for the vacant throne? A double traitor. (*Hear, hear*) An avowed traitor to the British Government, and a base and unnatural traitor to his brother! (*Hear, hear.*) His likeness had been drawn, and he would give it to the Court. The vakeel of the ex-rajah, writing to the Court of Directors, thus described the man who had displaced their sovereign:—

But independently of his highness's sufferings, we respectfully submit there are other grounds upon which the character of the British nation demands inquiry, with the view of ascertaining the principle of morality or justice by which it has elevated the present ruler of Sattara to a throne. The character of Appa Sahib has been long known to your Honourable Court; it has been commented upon by your Governor-general, particularly exposed by Major Sutherland in his sketches, and equally described by General Lodwick, previously to those misunderstandings; and lastly, he (Appa Sahib) acknowledged himself a conspirator (against British power), to the same Colonel Ovens, who, as Sir James Carnac's informant, expressed a high opinion of this confessed delinquent; and notwithstanding General Lodwick's letters just referred to (which must stand amongst the Sattara papers), Colonel Ovens declares that, after a diligent search of these records, he finds nothing against Appa Sahib's character;—inconsistencies only equalled by the fact, that the secret agencies which ruled the destinies of these two brothers, who were held equally culpable in their alleged conspiracies against British power, had the effect of consigning the one from the throne of his ancestors to a prison, and of elevating the other from disreputable obscurity to a throne.

They had better evidence still, however, in the shape of a letter from General Lodwick, to the Bombay government, in April 1835, in which he said,—

I have to observe, that Appa Sahib has long been separated from his wife, who is a most respectable person. This lady does not even reside under her husband's roof, but in the palace of his highness the rajah. Appa Sahib has taken in her place a common prostitute, well known at Poonah, upon whom he lavished immenue sums of money. The rajah, on the late marriage of his own daughter, endeavoured to persuade Appa Sahib to send this woman to Poonah, and advanced 3,000 rupees to satisfy her cupidity; but when it came to the point, the attempt failed, and his highness very properly cancelled the order for the whole sum of money.

Since this transaction, it has come to my knowledge, that Appa Sahib was suspected of receiving bribes to a heavy amount, as Judge of the Adawlut in which he presides. This I made known to his highness, at a private interview in December last, who replied that he had heard of the suspicion, and had endeavoured to ascertain the proof, but without success. His highness was unwilling to act decidedly without certain proof, out of regard to his brother, to whom he is warmly attached, and whom he invariably mentions as his heir, though this is quite optional, as in default of a son to succeed there is no bar to adoption.

With respect to the presumptuous claim to equal authority with his highness the rajah, as set forth in the third, fourth, and fifth paragraphs of Appa Sahib's memorandum, I can attribute it to nothing short of mental derangement, as his relative situation to the rajah has been fully explained to him, and the gratitude he owes to his brother for invariable kindness has been frequently pointed out.

In concluding, I request to be allowed to make his highness the rajah acquainted with Appa Sahib's memorandum, in order to his meeting that punishment which is justly his due. I feel satisfied, from my knowledge of his highness's character, that the punishment will not bear a just proportion to the offense; but should I be consulted on the occasion, and the document in question proved to come from Appa Sahib, I should be prepared to recommend Appa Sahib's removal from the Adawlut, and the appropriation of a portion of his annual allowance to the liquidation of his just debts—admitted by his own statement to exceed the large sum of 175,000 rupees, and rapidly increasing.

But they had General Lodwick's maturer opinion, after four years' additional experience. What said he in this house, during the debate upon the rajah's case in February, 1840? He thus expressed himself:—

With respect to the rajah's brother, it is impossible to use terms that would sufficiently express my contempt for him; the most both dignified and common courtesy of 'nephew,' and was 'universally' dis-

pled. He became the chief informer against his devoted brother the rajah, and accused him of crimes which I shall not shock the delicacy of this Court by naming. Yet this is the man you have placed on the throne in the room of a most amiable and dignified prince—with some weaknesses certainly—but they were redeemed by noble qualities both of the head and heart. (*Hear, hear.*)

Such was the description given of the hon. *protégé* of the Court of Directors, by those who knew him well. When he contemplated the contrast between the character of the two brothers, well might he exclaim,—

“ Look here upon this picture and on that ” (*Hear, hear.*)

The one a high-minded, honourable man—the other a base, treacherous, and malignant wretch. What had the British Government done? They had sent an able and intelligent prince into exile—an act that stigmatized and disgraced them—and they had raised his worthless and despicable brother to the throne. (*Hear, hear.*) But they should have the character of the late rajah under the seal of the Directors themselves. For that purpose he should read a letter from the Court of Directors to the rajah, dated December 29, 1835, just five years and a half ago. It was signed by W. S. Clarke, Chairman, and by the Deputy-Chairman, J. R. Carnac. When he had read it, they must be unanimously of opinion that it would put an end to all charges against the rajah previously to December, 1835. The hon. proprietor then read as follows:—

Your Highness,—We have been highly gratified with the information from time to time transmitted to us by our Government, on the subject of your highness's exemplary fulfilment of the duties of that elevated situation in which it has pleased Providence to place you.

A course of conduct so suitable to your highness's exalted station, and so well calculated to promote the prosperity of your dominions and the happiness of your people, as that which you have wisely and uniformly pursued, whilst it reflects the highest honour on your character, has imparted to our minds the feelings of unqualified satisfaction and pleasure. The liberality, also, which you have displayed, in executing at your own cost various public works of great utility, and which has so justly raised your reputation in the eyes of the prince and people of India, give you an additional claim to our approbation, respect, and applause.

Impressed with these sentiments, the Court of Directors of the East-India Company have unanimously resolved to transmit to you a sword, which will be presented to you through the Government of Bombay, and which we trust you will receive with satisfaction, as a token of their high esteem and regard. (*Hear, hear.*)

The rajah had, it was true, been raised from a prison to a throne, but from that prison he had sent forth the voice of a prince. The Government took great credit to itself for thus elevating the rajah. Oh, how magnanimous it was, when we had destroyed the Mahratta empire, to give Sattara to the rajah! Had he not, before God, a better title to Sattara than we had to India? He appealed to justice—he appealed to morality—he appealed to equity—he appealed even to the law of nations—whether the rajah had not a better right to Sattara than those who had deprived him of it? There was a law above all other laws. On that law he would try those who had wrested his kingdom from the rajah; and he must find them guilty of driving an oppressed and injured prince from his throne, and of exalting a remorseless, sordid villain, to his situation. The Directors spoke of “ the elevated situation in which it has pleased Providence to place the rajah.” Was it Providence, he would ask, that had displaced him? (*Hear, hear.*) They also said that his conduct “ was well calculated to promote the prosperity of his dominions and the happiness of his people; that the course he had wisely and uniformly pursued, whilst it reflected the highest honour on his character, had imparted to the minds of the Court feelings of unqualified satisfaction and pleasure!” Such were the sentiments subscribed and assented to by Sir J. Carnac, the very individual who had afterwards dethroned the man whose career and conduct he had thus warmly praised. (*Hear, hear.*) Let him now put a few queries to those who had given their sanction to the dethronement of the unfortunate rajah; and let him, at the same time, state the grounds on which he would put these questions. Did not the British Government first violate the stipulations of the treaty of September 25, 1819, by depriving the rajah of his right of sovereignty over certain jagheers? To prove that they did, he would, were the power with him, summon into Court the truly illustrious framers of that treaty—that set of living Indian statesmen—the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone. He would

also put into the witness-box the four successive residents at the rajah's court, all of them at this moment in England, and three of them in that Court—Colonel Grant Duff, Major-General Briggs, General Robertson, and General Lodwick. Again, let him ask, if General Robertson did not, as early as the 31st of December, 1831, address a letter to the Bombay Government, informing them that the rajah had to contend with many enemies, particularly brahmins, in consequence of religious feuds, and the loss, on the part of these Hindoo priests, of their political power? On the commencement of proceedings against the rajah and his minister, did not the Bombay Government prevent the rajah, then accused of attempts to weaken the allegiance of the native soldiers, from being assisted by counsel, or by his vakeels, before the commission then sitting—a commission composed altogether of British functionaries? He should here trouble the Court with an extract from the letter of Major-General Lodwick to the Court of Directors, commencing at the bottom of page 24 :—

Early in the proceedings it became an important question how far the rajah should be made acquainted with the nature of the commission. My colleagues urged me, as resident, to request, or in other words, command his attendance in person, for by treaty he is bound to attend to the advice of the resident on all occasions.

I objected, and proposed that the commission, in a body, should wait upon his highness; and on this amendment being rejected, I entered a protest to the effect—"That as attending personally would tend to lower his dignity in the eyes of his subjects, I declined giving this advice to the rajah, in the character of resident; but that I would willingly attend him as one of the commission, and offer him the option of attending personally, or by vakeel or counsel;" adding, that so long as his highness was only under accusation, he could not be treated with too much attention or respect. The point was referred for the decision of the governor, who at once objected to his being assisted by counsel.

Here, then, was the Bombay Government collecting evidence from every quarter, and by every means, against the rajah; leaving no stone unturned to procure evidence to insure his conviction; and yet, when that persecuted prince desired that he might be defended either by European or native counsel, the just request was rejected. (*Hear, hear.*) In consequence of this decision on the part of the Bombay Government, Dr. Milne was not allowed to appear for the rajah. On the 16th of October, 1837, Mr. Macnaghten, the secretary to the Bengal Government, wrote in these terms to the Secretary of the Bombay Government :—

With regard to Dr. Milne, I am desired to state, that though it was intended that his personal statements should not be rejected, it was not designed to admit him as the partisan and advocate of the rajah, and that his intercourse with the rajah is expressly placed under the control of the Bombay Government.

I am desired at the same time to state, with reference to the altered state of European society, and to the freedom of access to this country now granted, that the policy may be questionable of discouraging respectable individuals like Dr. Milne from undertaking the defence of natives of rank, who would probably be driven by such discouragement to resort to the aid of adventurers careless alike of the reputation of the accused, and of their own government.

Here was a clear admission, on the part of the Governor-General of India, that Dr. Milne, whose services were unfairly withheld from the rajah, was a man of character and of respectable rank, and that it would be better to allow him to undertake the defence of the rajah, instead of running the risk of his employing mere adventurers or disreputable persons. He would ask, when the Supreme Government of India had granted permission to Dr. Milne to assist the rajah, did not the Bombay Government secretly intercept their communications? The minute of the Governor of Bombay, subscribed by the Board, on page 277 of the first Blue Book, at the bottom, proved that such was the fact. The minute was very oracular—very mysterious; and here he could not but express his admiration at the stars, and dashes, and blanks, which were so plentifully scattered over the whole of these papers. The minute ran thus :—

I have some doubts of the expediency of making this communication to Dr. Milne, since it will lead to his calling for the intercepted correspondence, of which it would be highly undesirable he should at the present time be aware.

Such was the minute of the Governor of Bombay, admitting that letters sent to him from the rajah had been intercepted, and declaring that it would be undesirable to let him see them. A few days after, the following minute was entered :—

Dr. Milne may be informed that, under the instructions of the Governor-General, and in a political

of the Honourable Company, he is to refrain from holding any communication, direct or indirect, with the rajah of Sattara, or with his agents.

At this stage of the business let him be permitted to notice the manner in which the commission appointed to investigate the charge against the rajah of tampering with the sepoys set about their duty, and the manner in which they constituted themselves a court of inquiry; and let him ask whether, in this commission, such rules and maxims were observed as seemed to be required by the usages of the country and the laws which regulate intercourse between independent states. By reference to General Lodwick's letter, which he had before quoted, it was plain that a negative must be given to this question. The members of this Court would recollect the reference made by Mr. Lewis, during the debate on the 23rd of June last, to the avowal of the brahmin, that he was the author of the plot against the rajah, and that he declared that, when casting about for the means of wreaking his vengeance on the rajah for not attending to a claim of 20*l.*, heaven threw the soobadars in his way. After such a confession, was it not most extraordinary that any belief could have been entertained of the truth of the charge against the rajah of having endeavoured to corrupt the allegiance of the sepoys? He wished further to inquire, whether one of these soobadar witnesses did not confess that he perjured himself in order to assist in the plot; and whether, notwithstanding, he was not rewarded with rank and emolument? That such was the fact, was manifest by the minute of the Governor of Bombay, 27th of April, 1837, in which would be found the following passages:—

In the last paragraph of their report the Commission bear the following favourable testimony to the conduct and character of the two native officers and havildar of the 23rd regiment native infantry, who announced the attempts made by the rajah on their loyalty:—

"To conclude, we have the highest satisfaction in stating, that the two native officers and the havildar appear to us to be free from taint of any kind; and that, with the exception of the laxity of morals apparent in the conduct of the first soobadar, in going through the form of binding himself to the brahmin by an oath which he had no intention to keep, their conduct is deserving of the highest praise. Immediately their fidelity was assailed, they communicated, like loyal and faithful soldiers, with their superiors, and although, towards the close of the affair, they may be charged with over-zeal, still, at every stage of the proceeding, they acted under the authority and directions of their officers. We feel it, therefore, to be a most pleasing duty to recommend them, but more particularly the soobadar, Sewgoolam Bing, for such honourable distinction and rewards as their conduct and services may appear to merit."

I quite concur with the Commission in the above remarks, and I think it will be good policy on the part of Government to testify, in the most public manner, the good opinion which we entertain of these deserving soldiers. If the Government of India are pleased to approve of the arrangement of placing Farghur, and the two other native forts in the Southern Mahratta country, under the charge of native officers, I think the soobadars, Sewgoolam Bing and Gooljar Misur, might be nominated to two of the commands which will be thus created. This will occasion promotion in the corps generally, which is also desirable; and his Excellency the Commander-in-chief might be requested to promote the havildar, should he be reported qualified to hold a commission. In case, however, the arrangement respecting the forts is not carried into effect, no other mode occurs to me of rewarding the officers, than by appointing them supernumerary soobadar-majors, and the havildar a supernumerary jemidar, with the pay of those grades, and to be absorbed as vacancies occur.

So the conduct of those men who came into open court to take a false oath "was deserving of the highest praise!" On such evidence an honourable man was found guilty; and those who perjured themselves not only received the base compensation for which they sold their souls, but their merits were lauded in a complimentary letter. (*Hear, hear!*) The commission speaks of them as pure men—as free from taint of any kind, "with the exception"—pray mark the exception—"of the laxity of morals apparent in the conduct of the first soobadar, in going through the form of binding himself to the brahmin by an oath which he had no intention to keep." If these transactions ever came before the public, there was not a feeling of justice, of mercy, of honour, of religion, in the human breast, that would not rise up and combine to denounce such monstrous proceedings. (*Hear, hear!*) They had acted, the commission said, "like loyal and faithful soldiers." What, talk of the loyalty and faith of wretches who were actuated by motives palpably corrupt and unworthy? The commission "felt it to be a most pleasing duty to recommend these soobadars to the favourable notice of the Government;" and the Government kindly responds to this generous feeling. "I quite concur," says Sir R. Grant,

"with the commission in the above remarks, and I think it will be good policy on the part of the Government to testify, in the most public manner, the good opinion which we entertain of these deserving soldiers;" and then the Governor proceeded to point out in what manner they ought to be rewarded. "If," said he, "the Government of India are pleased to approve of the arrangement of placing Parthur and the two other native forts in the southern Mahratta country under the charge of native officers, I think the soobadars Sewgoolam Sing and Gooljar Misser might be nominated to two of the commands which will be thus created." Oh! wise and virtuous proceeding! Those who wanted commands in India here found the high road to preferment pointed out to them. Inform any wretch of the being you wish to crush—let him only effect the object which the persecutors had in view—and he might confidently expect command and praise! (*Hear, hear!*) The next questions he had to propose had a slight reference, in one particular, to a matter referred to yesterday; but he should make it for the purpose of exhibiting in one view several acts of a similar character. First, then, did not the Bombay Government, in their failure to convict the rajah by the commission, offer liberal pecuniary inducements to any persons who could supply evidence to establish his guilt? Secondly, did not the same Government try to ensnare his highness through the instrumentality of the resident? And thirdly, did not the same Government purchase the principal evidence in the Goa case for 40*l*.? He found in a minute of the Governor of Bombay, dated March 30, 1837, the following passage:—

Mr. Dunlop should be informed, that Government consider it of the highest importance to elicit the truth of this matter; that he is at liberty to offer liberal rewards and indemnity (subject to the confirmation of Government) to those who may furnish him with information; and that Government have every reliance on his seal and discretion so to conduct the inquiry as will prevent any information transpiring. Amongst the numerous members of the Putwurdhun families, Government hope some will be found to possess sufficient loyalty towards the British Government to communicate freely any attempts which may have been made to seduce them from their allegiance.

It was clear enough (said Mr. Thompson) that the persons here pointed out were likely to have sufficient "thirst of gold" to induce them to come forward, and that, most assuredly, was chiefly relied on, although "sufficient loyalty" was ostentatiously put forward. If there was so much loyalty among those people, why was Mr. Dunlop authorized to "offer liberal rewards for information?" That paper was signed "R. Grant, J. Keane, J. Farish." He would say to those who had sanctioned these proceedings, that they were now upon their trial on the charge of dethroning an unfortunate prince, of whose alleged offences there was no valid—no honest proof. He paused to declare that he could not find words to declare his disgust, detestation, and indignation, at the whole of these proceedings. Let them place on record their abhorrence of such acts, and thus fix the stamp of everlasting disgrace on those who had occasioned them. It was evident from the documents, that most unjustifiable means were resorted to for the purpose of procuring evidence. Let them look at the rajah! Did he not stand before them, almost an angel, compared with those who recklessly sought his ruin? (*Hear, hear!*) He knew not the rajah—he knew not his agents—but the wicked efforts that had been made to ensnare him to his ruin excited in his mind the deepest commiseration for him, and the strongest indignation against his enemies! In the outset, when the resident, General Lodwick, called on him and told him it was understood that some of his subjects were plotting against the British Government, what was his conduct? He at once consented to give up the persons who were pointed out as being suspected; "and in one hour after the interview, they were prisoners at the residency." In order farther to shew that the British Government were buying evidence from base and corrupt persons, he would refer to Sir R. Grant's minute of May 4, 1837, par. 210, where the governor said:—"The papers," those relating to the alleged correspondence with the Governor of Goa, "were obtained from a Koontin, residing at Araba, in the Portuguese territory, on payment of the sum of 400 rupees." Here he must recall the recollection of the Court to the facts proved yesterday; that, at the request of Colonel Ovens, the Bombay Government placed the rajah's dowry in confinement, without indictment and without trial,

for a long period, in order to wring from his aged mother some statement prejudicial to the rajah, that she might thereby procure the release of her son. On this point he briefly referred to the unprinted letter of Colonel Ovens to the Bombay Government, under date of June the 24th, 1837, and also to Colonel Lodwick's letter. Was it not plainly stated, that this measure of compromising Govind Sing, the dewan, was for the purpose of inducing his mother, and other friends and connections of his, to come forward and disclose all they knew concerning these alleged plots? And was not that proposition highly approved by the Council? Did not the Government at Bombay remove Colonel Lodwick, the unwilling and now repentant instrument in condemning the rajah, upon the plea of his having lost his influence over the prince; and that the rajah was acting totally independent of treaty and of all control? Did not the Government, in the same letter, announcing their wish that the resident should be changed, express their desire to appoint one who should gain back the affections of the prince? And did they not then appoint Colonel Ovens, the very man who had declared the rajah guilty? Colonel Lodwick, be it observed, was one of the three persons who composed the commission at Sattara, and was the man who would have given the rajah, if his proposition had not been overruled, proper assistance at his trial. It would seem that the conduct of Colonel Lodwick did not please the parties in authority, and therefore they determined to dismiss him. The Government appeared always to have adopted expediency as the rule of their conduct. They would not do what was right, but what was expedient. It was expedient to remove the rajah. He was displaced; and then it was thought expedient to remove Colonel Lodwick, which was immediately done. He desired to call their particular attention to a certain passage in that letter wherein they explained to him the motives, and the only motives, which the Bombay Government had in removing General Lodwick from Sattara. Control was to be exercised over the mind of the rajah: General Lodwick was not a person suited for the purposes of the Government. The passage was to this effect:—Control was to be exercised over the mind of the rajah; the intention being, that by conciliatory treatment the resident should win the affection of the rajah, and command the respect of the persons to whom he was attached. The Governor in Council made these observations, as they had a peculiar application to the state of Sattara; as there might be a desire in the rajah's mind to shake off the yoke of the British Government. That was the letter written by Mr. Willoughby, the government secretary at Bombay, to the resident at Sattara. It was a beautiful letter! He would recommend it to all who were candidates for diplomatic situations; it was the *æ plus ultra* of diplomatic ingenuity. (*Hear and Laughter.*) He now came to General Lodwick's explanation of that in page 20 of the same pamphlet. General Lodwick was inclined to be kind to the rajah, and exercised as little control over him as possible; and how was he treated for it? General Lodwick said:—

When the season of exchanging honorary dresses between the Governor and the rajah came round, and the letter sent his usual present to Sir Robert Grant, in compliance with the advice I had given him, on his being asked, but his omitting to do so should be added to the catalogue of his other crimes, the opportunity of at once insulting him and degrading me was eagerly seized upon; and the letter and present, which it would have been most disrespectful in the rajah to omit sending, were returned. And when a large estate layed by the death of the jaghewdar, who held it of the rajah on feudal tenure, the British Government took possession of it informally, and in direct breach of the orders of your Honourable Court, which had admitted that such lapses must fall to the rajah, by the terms of the treaty. Such, then, were the measures which it was my fate to witness, and in which I was called on to take part; and I must confess that I shall ever consider it an honour to have been found wanting in the "tact, and vigour, and despatch," that would have made me an efficient instrument for the execution of purposes for which history may, it is to be feared, affix a stigma on the British name.

Again:—

I reported to Government that, after the departure of the two other commissioners, his highness returned to the usual mode of transacting business, by consulting the resident on all occasions; and with his usual spirit, had again commenced upon his public works, for the mutual benefit of the state; and on the eve of my departure, I informed Government, that in all affairs unconnected with the commission, the advice of the resident had been attended to, and business transacted as heretofore.

So much for the truth and sincerity of the Governor's letter. Another question he

would propound was this: Had not the Government violated the pledge they gave to the rajah, that if he would peaceably submit to dethronement the whole of his private property should be secured to him? Had they not spoiled him of his cash, his jewels, his carriages, his flocks, and even of part of his wardrobe? An hon. proprietor beneath him seemed to smile at sovereigns being so deposed and tumbled from their thrones abroad. But he would go to the proofs of the charges against the rajah. What said an hon. director (Mr. Shepherd) in his minute of dissent? He thought he perceived a smile on the face of an hon. director behind the bar. He had noticed throughout the whole of the discussion, that whenever any appeal was made to the feelings of hon. proprietors, whenever it was said that the rajah was treated as a wronged man, whoever the speaker might be, it was received on the other side of the bar with a smile, as though they were strangers to all such feelings. (*Hear! and cries of "Oh, oh!"*) Now Mr. Shepherd, in his dissent, said—

The rajah did submit peaceably; and confiding in the assurances conveyed to him through the resident, he left in the palace the whole of his treasure, and other property, with the exception of the jewels belonging to his two ranees, estimated at the value of two lacs, which they were permitted to take with them, and which the Court state that they were very properly allowed to retain.

The melancholy result of the Government's professions, and the rajah's confidence, has been the confiscation and transfer of the whole of his property to his successor.

The Court take no notice of any of these details; the despatch, as it now stands, simply approves of the rejection of the ex-rajah's claim, as being one "not ordinarily recognised in native states," and that therefore, the property has been rightly adjudged to the present rajah.

I am not prepared from personal knowledge to controvert what is here alleged to be the ordinary usage in native states, but the result of my inquiries of gentlemen who have filled high and responsible situations in India under the Company, justifies me in questioning it; certain I am, however, that no such usage can be established without resolving itself into an act of oppression and spoliation—the simple principles of justice cannot be destroyed by any precedent whatever.

What a noble sentiment was that! He would have these words inscribed in everlasting characters:—"The simple principles of justice cannot be destroyed by any precedent whatever!" But to continue: Mr. Shepherd proceeded to say:—

The rajah was to be treated "as an object of sympathy, not of punishment." He received also the pledge of the Governor, that his private property should not be interfered with; can any usage or precedent justify the breach of this promise?

But to return to the ground assumed by the Bombay Government, that the whole of the property was State property. Had, then, the rajah no private property whatever?

I have quoted the Advocate-General's opinion on that point, and I would now request particular attention to the Resident of Sattara's letter dated the 28th September, 1839, which states there were about seven lacs of rupees in hard cash, and about seven or eight lacs' worth of jewels and other valuables in the palace. In the eleventh paragraph of his letter he says, "the whole of this property is claimed by the ex-rajah, but Appa Sahib Maharaj (his successor) maintains, that about five or six lacs of the money is State property, and private property belonging to him, and also about two lacs' worth of jewels, and that the remainder only belongs to the ex-rajah and the ladies of his family."

Here we have the express admission of the validity of the ex-rajah's claims from the party most interested in opposing them. He who was to be the possessor of all the property that could be designated State property, reluctantly admits, "that the remainder," amounting to about two lacs of hard cash, and six lacs' worth of jewels, belonged to the ex-rajah and the ladies of his family.

Thus, by one act of spoliation, the rajah was deprived of about £80,000 worth of his private property, according to the testimony of Appa Sahib; but he would not dwell longer on that subject. When the dethroned prince was on his way into exile, was not his earnest request for a few days' halt, during the accouchement of his cousin and companion's wife, denied him? Was not Balla Sahib Senaputtee suffered to die in his palanquin, and were not all the royal entreaties for a halt and assistance sternly refused? (*Hear, hear!*) The whole affair began in wrong, it ended in wrong. Even the directors expressed their regret at that part of the proceedings. They said:—

We regret to learn the death of Balla Sahib Senaputtee, while accompanying the ex-rajah on his way to Benares.

We cannot pass without an expression of our serious displeasure, the following statement by Lieut. Cristall, the officer in charge of the ex-rajah.

"He (the Senaputtee) had been unwell it appears a few hours before leaving our last ground, but I received no intelligence of his illness until yesterday mid-day, when several of the rajah's people waited on me, requesting a halt, as the Senaputtee was in so dangerous a state that he could not be moved. I gave a denial to the request, imagining it only an excuse for loitering on the road, knowing by experience how great is their dislike to our system of continuing the journey on which we are bound. The same

acc., which are daily sent in advance, were accordingly despatched, but at three o'clock p.m. the carcasses and others of the ex-rajah's people came to me with the news of the Senaputtee's death."

We infer from the statement respecting the tents, that both the first intimation to Lieut. Cristall of the Senaputtee's illness, and his subsequent death, occurred during the usual mid-day halt, and that consequently the fatal event was in no degree accelerated by Lieut. Cristall's rejection of the request made to him. It moreover appears, from his subsequent explanations, that on the first intimation he received that the illness was dangerous, he offered the aid of the medical officer in charge of the detachment (who was not actually present, but was to rejoin the camp the same evening), which, however, was declined. Nevertheless, we cannot consider Lieut. Cristall to have been justified in taking for granted that the representation of the Senaputtee's unwillingness to travel was without foundation. In the absence of the medical officer he ought either to have consented to the halt, or to have requested a personal interview with the patient, and formed his judgment thereupon.

He drew to a conclusion. (*Hear, hear!*) Not willingly had he trespassed on their time. The whole of the past night had he given himself to the examination of the evidence that he might know how to handle it, how to compass it. And, after all, he would ask, what was to be gained by these proceedings against the rajah? He must not omit to notice the compliment paid by the hon. proprietor behind him (Mr. Fielder) to the perfect disinterestedness of the Government, in the part they had taken against the rajah. "They had nothing to gain by the depose of the rajah—nothing. Though they deposed the rajah, they took neither his silver, his gold, nor his jewels; least of all, did they aim at the extension of territory; for it is his brother, Appa Sahib, whom they have placed on the throne. What object, then, beyond that of just retribution, had they to promote?" All that sounded mighty well; but, what was the fact? In the minute of Sir James Carnac, dated September 4, 1839, there were these remarkable and significant words, distinctly holding out the acquisition of Sattara, as the certain reward of his depose. Sir James, expecting that his conduct, in not immediately annexing the Sattara state, would be objected to by certain members of the Government, said that if he had erred, in at once resuming the dominion of Sattara, "the course of events will, in a few years, afford a fair opportunity of rectifying what may be deemed erroneous." "Neither," said he, "the rajah about to be deposed, nor his brother who is to be substituted in his place, have any children, and at their period of life it is not very likely that they will hereafter have any; and I know of no other party who can claim the succession by hereditary right. It follows, therefore, that on the demise of the new rajah, the Sattara state would lapse to the British Government—(*cheers*)—unless, indeed, it shall be judged expedient to allow this line of princes to be continued by the Hindoo custom of adoption—a question which should be left entirely open for consideration when the event on which it depends shall actually occur." (*Hear, hear! and cheers.*) And in the same minute he stated his apprehension that, by a pressure of circumstances, entirely beyond our control (doubtless as these have been), the whole of the native states of India were, perhaps, destined ultimately to fall within the vortex of our rule. (*Hear, hear!*) Here, then, it was on record, that the acquisition of the Sattara state was one of the governing influences which determined the depose of the rajah. He was childless, it was true; but he had the indisputable right to adopt. His brother was also childless, with the certainty that no child would be born to him; to him the right of adoption was denied, and upon his death (likely to be speedy from his excesses), his territories lapsed to the dominion of these just, magnanimous, and, as they told them, disinterested lords paramount of India—unless the fiat of these master-judges of expediency should then decree otherwise. What hope there was that they would so decree might be extracted from the fact that the acts of Sir James Carnac received their "warm commendation." But the fate of Sattara was not intended to be singular. The doom of every other native state within the grasp of these lords paramount was already shadowed forth while they tell hon. proprietors that that would be brought about by events beyond their control. Here behold the history of all the past annihilated princes of India. (*Cheering.*) He must say a word on the subject of the amnesty offered the rajah, inasmuch as it had been held up in this Court as an act of superlative generosity, calculated to extort the admiration of all the men-

bers of this Court. Let them look at that amnesty. Its preamble contained an implication of the guilt of the rajah; it set forth that he had been misled by evil advisers—had committed a breach of the treaty—and had entered into communications hostile to the British Government; and had therefore exposed himself to the sacrifice of the British alliance and protection. Nevertheless, he was offered an act of oblivion, and restoration to the confidence of the Government, if he would sign certain articles with such a preamble. Now, what was the result of this attempt at negotiation on the part of Sir James Carnac? The rajah declared his innocence, and expressed his determination never to sign any document which called in question his grateful and loyal attachment to the British Government. He nobly said to the Government: "You present to me the alternative of subscribing my own guilt, or giving up my throne and kingdom. I can sacrifice my kingdom, but I will preserve my honour." (*Hear, hear! and cheers.*) He had shown that those were no idle or vaunting words. He had gone into exile, and he (Mr. Thompson) believed took with him a pure, loyal, and honourable mind; and he wished those who had sent him there might realize as strong a conviction of the uprightness of their conduct, as that which he believed consoled the rajah in his obscurity. But, suppose the rajah had been the ungrateful, profligate, and treasonous intriguer that he had been represented to be, would he not have signed this memorandum, and, if necessary, five hundred more, and been a traitor still? If he had been for years before carrying on hostile machinations against the government, would he not have readily, greedily have subscribed such conditions, with such a preamble? He (Mr. Thompson) asserted it; in his eyes there was something of moral sublimity in the conduct of this Hindoo prince. There was a love of truth, a regard for honour, a determination to cherish, under all threatened evils, the testimony of an unaccusing conscience, which commanded his profound admiration, and made him wish that the example of this Indian might find many imitators among his Christian rulers. But, again, if Sir James Rivett Carnac believed him guilty of acts that deserved deposal, what right had he to compound with treason, and to offer this act of oblivion? He either was innocent or guilty. If innocent, he was entitled to sit upon the throne unimpeached; if guilty, or supposed to be guilty, he ought to have been tried, and then, upon conviction, he would have been displaced without sympathy, and the character of the British Government would have been without suspicion and without disgrace. But it was not so; he was deposed, not because he was guilty, but because he asseverated his entire innocence, and demanded—what English law grants to the meanest wretch accused of crime—a full, an open, and an impartial trial. (*Hear, hear!*) He (Mr. Thompson) had taken the papers that had been published; he had removed himself from all communication with others on this subject; he represented no one but himself on this particular occasion; he had carefully and deliberately looked at those papers, and the conclusion he had come to was, that the rajah was innocent—(*hear, hear!*)—that he did not attempt to suborn, contaminate, or alienate the native troops of India; that he had not carried on a treasonable intercourse with the ex-rajah of Nagpore; that he had not carried on a seven years' intrigue with the representative of the Portuguese Government at Goa. (*Hear, hear!*) As to that alleged treasonable intercourse with Goa, why, henceforth if any hon. member desired to raise a smile at the expense of the Government of India, he need but refer to the supremely ridiculous story, that the rajah of Sattara was engaged in a plot with the Portuguese viceroy at Goa to annihilate the British power in India. That viceroy was now at home. He filled a high office at the court of Lisbon, and was said to be related by blood to the reigning Queen. A special mission was despatched to Lisbon to investigate the charge in a personal interview with Don Manoel de Castro, and he called upon a gallant friend present to tell them during this debate what reception he met with—to tell them whether the ex-viceroy did not spurn the imputation with indignant warmth, and declare the whole a false and foul imputation for wicked purposes. But this matter was not to be so displeased. He replied, if

when it came to the knowledge of the Indian Government that this alleged correspondence had been carrying on for years, and they professed to believe it, they took measures to call the viceroy to account, and, as in duty bound, gave information to the British Government that our foreign minister might take the steps required, to demand explanation of the Portuguese Government, a power in strict and friendly alliance? He required to know if down to that hour any step of the kind had been taken? And yet the rajah had been hurled like a traitor from his throne, on the ground that he had, in breach of treaty, and with the design of an enemy to the British Government, conducted a correspondence with Goa. Now, he placed the Chairman and those around him in this dilemma. Either they believed that, or they did not. If they did not, they cruelly, and without just cause, deposed the rajah. If they did believe it, show them the proof of their having seriously, or at all, represented the case to the proper parties in this country; or escape from the charge of having concealed meditated treason from their Queen and her ministers. If he knew of treason, and did not disclose it, he himself became a traitor, by the compromise he made with the enemies of his sovereign and his country. (*Hear, and cheers.*) And as to the treasonable correspondence with the ex-rajah of Nagpore, the man who betrayed the plot was the man who sunk the rajah to his ruin. He it was who now sat on the throne. (*Hear, hear!*) Where were the three charges now? (*Hear, hear!*) Was there any other evidence? If there were, let them produce it, for their own justification. The voice of the rajah's sufferings and outraged feelings said, "Produce it." If they had no other evidence, the cause had crumbled into nothing; it rested on nothing but, as a late lamented director, Mr. Forbes, had said, the testimony of prejudiced, worthless, and desperate men. He had now reached the sad and fatal sequel of this story. The rajah was dethroned. He was then in exile at Benares, 700 or 800 miles from his throne and people—disgraced—plundered—expatriated; taken at midnight from his palace, and hurried with such guilty precipitancy away, that in the flight no halt was permitted to a mother in the agonies of child-birth—none to the father, even when the pangs and swart of death were upon him. Conspiracy, perjury, spoliation, and death were the stages of this melancholy history. He should presently sit down to make way for others who might easily evince more ability than he possessed to do justice to the cause of this injured prince, but could not feel more zeal or a more intense anxiety that the decisions of this Court might be such as would do credit to the profession which it made of attachment to the welfare of the natives of India. But ere he retired he should venture to make one or two general observations, suggested by the case before them. They had, in the course of this debate, heard much of expediency, and it would appear that in that one word lay the entire philosophy of our government. He verily believed it to be so. From the moment that Lord Clive drew the sword for them at Madras, and conquered at Plassey, until now, they had regulated their proceedings at home and abroad by the principle of expediency. They had not laid righteousness to the line, nor judgment to the plummet. They had not asked what was right, but what was politic. They had too frequently turned a deaf ear to the demands of eternal justice, and squared their conduct according to that principle which had been, from the beginning, the bane and curse of the world—the principle of political expediency. Above them was the marble statue of the greatest (he wished he could add the best) man that ever swayed the destiny of India. That transcendent man bent the energies of his almost superhuman mind—not to the observance of the strict rules of justice, but to the accomplishment of the plans of a splendid ambition upon principles of political expediency. As their rule in India commenced, so had it continued, even down to the deposal of the Rajah of Sattara, and the amendment of the Charter, which asserted that it was not expedient to reverse the decision which had been come to. If India were to be moved to this country, it must be henceforth ruled—not by the imitators of Lord Clive or Warren Hastings, but by men who will do justly, and love mercy, and carry the principles of private honour into public life. He spoke in this

court to-day, less as a mere holder of India stock, than as a citizen, in common with the directors themselves, of that empire; as one jealous for the honour of the British name and the integrity of the dependencies of the crown. They had, he would not say by what means, got possession of a vast country. It was populous, it was rich, it was capable of improvement to an indefinite extent. How, he asked, was the honour of which they were so proud to be preserved unsullied? How were their distant possessions to be retained and transmitted? Why, by one way, and by one way only. By acting upon principles of unbending honour; by conciliating and attaching the natives of our territories; and by redressing every injury which is brought to your knowledge. They might say they were only tenants at will; at all events, they occupied under a very short lease, the renewal of which was uncertain; and though things might not be altogether what they ought to be, they would last their time, and they should leave their successors to take care of themselves. That was neither honest nor loyal. That Company were the stewards over a domain which they were bound to manage with all the regard to its improvement of which they were capable. The Company were not the proprietors of India,—India was the property of the crown and the nation, and should be managed for the benefit, first of the natives of the soil, and then for the advantage of the entire population of the British empire. If, by acts of injustice and oppression, they alienated the feelings of the people, their tenure of possession would be transient; and, losing the hearts of the people, they would next lose the country they had taken from them. But if they pursued a different course, a glorious and honourable career was before them. If they took pity on the impoverished and often starving natives of India, and when his hon. friend should bring forward his most important motion, should take measures to revise and equitably settle the system of land-taxation in their Indian territory; if they would apply their means to the opening up of the infinitely varied resources of the East to the unrestricted enterprise of the people of this country, they would be honoured as the instruments of bestowing boundless blessings both upon the country ruled and the people of the ruling state. Finally, they might deny justice in this court, but there were higher courts of appeal, and to those courts most assuredly the case would be carried. Mr. Burke expressed his thankfulness that the proceedings of this body were, as they could not but be, under the control of parliament, the fountain of its power, and therefore bound to watch over the exercise of its delegated authority, and restrain it when engaged in injurious or oppressive measures. There was, too, another bar at which they must stand—it was the bar of the public opinion of their country. If proved before that tribunal to have done wrong, they would ultimately be obliged to reverse their decision. The public, when in possession of the facts, would rise as one man, and demand that the injustice perpetrated in their name shall be repaired. (*Hear, hear!*) “Gentlemen,” said the hon. proprietor, “be honest, be just; acquit the rajah, or destroy him. Give him a fair trial. (*Hear, hear!*) He will be tried—will you try him? Justice will be done: be you, then, the instruments of doing that justice. Do it soon; do it graciously; do it fully. (*Hear, hear!*) You have not leaned to the side of mercy. The alternative you proposed to the rajah was to subscribe himself a villain, or forsake his throne. He now lives an exile, a prisoner, far from his own home. (*Hear, hear!*) But as such, he is happier in his poverty than you will be when other days shall come, and in the light of another approaching world you shall see the deeds you have done in this. Do him justice. It will become, then, the government of India. I ask it for the rajah: I ask it in the name of India and of England. You may ask me what right have I to come here and talk as I now do. I am only one of a joint-stock company, holding the empire of India in trust for the whole nation. We are stewards—leaseholders—of India; and when the year 1854 shall come, and we shall seek another lease, that shall be given or refused as you shall do justice or not—as, indeed, you shall do justice or not to the Rajah of Satara. It is a goodly possession, and I wish to see that inheritance transmitted to our successors. It remains with you to let it do so. If the scales must preponderate, lean to the side of mercy. Do that, and you shall not be ashamed

to look back on your conduct in the rajah's case. Remember, that 'to err is human, to forgive, divine.' The rajah may be proud and ambitious; but that is not peculiar to the natives of India: they do not enjoy a monopoly of those feelings. Forgive him, then; and if the evidence has not sustained the grave allegations against him, restore him to honour in the eyes of his country, and ourselves to the confidence of the people of India. Be neither ashamed nor afraid to do right. Fear not the consequences. You will be upheld, supported, cheered onwards, and eventually richly rewarded. But if you resolutely persist in withholding reparation, then, respectfully, but explicitly, I tell you that the year 1834 is coming; and that when you sue for a new grant of power, you will be told that you have abused that which you have already been intrusted with, and the empire you have misgoverned will be transferred to other hands." (The hon. proprietor concluded his speech amidst loud cheers; he had spoken nearly three hours.)

Mr. H. St. George Tucker said he would not detain them long in the observations he had to make, because he had already had an opportunity of recording his opinion on this subject: he had recorded his deliberate opinion upon it when he came fresh from the examination of the papers, and nothing that he could now say could possibly give any additional weight or force to what he had already said. But he was called upon to vote on the present occasion, and he wished therefore to state the grounds of the vote which he was about to give. His dissent had been alluded to by different hon. proprietors, and one in particular had done him the honour of spending a good deal of time in commenting on it. The sun-beams of that gentleman he would not attempt to grapple with: they might be very glittering, but in his opinion they were not very substantial (*a laugh*). His dissent, however, was upon record, and let it be taken *valent quantum*. But he had at this moment a particular wish to offer his sentiments as briefly as might be, in order to bring back this Court if possible to a calm and dispassionate consideration of this question. (*Hear, hear!*) They had been led away, he was afraid, by the impassioned eloquence of the hon. gentleman who had just sat down, far beyond the compass in which the case stood. (*Hear, hear!*) He regretted rather that the hon. gentleman should have brought into the discussion so much of that fervid eloquence which belonged to him; because his (Mr. Tucker's) notion on this, and all other occasions where they were called upon to act in a judicial capacity, was that they should act with perfect calmness. (*Hear, hear!*) His opinion of a judicial functionary was that he should render himself almost a living automaton, moved only by the principles of truth, and totally unmoved by passion, prejudice, or personal feeling. (*Cheers.*) He would not now go into the merits of the case after the long discussion that had already taken place upon it,—and that discussion had indeed been most profuse during the last two days—(*Hear, hear!*); but if he were called upon to say any thing on the merits of the case, he would put it on the narrowest possible ground. He should place every thing at issue on the amnesty that was offered at the last hour by the late Governor of Bombay to the Ex-Rajah of Sattara. (*Hear, hear.*) And he would ask, could it be supposed for one moment that the Governor of Bombay, when he tendered that amnesty, could have tendered it if he had been convinced that the Rajah of Sattara had been fully convicted of those grave offences which were charged against him? (*Hear, hear!*) Had the impression on his mind been that the rajah was guilty, would it not have been his duty to have withheld such an amnesty? (*Hear, hear!*)—And what did it say? Why, that "if you admit yourself guilty, we shall treat you as an innocent man; but if you persist in asserting your innocence, we shall visit you with the punishment of guilt." Now he thought that the refusal of the rajah to subscribe to those terms furnished a presumption of innocence. (*Cheers.*) A great deal had been said by his hon. friend the Deputy Chairman on the authority of Lord Auckland, but he (Mr. Tucker) could also quote Lord Auckland's authority. His hon. friend quoted Lord Auckland's opinion in 1833; he (Mr. Tucker) could quote his opinion in 1837—(*Hear, hear!*), when he treated the accusation against the rajah as a petty and obscure intrigue. (*Hear, hear!*) But he came

to the simple question before the Court. The motion of the hon. and learned proprietor might be divided into two parts. The one was affirmative, containing an averment of certain facts; and as to those facts generally, he should appear in that part of the motion, though he should place the same meaning ~~perhaps~~ in different terms, and not precisely in the language the hon. gentleman had adopted. The second division of that motion went to propose the appointment of a commission. Now he would read a few propositions which he had put down in order that he might be precise in his terms, and it would shew how far he could go in voting on this question, if it should be thought advisable by and by to modify this particular motion. And, first, with respect to the affirmative part of his proposition. It was, "that the Court, after a careful review of all the proceedings in the case of the ex-Rajah of Sattara, was of opinion that no crime or political offence justly involving the deposition of that prince, or the confiscation of his private property, had been established." (*Loud cries of "Hear, hear!"*) That was his decided, conscientious conviction, as a public functionary. He had carefully reviewed the papers, and that was his deliberate conclusion. (*Cheers.*) His second proposition was, "that that opinion was confirmed by the fact that, at the last hour, the Government of Bombay tendered to his highness the ex-Rajah of Sattara a general amnesty for his past conduct, from which it might clearly be inferred that the political offences of the rajah were not of a very grave or dangerous character, and not such as would call for the penalty of deposition, or the confiscation of his private property." (*Hear, hear!*) His third proposition was, that that Court considered all private property held by the natives of India to be under the protection of the law, and that they could not be deprived of it otherwise than by the judgment of a Court of competent jurisdiction. (*Cheers.*) The rajah was in possession of that property, and he contended that they had no right to deprive him of it, otherwise than by the judgment of a Court of competent jurisdiction. And, if necessary, he could quote the authority of Lord Cornwallis, in his code of 1793, in which it was declared that Courts of Justice should be established, and they were accordingly established, to maintain the rights of our native subjects in India, and the rights of private property, in every instance whatever. With that part of the question, therefore, he had no hesitation in dealing. He then came to the second proposition, and there he owned he saw a great deal of difficulty. The appointment of a commission was proposed. Why a commission had been appointed already, and what had been the result? *Ex parte* evidence had been received, but there had been nothing to satisfy his (Mr. Tucker's) mind of the rajah's guilt. (*Loud cries of "Hear, hear!"*) Now he contended it was for those who accused the rajah to make out his guilt; and that, in his opinion, had not been done. He was not called upon to prove a negative—(*hear!*); he was not called upon to prove that the rajah was innocent; but they must produce evidence to prove that he was guilty. (*Cheers.*) In his opinion, the appointment of a commission would be nugatory; it would be in fact a commission to try the judgment of that Court, and the other authorities in India, as well as the Board of Control. (*Hear, hear!*) Now that was a situation in which they could not possibly place the Court, or the Government in India, or the Board of Control. (*Hear, hear!*) He gave them credit for acting as honourable men. They might have erred, and so might he. (*Cheers.*) But he allowed to them that which he demanded for himself. (*Hear, hear!*) And he regretted that the hon. gentleman who had last spoken should have fancied that there was on that side of the bar any want of proper and honourable feeling. (*Cheers.*) There was too much of interest, painful and romantic interest, around the whole case, and it should not have been enhanced by the hon. gentleman. (*Hear, hear!*) The hon. gentleman seemed to forget that the directors were sworn ministers of justice, and that they decided according to the best of their judgment. (*Hear, hear!*) The former commission had failed, and the proposition would be nugatory, for he was afraid that this would not succeed better. It could and in nothing. There were some very sensible observations of Sir J. Carnac on the subject of a tribunal being established for the trial

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of this case, which would shew the practical difficulties that existed in forming such a commission. They were in page 980.—

The difficulties in the way of the course first referred to appear to me very great. There is no ordinary tribunal to which the rajah could be made amenable, and a special one must be organised, for the purpose of investigating the charges against him if they are to be investigated.

A commission has been proposed, and the expediency has been suggested of selecting its members from the other presidencies, excluding altogether persons serving under this Government. I think that, proceeding to subject the rajah to trial by a commission would be a course very much open to suspicion and misrepresentation, however that commission might be constituted. I know that, from the civil and military services of India, there would be no difficulty whatever in selecting commissioners who would perform their duty without regard to any thing but justice; but I need not add, that in the conduct of states, as of individuals, it is most important not only to avoid wrong, but to make this avoidance apparent, and to place the character of the state for integrity and good faith beyond the possibility of question.

For this reason, I should desire, if practicable, to avoid the trial of an issue, in which the British Government is a party, before a tribunal which must of necessity be composed of its own servants.

Indeed, the competency of such a tribunal might, with some plausibility, be questioned; because, by assuming the power of subjecting the rajah to a legal trial, we should seem to determine that he was a subject of the British Government, whereas we have always acknowledged him as a sovereign prince, bound only by the terms of the treaty existing between us. I observe, indeed, that in a very able and careful minute recorded by one of my colleagues, the conduct of the rajah, in intriguing with the Government of Goa and with Appa Sahib, is termed treasonous. I am not disposed to enter into a discussion upon the point; but it is certain, that the crime of treason can be perpetrated only where the relation of sovereign and subject exists.

It would seem also, that if the rajah could be charged with treason on account of the acts which gave rise to the first and second charges, he is guilty of the same offence under the third. The attempt of a subject to seduce the soldiers of his sovereign from their duty is undoubtedly treasonable, and it is only the absence of the requisite relation which changes the character of the offence. This point would, I fear, be taken up by all who have any feeling of hostility to the British Government. We should be accused of degrading a sovereign from his acknowledged rank, of offering violence to his feelings and dignity, and of assuming a right of superiority to which we have no just claim. It is not necessary to ask, whether these charges would be well or ill founded: it is sufficient that they would be made; and without necessity, the British Government ought not, in my judgment, to incur them.

Such a commission as has been recommended would appear inexpedient, unless we were quite certain of the result; for if the inquiry should terminate in acquittal, we should lose something in point of character, while the rajah would be little benefited. A prince suspended from his sovereignty and put upon his trial, even though acquitted, would be irreparably injured in the estimation of his subjects. He would command little respect from them, when they saw with how little consideration he was treated by his ally.

Now, he did not know what kind of commission could be established for the purpose of trying this acknowledged prince: and when, moreover, the authorities had refused to enter into a new inquiry into the treasonable acts that were charged against him. He saw so great a difficulty in any such proceeding, and felt so confident that it would not be conceded by the superior authorities, that it was useless to propose it; and, after all, what had been done had been done according to law, for this Court had decided, and their decision had been sanctioned by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, and that was final; it could not be reversed by this Court, and he trusted the hon. and learned mover would well consider how far it might be judicious to persevere with the second part of his motion; because to him (Mr. Tucker) it appeared to be impracticable, nugatory, and could do no possible good to the Rajah of Sattara, in whose case they all felt so deep an interest. (*Hear, hear!*) His proposition would be this, though it was not free from objection, and he owned that ~~he~~ did not feel very confident of its being adopted on account of the difficulty connected with it; but it appeared to him that it was the only possible thing that could be adopted:—it was this, that the Court strongly recommend to the directors that steps be immediately taken to restore to the ex-Rajah of Sattara the jewels, family treasure, and property arising out of his income, which, on his deposition, was unsadvisedly made over to his brother, the present rajah. (*Hear, hear!*) When the proposition for making over that property was decided, he had not the honour of a seat in the direction, or he should have most cordially concurred in the protest recorded by his hon. friend, Mr. Shepherd, against the proceeding. His next and last proposition was this: he did not see so much difficulty in the proposition for restoring to the ex-rajah his private property, but this was the one to which the difficulty he had mentioned applied:—

That this Court being of opinion that the rajah had been deprived of his principality on insufficient grounds, they would recommend it to the Court of Directors to take into their favourable consideration

the propriety of restoring him to his rights and dignities should any suitable occasion occur, either by reason of the decease of the present rajah or otherwise, and in the event of want of natural heirs, that he should be allowed to adopt an heir under the Hindoo law, in order that the succession might be secured to the ex-rajah, as the elder branch of the family, whether by lineal heirs or heirs lawfully adopted. (*Hear, hear!*)

Something of that kind seemed to have been held out by Sir J. Carnac, in his minute, which would be found in page 309.

Finally, have been supported in the view I have taken of this case, by the consideration that if it is deemed erroneous by the superior authorities who will have to judge of it, the course of events will, in all human probability, afford a fair opportunity, in a few years, of rectifying what may be deemed erroneous. Neither the rajah about to be deposed, nor his brother who is to be substituted in his place, have any children, and, at their advanced period of life, it is not very likely that they will hereafter have any, and I know of no other party who can claim the succession by hereditary right. It follows, therefore, that on the demise of the new rajah, the Sattara state would lapse to the British Government; unless, indeed, it shall be then judged expedient to allow this line of princes to be continued by the Hindoo custom of adoption: a question which should be left entirely open for consideration, when the event on which it depends should actually occur.

But at all events it was to be regretted, and perhaps that was the most unfortunate part of all the proceedings, that Sir J. Carnac did not leave the question of succession open; that instead of elevating to the gadee the brother of the ex-rajah, he did not leave it to the authorities of this country to decide who, in the event of the treason of the rajah being established, should be his successor. If that had been done, the authorities in this house and the Commissioners for the Affairs of India would have had it in their power either to replace the rajah, if he were found innocent, or to make any other arrangement which the circumstances of the case might seem to require. (*Hear, hear!*) Unfortunately, the door had been shut by the elevation of the present rajah to the throne. And that was the great difficulty of the case, for he was aware of the great and serious public inconvenience of deposing the present rajah. (*Hear, hear!*) It would subject this Court and the Government of India to the charge of great inconsistency and levity in their proceedings, and would be attended by other evil consequences. (*Hear, hear!*) However, he had stated how far he could go with the hon. mover in the course he had undertaken. His opinion was well known, and he saw no reason to deviate from it. He was clearly of opinion that the rajah had been deposed on insufficient grounds. (*Hear, hear!*) With respect to the mode of remedying that unfortunate occurrence, he did not profess to be confident even of his own opinion. (*Hear, hear!*) He had merely thrown out these propositions as suggestions that had occurred to him as the least objectionable mode of remedying those evils, of doing justice to the prince, placing him at peace with himself, and setting him right in the opinion of his countrymen, and, lastly, of doing justice to themselves. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Weeding said it was not surprising to him that the hon. gentleman who had just sat down had spoken as he had done, because after the memorable speech he had made on a former occasion, it was not very likely he had now come to a different opinion. (*Hear!*) But what did he ask? He asked more even than, as he took it, was asked for, the inordinate proposition of the hon. and learned mover. (*Hear, hear!*) It was nothing less than that because they had placed the ex-rajah's brother on the throne, they should replace the ex-rajah himself the first moment that it could be done. Hon. gentlemen claimed justice for the rajah. He (Mr. Weeding) claimed it for those who differed in opinion from them. He claimed it for the dead. (*Hear, hear!*) He claimed it for the connection of the mighty empire of India with England, though upon different grounds from those hon. gentlemen who had preceded him. (*Hear, hear!*) He claimed it for all the beneficial results of that connection—the civilization and happiness of the people of India. (*Hear, hear!*) The hon. gentleman who had spoken last but one had taunted the Deputy Chairman with attacking the rights of that Court, because he reminded the Court that if the Court of Directors and the Board of Control had decided on any subject, the discussion of that subject afterwards in that Court could lead to no practical result, and that as the decision in political affairs was not vested in that Court, the agitation of such sub-

jects unadvisedly might lead to an interference with their privileges by the Senate of England; but what did the hon. gentleman himself say shortly afterwards? Had he not attacked the rights of the Court? Did he not say that if he could not get justice there he would go elsewhere? Was not that telling them that their counsels were of no avail? It was saying that if the majority, however large, did not come to the conclusion in which the minority, however small, might concur, that minority would go elsewhere to seek to attain its ends. (*Hear, hear!*) He thought that that was an act of presumption which ought to be condemned by the Court. He was astonished to hear the taunts of the hon. gentleman to the Deputy Chairman. The hon. gentleman had brought accusations against every one who differed in opinion from him. The Deputy Chairman had, as he (Mr. Weeding) thought, given a clear and lucid explanation of the whole question (*Hear, hear!*) And he must say, for he must do justice to his own feelings, that after he had read the papers, they left a clear conviction on his mind of the rajah's guilt, which the hon. gentleman's address had not shaken. (*Hear, hear!*) What did the hon. gentleman say? He said, "all you can do is to refer us to the papers; to the authorities of the Government of India, Lord Auckland, Sir J. Carnac, the Bombay Government, and others; but it is those authorities that we gainsay." And what did the honourable gentleman do? He referred to the opinion of their late lamented director (Mr. John Forbes), of whom he (Mr. Weeding) spoke with the greatest respect: he honoured his memory for all that he had done. (*Hear, hear!*) The hon. gentleman also referred to the opinions of Mr. Shakespear and General Lodwick, and here he must observe that he was sorry the latter gentleman had circulated letters (though they were not published) in that Court, to the eternal—he was going to use a term, perhaps, too strong; but he would say, in a manner which he trusted no public servant of this Company would ever do again. (*Hear, hear!*) The hon. gentleman then referred to the opinion of Mr. Shakespear and, first, he said, "we" have proved meaning, he (Mr. Weeding), the hon. mover, the hon. seconder and himself—"we" have proved, said the hon. gentleman, the fallacy of the conspiracy at Goa; the equal fallacy of the conspiracy with the ex-rajah at Nagpore; and as to the charge of shaking the fidelity of the native troops, what says Mr. Shakespear? Had the hon. gentleman read the statement of Mr. Shakespear's opinion on the question of the soubadars? Mr. Shakespear suggested to Lord Auckland the propriety of further inquiry on the subject. If papers were produced, they were objected to; and if the evidence of accomplices was given, then it was said they were prisoners, and gave their evidence to recover their liberty; so that they would allow no evidence whatever, but would asperse all the witnesses who came forward against the rajah. (*Hear, hear!*) Why should they doubt the evidence of the soubadar? He was an unwilling witness, and there could be no reason to suppose he intended to deceive? On the subject of the rajah's guilt, he would refer to Sir R. Grant's minute of the 5th of May, a minute drawn up with the greatest pains and care, and which would do honour to any statesman; and after reading that minute, it was impossible to resist the conviction of the guilt of the rajah, if the subject were approached without prejudice. Hon. gentlemen had mixed up a great variety of topics with this question; but the proper question on which to ask the judgment of the Court was, if the rajah were guilty or not. Two questions had been mixed up with this: first, if the commission of inquiry ought to have been issued, or were properly constituted; and secondly, if the amnesty ought to have been offered by Sir J. Carnac. That offer of an amnesty had been taken by the hon. director, Mr. Tucker, as a proof of the rajah's innocence. (*Hear, hear!*) But he (Mr. Weeding) thought that a most perverse mode of reasoning. Let them see what an unjust judgment they were forming of the conduct of Sir James Carnac. It was, in fact, stating that, whilst Sir J. Carnac declared the rajah to be innocent, he proclaimed him guilty. He could not believe Sir J. Carnac would be guilty of such conduct, and the offer of the amnesty originated in a much higher motive. It had been said, why, if he believed him guilty, did he offer to reinstate him in power? It arose out of his unwonted

mercy, and out of his knowledge too. He (Mr. Weeding) thought the offer of the amnesty was wrong: he thought the rajah ought to have been immediately deposed. But it was evident that Sir J. Carnac proposed the amnesty because he compassionated the rajah's imbecility. Sir J. Carnac said, we have it in our power to force and preserve our own safety by putting the rajah into leading-strings, so that he shall have no chance of resuming his criminal intrigues, and then mercy may be extended to him. Some gentlemen considered that the attempts of the rajah, if proved, were of so puerile and absurd a nature, as to be totally undeserving of notice, and that he ought not to have been dethroned on that account. But attempts of that nature—puerile as they might seem—in India, especially, were to be feared; and on this subject he would read them a short passage from the minute of Sir Robert Grant, page 246 of the printed Papers —

The Rajah of Sattara is feeble as a statesman, and his talents for intrigue may be contemptible; yet a conjecture is possible, in which his power to injure us would be great. Let us suppose, for example, that one of his criminal speculations were realised, and that an army of Continental Europeans were on our northern frontier. It might, in that case, make the most serious difference, whether the compact territory of Sattara, occupying as it does the heart of the Deccan, and traversed by some of the principal lines of communication between different portions of our territories, was in our own hands, or in those of a secret but determined enemy. I pause not to consider for what good purpose such an arrangement of things is to be maintained, or to what extent the object originally aimed at by the creation of this subordinate power, which was that of conciliating the Mahratta race, is likely to be answered, when the very instrument of conciliation is our bitter foe; but I may be allowed to ask, whether, as rulers of India, our means are so great, our expenses so light, and our task so easy, that we can afford gratuitously to add to our difficulties, by entrusting a considerable portion of the resources, on which we ought to be able to rely, to the keeping of confessed traitors, and to comfort ourselves with the reflection that their treachery is neutralised by their imbecility.

There could be no doubt but that the affair of the amnesty could not be considered as having been made in consequence of any doubt as to the rajah's guilt, but solely out of compassion to the imbecility of his mind. If he were asked whether Sir J. Carnac used good policy in proposing the amnesty, he should say that he had not: that it was a mistake, and that no amnesty ought to have been offered. In his opinion, the rajah should have been removed at once, and they should have resumed the territory of Sattara. (*Hear!*) He agreed with Col. Morison on that head, that such a course of proceeding would have been less injurious to the people of Sattara, and better for our own government. But that was not now the question. It had been offered, but had been rejected, and the rajah had been removed; and in removing the ex-Rajah of Sattara, he considered that they had only done that justice to India which it was their duty to do. It would be a sad thing to have another war spring up in the centre of India; deplorable, not only on account of the losses of our own subjects, which it would naturally entail, but on account of the interruption it would give to the civilization of the East. He would ask the hon. proprietor who spoke last but one, did the papers contain sufficient evidence of the rajah's guilt? His (Mr. Weeding's) answer to that question would be, "Yes, upon my honour." The hon. gentleman had said that Mr. Burke had appealed to the highest court of judicature in the country for that justice which had been denied him by that Court. Mr. Burke had accused Warren Hastings before the highest court in the kingdom, and the result of that accusation had been that Warren Hastings had been declared not guilty. Perhaps the hon. gentleman would wish to have another seven years' prosecution against those who had deposed the rajah of Sattara, and which, if instituted, he had no doubt, would terminate in the same manner. The minute of the Governor of the 5th May proved the attempt of the rajah to intrigue with the Government of Goa. "Oh, but," said the hon. gentleman, "that had been discovered seven years ago. Colonel Briggs had spoken of it."

Mr. Thompson had not referred to Colonel Briggs.

Mr. Weeding resumed. Then the hon. gentleman referred to some other of the residents at the rajah's court on the subject. Sir James Carnac's remarks on the correspondence with Goa set that question at rest; and they had the uniform consent of witnesses, fifty-one in number, with regard to the attempt to correspond with the Governor of Goa. It might be a silly attempt, but it had been proved, and had been

adverted to by Col. Lodwick, to whom he had meant to allude when he mentioned the name of Col. Briggs. With regard to the second charge, of carrying on a correspondence with the ex-Rajah of Nagpore, Sir Robert Grant's minute of the 24th May proved that charge to demonstration. It stood upon record that the ex-rajah had attempted to corrupt the fidelity of the native troops. Now, why should he (Mr. Weeding) take the opinion of the hon. mover of the present question, in preference to the conviction of the hon. Court of Directors, of Lord Auckland, of Mr. Robertson, of Mr. Wilberforce Bird, of Col. Morison, of Sir J. Carnac, of Sir R. Grant, of the members of the Bombay Government, and against the absolutely recorded signature of Col. Lodwick; for Col. Lodwick had, by his signature to the Report of the Commissioners, testified his belief in the guilt of the rajah, and now, three years afterwards, he came forward and said that that was one act of his life which he was sorry he had committed. If he said that, he would not take his evidence, any more than those who supported the rajah's cause would not take the evidence which had been given in this inquiry. He lamented to see the pamphlet which that officer had recently published. The publication of those papers was a breach of his duty. (*Hear, hear!*) All his Sattara correspondence was confidential, and he had no right to publish it. (*Hear, hear!*) If he had been wronged, the Court was the tribunal to which he should have appealed. (*Hear, hear!*) Had he done so, he would have been heard impartially.

General Lodwick.—“Have I been?” (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Weeding.—The gallant officer had no right to commit his employers and himself by the publication of that correspondence. It was the first instance of the sort, and he hoped it would be the last on record. But they were not content with accusing the authorities with injustice in deposing the ex-rajah, but they endeavoured to make it appear, that the government had appointed as his successor a man not fit to govern. The principal evidence in that point rested on General Lodwick. (Cries of “No, no!”) Now, he would refer them to the statement on that subject made by Col. Ovens.

Mr. Salomon read the statement of Sir R. Grant.

Mr. Weeding.—He said let them read Col. Ovens's opinion—(*hear, hear!*)—and be considered him as good an authority as any person in this Court. (*Hear, hear.*) But the Bombay press had been set to work. The *Bombay Gazette* had endeavoured to keep alive those proceedings, and condemn the government; and it was said that large sums of money, 43,000 rupees, indeed, had been expended by the rajah to give effect to those indiscreet endeavours. As a proof of that, he would refer to page 45 of the papers, section 7:—

In a letter dated the 29th ultimo, the resident called our attention to a gross libel published in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 20th ultimo, against the present Rajah of Sattara, to the effect that, on the day of his installation, he was so drunk as to require being carried on a board to his palace by four men. We solicit the attention of your Honourable Committee to this communication, and to the remarks of Lieut.-Colonel Ovens on this calumnious statement, for which there is not the slightest foundation. (*Hear!*)

Ex uno disce omnes. That was a proof to what extent persons would go when they had no facts to rest on. He was sorry that a gentleman who usually took their ecclesiastical affairs under his cognizance was not present, to express his opinion as to the conduct of the rajah in the particular to which he was about to allude. He (Mr. Weeding) had been the confidant of that gentleman in his endeavours to induce that Court to put an end to the practice of suttee. They had been all anxious for it, and at length it had been accomplished, and the Court had come to the conclusion that it would tend to sustain the morality of the British subjects in India and was not likely to shake their allegiance. For testimony to the humane character of the present rajah, he would refer to page 45:—

The abolition of suttee within the limits of the Sattara state, in which heretofore it has been so painfully prevalent, will be hailed with satisfaction by your Honourable Committee and by every friend of humanity. We entertain no doubt that the rajah resolved on this measure, from the knowledge which he possesses of the abhorrence with which the heinous rite of suttee is held by the British Government; but it will be as satisfactory to your Honourable Committee as it has been to us, to be informed that the act was entirely spontaneous on the rajah's part, and consequently reflects the greater credit on him. On

this subject the resident reports as follows: "In justice to the rajah, I deem it incumbent on me to state, that the abolition of the rite of suttee was entirely voluntary on the part of his highness. After stating to me personally, that he was aware of the light in which this rite was viewed by the British Government, and the fruitless attempts hitherto made to suppress it here, he declared it to be his intention to follow the example of the British Government in suppressing it, and this declaration he has now fulfilled by public proclamation. After witnessing the harrowing scenes which I have done here, and seeing with my own eyes these miserable victims led down to Mahowies to be sacrificed, and passing the gates of the British residency without the power of interfering, I may, I trust, be permitted to express my heartfelt gratification at his complete abolition of this horrible rite throughout the whole of this country."

Well, if that were the act of a drunkard, he should have no objection to see more of the native princes of India indulging in a few glasses of wine. Instead of the guilty wretch he had been represented to be here, he was exhibiting the milk of human kindness itself. Now, without any disparagement to other persons, he considered the testimony of Col. Ovens on this point to be conclusive, and as one example was worth more than all the speeches in the world, he considered that the present rajah of Sattara had done more to abolish the suttee, than the most eloquent orator that had ever addressed that Court, and he for one honoured Appa Sahib for what he had done. He would take that opportunity of alluding to those who had called him drunkard. He believed young men might be found in society who might sometimes have exceeded the bounds of temperance, but they were not therefore called drunkards. The schemes of the ex-rajah were laughed at as puerile; but great ends were sometimes the consequence of feeble beginnings. They should be checked in the first instant. On the whole, therefore, he considered that the offence of the ex-rajah of Sattara amounted to sedition in the first instance, and to treason in the next, and that Sir J. Carnac had acted wisely in removing him from his government, as an example to all who might attempt to revolutionise the country. Let them consider the great misery which must result from any attempts of that nature: how of necessity it must put an end to those merciful institutions which would ultimately raise India to a state of European civilization, and to the introduction of that religion which would put an end to idolatry. For these reasons he fully concurred in all the proceedings which had led to the deposition of the Rajah of Sattara. (*Hear, hear.*)

Mr. Salomons suggested the expediency of adjourning the debate, but was met with loud cries of "No!"

General Lodwick then said, that did he not consider the case now under consideration as one deeply affecting the honour of the British name, and more especially that of this hon. Court, and that it had become a duty on his part to offer any information in his power that might tend to throw light upon the subject, he might well have allowed the unhappy rajah's cause to rest upon the able and argumentative analysis given by the learned proprietor, and the arguments of other proprietors, who had so well supported him. But the proceeding of the Sattara commission, of which he was a member, had been made one of the grounds upon which the Rajah of Sattara, on refusing to acknowledge himself guilty, was deposed, and he would therefore no longer hesitate, considering himself justified in defending his own character from the reflection cast upon the commission generally by Mr. Shakespear's admirable minute in council "for abstaining from cross-examining the two native officers as to the discrepancies in their original depositions, compared with those given before them." He came from India with grievances, but those grievances had never been attended to. He had written a memorial to the Court on the subject before he left India, and he had given that memorial to Sir Robert Grant before he sailed, in order that he might detain him in India if he thought proper. (*Hear, hear.*) On his voyage home, he had written another memorial on the subject. Those memorials had been presented to the chairman and the deputy-chairman, but they had never taken notice of them until long afterwards, and he had been treated with contempt by all. On his arrival in England he had called on every successive chairman of the Company, and said he could depose to certain important facts connected with the Sattara commission, but by all had he been treated with neglect. And why had he done so?—because he could depose to circumstances which would serve the

cause of truth. The deputy-chairman had treated him occasionally with civility, and occasionally not even with common courtesy. His life since he had been in England had been one series of hardships and trials. No one could deny it. If they could, let them do so then. An hon. proprietor (Mr. Weeding) had said, was his (General Lodwick's) evidence to be taken? He cared not for that hon. proprietor's opinion, for he could show 40 years of honourable service against it. (*Cheers.*) With regard to the publication of the correspondence, he wished to know whether every paper, secret or not secret, on the subject, had not been laid on the table of the Court? What had been done then to subject him to censure in publishing those papers? If this case were to be tried on the principles of justice, the truth ought to be told. Should any thing be hidden and kept back? There was only one thing that was not known, and that was the proceedings of the Sattara commission. Now, he could tell the Court something upon that subject. When the commission was assembled, he said it was illegal to send such a commission into an independent prince's territory. Besides, the rajah had been treated with the greatest disrespect. The members of that commission were actuated by the feelings of the government, and entertained the strongest prejudices against the rajah. He would appeal to those present if it had not been the custom for the residents to treat the rajah with the greatest respect? But this custom was now deviated from, and why? Because the rajah was considered as already guilty. With respect to this commission, they met and called officers before them who deposed to facts which seemed to be impossible. There were numerous discrepancies in their testimony, and he (General Lodwick) insisted on their being submitted to cross-examination. After some difficulty, he obtained permission that they should be cross-examined on the last day, and those were the facts attending the cross-examination. The senior soobadar was brought in and stood before them. He (General Lodwick) put a question to him, just as he should have put before a court-martial. He had sat on many courts-martial, and knew what were proper questions to be put, as well as his colleagues. Both of them, however, started up and declared that he was bullying the evidence. The soobadar looked confused, and his countenance sank, but both of the other members of the commission started up, and said there should be no cross-examination. Had that evidence been properly sifted, he felt satisfied that it would have been broken down. With respect to the other native officer, he declared before that hon. Court, that his appearance whilst giving evidence was that of a corpse, instead of an honest soldier deposing to the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. He pointed out this man's appearance to the other commissioners, but without effect. It came out that he had kept a journal. This journal, he suggested, should be seized, and it was so, and brought to the Court, and the discrepancies were very great between that journal and the evidence he had given. The cross-examination of that witness, also, was not allowed. After his (General Lodwick's) colleagues observed that, the man recovered his usual healthy appearance. He had taken his notes of the evidence, and had expected that there would have been time to deliberate. On coming into the Court, however, the next day, he found the report of the evidence ready prepared. He thought that extraordinary, and on inquiring the reason, the excuse given was, that the commissioners preparing the report had been obliged to go to Bombay, and would not have time to prepare it. He was astonished at this irregularity, but was pressed to sign it; and having, as he had just stated, disposed of the two principal evidences before the Sattara Commission, what remained, he would ask, but a mass of perjury, prevarication, and falsehood? He perfectly recollected saying, whilst the political secretary was securing and placing the previous document in his official box, that it was utterly worthless; and when, in obedience to the positive instructions of the governor, Sir R. Grant, "That he should, on all points, in the future course of these proceedings, defer to the opinion of the majority," he signed those proceedings, he did so in the firm conviction that no unprejudiced person could read them without coming to a similar conclusion. In commenting upon the ulterior proceedings of the Bombay Government, after a lapse of nine months,

during which he continued political resident, but without receiving either instructions or even replies to his despatches, he must observe, that the Government had adopted no measures of a sufficiently decided character to mark their intentions as to the removal of the rajah, or the opinion of the commission; consequently no informers came forward. He had frequently thought, during that time, whether he should resign or not. He had determined not to do so, and was glad that he had so determined, for on mentioning the circumstance to Lord Clare, his lordship had said that if he (General Lodwick) had resigned, he would have ruined himself. He had remained at Sattara, but his feelings had been deeply wounded by the neglect with which he had been treated. During that nine months, he had thought that the Government had become ashamed of their proceedings. At last, a report came up that he was to be removed. He was astonished at that report, and when he came to inquire the cause of his removal, he found that it was on account of his conduct on the commission, because he had suggested that a vakeel or advocate should be admitted for the accused. With regard to the ulterior proceedings, the Government had adopted no means of indicating their intentions to him. During the time the commission was sitting, he had stated to those about him his desire of collecting information, if information could be had. But no informers came forward, and why? Clearly because it was thought that justice, and justice only, was the object of the Government. When the rajah had sent the present, it was by his (General Lodwick's) advice. If the rajah had neglected that advice, it would have been a breach of the treaty. When the resident was removed, that was positive proof of the animus of the Government against the rajah, because everybody knew that he was the friend of the rajah. Whatever he (General Lodwick) had done, had been by the orders of the Bombay Government. The persons who had been seized had been seized under the directions of the Government; and no person had been seized without the directions of the Government. They all had heard of the character of Ballajee Punt. Two days after his removal had been notified to him, a letter had arrived from the Chief Secretary to the Governor of Bombay, directed to Ballajee Punt, desiring him to go and assist the new resident. Now let them see the result of that. Everybody knew the intimacy of Ballajee with the rajah's brother,—in fact, he was now prime minister of Sattara, and everybody knew that he was inimical to the rajah; and every vakeel, before he (General Lodwick) left, told him that it was mentioned as a matter of course that the rajah was to be deposed. (*Hear, hear!*) He mentioned the Chief Secretary's note to Ballajee, because he was consulted by that person; he requested to know his sentiments as to the contents of it. The advice he gave was, that Ballajee should not risk the loss of the high character he had gained by accepting the offer. It was, however, the grand object of his ambition, and ably did he fulfil the expectations of his employers. From that moment did he consider the rajah's fate decided. He soon found that the unhappy prince was—

Deserted, at his utmost need,
By those his former bounty fed.

Those who remained faithful to him, and amongst others was the noble Balla Sahib, were rendered the objects of suspicion by what he firmly believed, in Balla's case especially, to be false accusations, and some were seized and shut up in solitary confinement. (*Hear, hear!*) But the master-stroke of the arch informer was the deposition of Appa Sahib as to his being forced, under the apprehension of immediate death, to sign a paper authorizing Meer Sahib to call upon Russia for assistance, and the flight of this worthless brother to the sedition. Could it be credited that the rajah would have intrusted such a document to Meer Sahib, and then taken no further notice of him? (*Hear, hear!*) Why was Meer Sahib not called upon to produce this paper, for he (General Lodwick) gave the Government information of his being appointed an agent to the hon. Court of Directors, immediately after the rajah had seen him? The rajah knew his shameless brother's character too well to give him his confidence, yet loved him too sincerely to do him an injury. (*Hear, hear!*) He had waded through the greater part of the Sattara papers, and considered that they con-

tained little but what might have been forged. He must say, that he did not believe a word of them. (*Hear, hear!*) And with respect to that selection from them printed for the proprietors, it was precisely that portion which was not required, viz.—the opinions of the Government and councillors in India, and those of the hon. gentlemen of the direction at home, without one syllable of evidence by which to test the correctness of their decision. (*Hear, hear!*) In fact, it must be admitted by every one, that the whole of the proceedings were *ex parte*. (*Hear, hear!*) They forcibly reminded him of the country justice, who always formed his opinion from hearing only one side of a case, lest attending to the other should confuse his judgment. (*A laugh.*) He would fain, if possible, draw a veil over the proceedings, which he must designate as seething the kid in the mother's milk. He alluded to the seizing and shutting up of an unfortunate individual, and then taking his evidence. He might have been told that his mother was dying, and propositions might have been made to him that if he did so and so he would be released. Such things might be possible. With regard to the question of the jagheerdars, that was a difficult question, and Lord Clare had been quoted, among others, as deciding against the claims of the rajah. But what said the rajah on that subject? He said, that if Mr. Elphinstone decided he had no claim, he would not persist in it; that he would abide by the opinion of Mr. Elphinstone, who must know the nature of the treaty, because he had made it. Had Mr. Elphinstone ever been called upon to give his opinion upon the point? No. Because he drew up the treaty, and that was the very reason why the rajah referred to him. (*Hear, hear!*) Lord Clare had regretted the course which he took in regard to this matter, and had since told him (General Lodwick) that he was in the wrong—that they were all in the wrong—and that the rajah was right. (*Hear, hear!*) Let the Directors call upon Lord Clare, if they pleased, and they would hear him admit his error. Every man was liable to fall into error; he had done so, and had honourably admitted it. He was not ashamed to confess a wrong, but he should be ashamed to continue in it. (*Hear, hear!*) The Deputy-Chairman had thought proper, on the previous day, to deprecate these discussions, as tending to no good purpose, and as eventually leading to the loss of the charter.—

The *Deputy Chairman* wished to explain. What he said was, that he doubted the utility and benefit to be derived from the discussion of great political questions in that Court; and he still remained of that opinion. But he had never doubted the right or competency of the proprietors to entertain such subjects. At the same time, he was of opinion, that when a decision had been come to by the Court and the Government, that was final, and there could be no re-opening of the case. He valued freedom of discussion and the publicity of the proceedings; but he much feared that indiscriminate discussions might lead to more stringent enactments being directed against them. He had said nothing about losing their charter.

Mr. *Lewis*.—I think the expression was—"An Act of Parliament will be passed to put an end to any functions—"

The *Deputy Chairman*.—I said more stringent enactments.

General *Lodwick* resumed.—It was not what passed in that Court which would ruin the East-India Company. No ministry of this country would ever touch them, unless public opinion should be against them. (*Hear, hear!*) Injustice, manœuvres, or arbitrary use of the powers they possessed would destroy them; but not what passed in that Court. (*Hear!*) It had been said that the new rajah had abolished suttees. Why did not the old one do so? Because he was a good Hindoo, and believed in the system he professed. Still he did not approve of that cruel custom; and the best proof of it was, that during the whole time he (General Lodwick) was there, no suttee was allowed to take place without the women being first sent for by the rajah, who offered every one of them a pension for life if they would consent to forego the barbarous ceremony and live. (*Hear, hear!*) No doubt the rajah would have gone further in this matter if he had been spoken to on the subject; but he (General Lodwick) had never received any instructions to consult with the rajah upon the subject. (*Hear, hear!*)

General Briggs would refer the hon. directors to the final paragraph of the last letter which he had written before he left India on this case. He had been four years resident at the court of Sattara, and during that time, having had opportunities of becoming acquainted with the disposition of the rajah, he had thought it his duty, before leaving Bombay, to put the Government in possession, in the secret department, of his opinions of his highness the Rajah of Sattara. It was not for him to ask for the production of the whole of that letter. It was communicated confidentially. It was a letter which he did not think himself competent to quote. His duty as a public servant was done when he wrote that letter to the Government, and he did think that, placed as he was in the confidence of the Government, he had no business to refer to that letter. (*Hear, hear!*) That letter passed a very strong eulogium on the government of the Rajah of Sattara. It also passed a severe censure on several of his acts, and on several of his propensities; propensities arising not so much from a vicious disposition as from the circumstances in which he was placed. Considerable misapprehension had arisen with regard to the position of the rajahs of Sattara, and it was his duty to clear up some of the mistakes and errors which had been fallen into in regard to that position. It was true that the government of the rajahs of Sattara had been usurped by the Peishwa in the same way that the government of the Rajah of Mysore had been usurped by the Mahommedan dynasty. On the destruction of the Mahommedan dynasty, in 1799, it had been thought politically expedient, and there was no objection at the time, to place on the throne of Mysore a rajah of the ancient family. They had restored to them the country over which they had formerly ruled, the conquerors reserving to themselves only those portions of territory which had been added to the raj of Mysore during the usurpations of the Mahommedans. He believed he was right in saying that almost the whole of the territory that belonged originally to the ancient rajahs of Mysore was restored to the dynasty at the termination of the war in 1799: (*Hear, hear!*) all, indeed, except that part which had been conquered under the usurping dynasty. Between that case and the case of the rajahs of Sattara there was, as he conceived, a remarkable coincidence. (*Hear, hear!*) Now it was a remarkable circumstance in the case of the rajahs of Sattara, that the Peishwas always treated them with a deference and respect which would astonish some of the members of the Court. He was in possession of a letter, dated so far back as 1799. It had reference to a sum of money which had been given on the occasion of the marriage of the daughter of the Rajah of Sattara to celebrate the nuptials. That sum amounted to 50,000 rupees, or about £5,000 sterling, and that was at the time the rajah was imprisoned. Now £5,000 seemed a large sum to expend on the marriage of a state prisoner's daughter. Moreover, he had also in his possession some very curious letters from the same government, from the year 1784 up to the period of the treaty in 1819, giving an account of the employment of the troops, the results of all battles and campaigns, and shewing that the Peishwa always went to the rajah to confirm his appointment, and even for permission to engage in war he always solicited the Rajah of Sattara. No honours were conferred by the Peishwa, but by the Rajah of Sattara. Individuals were brought to Sattara; a sort of mock ceremony was gone through; the rajah was supplied with money necessary for the purpose, but all honours were conferred by the Rajah of Sattara. It was a curious fact, that when the late Peishwa came to the determination of making war with the British, he asked permission of the Rajah of Sattara, though this prince was at the time his prisoner. (*Hear, hear!*) He (General Briggs) heard this from the rajah himself. (*Hear, hear!*)

An hon. Proprietor.—That may not be true nevertheless.

Gen. Briggs.—An hon. gentleman near him said that might not be true nevertheless. It was quite true; he heard from the rajah's own mouth, and he had no reason to doubt the fact. But was he to be interrupted in a narrative of this sort? (*Cries of "Order!"*) He thought it necessary they should understand the position of the Rajah of Sattara. When he asked the rajah, whether he gave his permission, he

burst out laughing, and said, "Why do you ask me? What could I do?" That may not be true either (said the General, turning round to the hon. proprietor who had interrupted him). The education of the ex-rajah had been left to the superintendence of his mother, a talented and ambitious woman, who carefully instilled into his mind the same sentiments of family pride and ambition which his father entertained. Every care was taken by her and those immediately about her to keep up the family pride and the notion of the rajah's importance. These things were never lost sight of. There was in that family an intense hatred of the Brahmins, which descended from father to son, and which, not being mitigated by the instruction of his mother, exhibited itself in mutual animosities between him and the order when he was restored by the British Power. He was, however, fond of promoting learning, and when he was unable to establish a college, on account of the opposition of the Brahmins, he established schools at the house of the resident, and took pleasure in superintending them. (*Hear, hear!*) In 1818 he was elevated to the throne, and there was a remarkable coincidence, as he had mentioned in that letter to which reference had been made in regard to the rajah's character, between the case of the Rajah of Sattara and the Rajah of Mysore, that the extent of the territory granted to the Rajah of Sattara amounted very nearly to that which was possessed by his ancestors when they were last in power in 1780. Generally speaking, when he referred to the districts that were in the possession of the rajah's ancestors in 1780, they were nearly the same, district for district, as those made over to the ex-rajah in 1818, and only those parts which had been obtained by conquest by the Peishwa under the usurping dynasty were resumed by the British Government. One circumstance deserved to be mentioned, as being one of the originating causes of all the troubles in which the rajah had been involved. Within the territory of Sattara were the hereditary estates of eight great state officers of the Mahratta Government, who, in the time of the Peishwa, were suspended from their offices, but they continued to enjoy their land, with the exception of one small portion. That accounted for that portion of the country not being included in the territory made over to the rajah. He would not enter into any lengthened account of the manner in which the rajah had administered his government; he would only say it was consistent with the instructions which had been given him by Mr. Elphinstone, and after he had been emancipated from the marked supervision of Capt. Grant Duff, he had adhered most strictly to all the regulations that had been laid down. (*Hear, hear!*) With regard to one particular instance of extreme importance. One of the conditions of the treaty was, that the Government should on no account interfere in any religious difference of opinion between the people. On one occasion a quarrel had taken place between two sets of Brahmins in a town under the rajah's jurisdiction. One of them had been guilty of a breach of some rule of his order, and had very naturally been expelled. The party to which he belonged were prepared to receive him upon the payment of a certain fine which the other party wished to have equally divided between them. They could not settle it between themselves, in consequence of the judges being of different castes, and it was likely to be interminable; they went to the rajah and begged him to decide it. The rajah said he could have nothing to do with it; they went away, and the matter remained in dispute for two years. That was in the year 1825. The rajah frequently spoke of it to him (*Gen. Briggs*). He was surprised at finding the cause was not settled. He sent for the parties and begged them to settle it. They said they could not, and begged him to undertake it. The rajah then sent for him (*Gen. Briggs*) and said to him, "Here is a cause which has been depending two years; the parties will not settle it themselves, and have begged me to decide it; but I cannot do it: the conditions of the treaty will not allow me to interfere; I am not to interfere in any religious disputes." He (*Gen. Briggs*) said in answer, "But here is a case which is not in the conditions; this is one in which the parties themselves are unable to settle it." But the rajah would not do it: he said he could not infringe the conditions; for he knew not where he should go to if once he did so. He (*General Briggs*) then suggested some mode of avoiding

the difficulty, and it having been acted on, the affair was satisfactorily settled by the civil jurisdiction, not being considered as a religious question; and the rajah actually wept for joy to think of the triumph he had gained in being able to overcome the difficulty without breaking the conditions. (*Hear, hear!*) That was a very remarkable proof of the strictness with which this prince had conducted his government, according to the instructions he had received. Now he would make a few observations with regard to the rajah's administration of his revenue. The whole revenue of his territory was about sixteen lacs of rupees per annum; he spoke from recollection, but that he believed was about the amount of the rajah's annual revenue. Of that amount, four lacs were set aside for the privy purse, family expenses, provision for relations, portions for children, and so on; for the expenses of his cavalry, three lacs; for the infantry, two lacs: for state contingencies, one lac; for the civil administration, five lacs; and for public works, one lac. So that out of the whole public revenue, one lac of rupees was set apart for the purpose of public works; and of those public works he would mention one that had been undertaken by the rajah, the construction of an aqueduct, which he said was a most splendid undertaking, when they thought of the knowledge the people had, bringing together the water from every little rill about the neighbourhood. He had said that four lacs of rupees were allowed for the privy purse. Now it had been settled between the rajah and Capt. Grant Duff, that he should have that sum for his privy purse. His mother wanted six lacs, but four were considered sufficient. The rajah then said, "Let me have those four lacs to do as I please with, and there will be twelve lacs left for the purposes of government." That was agreed to; but Capt. Grant Duff strongly recommended him to lay by Rs. 50,000 annually out of the allowance for his privy purse, for marriages, for relations, for his children if any should be born to him, and to answer any contingencies that might happen to him, so that he might have something to fall back upon. He did so; not only during Capt. Grant Duff's time, but during the whole time that he (General Briggs) had been the resident at the rajah's court; and when he left, the information he received was, that the rajah had ten lacs of rupees in money and jewels. The money of the privy purse was kept separate from the other parts of the revenue; and the rajah having told him on one occasion that he was distressed for money to pay his troops, in consequence of a failure of the season, he (General Briggs) suggested to him that he should pay them out of his privy purse; but that he said he could not touch, for Capt. Grant Duff had always recommended him to keep that separate. He said he had always followed that advice; and the accounts of that were kept separate from the rest; they were open, said the rajah, to his (General Briggs's) examination and that of the government. And he (Gen. Briggs) really believed that if that examination had been gone into, it would have been found that the twelve lacs, or whatever sum it might be, which were to be devoted to the purposes of the government, were kept entirely separate from the four lacs which were allowed for the privy purse; that the accounts were kept entirely distinct, and were open at all times to the inspection of the government. As to the four lacs, he considered that they, and whatever he might accumulate from them, were the rajah's private property, and ought not to have been touched. (*Hear, hear!*) He was sorry in being obliged to differ from so large a body on the other side of the bar on this question, but justice required it from him. In conclusion, he would say, he had come there not as the advocate of the Rajah of Sattara; he had come merely to state facts that were under his cognizance; and to put the Court in possession of all the facts he was acquainted with on the subject. (*Hear, hear!*) He had looked to the whole of the correspondence and the papers; he had heard all that had been said, and he would mention more particularly the eloquent speech of the hon. proprietor near him (Mr. Thompson) in favour of the rajah; he had heard all that had been said against the rajah; and his firm conviction, as far as these papers went, was that the Rajah of Sattara was an innocent man. (*Loud cries of "Hear!" and clapping of hands.*) But he would say, that whether innocent or guilty, he had not had a fair trial. (*Hear, hear!*) The Government of Bombay had recommended before the

rajah was deposed, that he should be tried; that he should have a fair trial—not a mock trial. (*Hear, hear!*) The Governor-general of India, or rather he should say, the Government, in a letter to Sir J. Carnac, spoke of the necessity of allowing him a trial before his dethronement. The Court then was in a difficulty—a very great difficulty. He did not suggest any course—he could not; but he said that they were in great difficulty, and that they had been brought into that state by the Bombay Government not having sufficiently attended to the instructions of the Governor-general, with regard to the deposition of the Rajah of Sattara. (*Hear, hear!*) He was sorry that the rajah had been set aside. His government might have been put into the hands of a commission. It had been in the same position under Captain Grant Duff; and where would have been the difficulty, under the suspicion that the rajah was guilty, of sending up an intelligent European resident to his Court, to take charge of the government while the functions of the rajah were suspended, and his case was submitted to this hon. Court? (*Hear, hear!*) He had a very high esteem for this unfortunate individual; he thought a very great mistake had been committed, and if the original motion were not carried, the amendment of the hon. director, Mr. Tucker, would, he believed, go far towards obtaining justice for this poor man. (*Hear, hear!*)

At the closing of the Court,

Mr. Poynder reminded the Chairman (who had nearly quitted the Court) that he had now waited six hours for the opportunity of making an inquiry which the hon. Chairman had refused to answer at the opening of the Court—on an allegation that it had been made special for a particular purpose.

The Chairman said, that no honourable proprietor had any right to put any question until the entire debate should have closed—and that the Court was now adjourned.

Mr. Poynder protested against such a doctrine as monstrous and unusual, and contended that the Chairman was pledged as a man of honour to resume the chair, and answer his question.

After much opposition, the business was eventually resumed: and Mr. Poynder then asked whether any answer had been received by the Company to the despatches of the 3rd and 31st March last respecting the attendance of the Company's officers and servants at the idolatrous festivals; and the attendance of their troops on the same occasions; to which the Chairman replied in the affirmative, but declined, as we understood, to state the nature of the despatch.

Mr. Poynder then asked whether any despatches had been sent out, or any other steps taken, in reference to the petition to the Court of Proprietors from the clergy and laity of Bridlington in Yorkshire, and places adjacent, which had been presented by a proprietor (Mr. Marriott) at the Court of the 21st June last, which was answered in the negative; and the Court adjourned to the following day.

East India House, July 16.

The debate on the papers relative to the late

RAJAH OF SATTARA

was resumed this day, in the General Court of Proprietors, pursuant to adjournment.

The Chairman having opened the business in the usual form,—

Mr. F. Warden proceeded to address the Court. It was not, he said, his intention, after the protracted discussion which the affairs of the late Rajah of Sattara had undergone, to occupy much of the time of the Court in stating his opinions. There were, however, some points not unimportant to which he was anxious to direct the attention of the proprietors. From the period of the formation of the principality of Sattara to the date of his leaving India, Mr. Warden was fully cognizant of the affairs of that petty state; and he had, since his return to this country, taken every opportunity to make himself master of all the circumstances of this case; and would proceed to state to the Court the result of his labours, and the decision to which

his mind had come. An hon. friend of his (Mr. Tucker), in the course of his speech yesterday, had expressed, in emphatic terms, his conscientious belief that the rajah was not guilty of the charges that had been alleged against him—that he had been unjustly accused and unjustly condemned. Now he (Mr. Warden), acting under the same solemn conviction, must express his belief, founded on the evidence, which had been so ably analysed by Sir R. Grant, that the rajah was guilty of the offences imputed to him, and that he had justly incurred the penalty of a forfeiture of his dominion. (*Hear, hear!*) The evidence was before them, and had been frequently quoted in the course of the debate. It was not necessary, therefore, for him to enter into an elaborate examination of it. But he wished to remind the Court, that the proceedings against the rajah had commenced in consequence of certain representations made to the Government of Bombay by his gallant friend, General Lodwick, then the resident at Sattara, to the effect that the rajah had entered into a conspiracy for the subversion of the British power, and that, in the prosecution of his plan, he had endeavoured to seduce certain sepoy officers from their allegiance. Much had been said against the conduct and proceedings of the Bombay Government. It had been asserted, that that Government had goaded and urged on the inquiry. But how was that allegation borne out by the fact? Where, in all the papers before them, did that appear? Now he would say, that the proceedings, with respect to the rajah, had been pressed on the Government by the suggestions of the resident.

General Lodwick.—I beg to say that I merely sent down the depositions. I made no comment upon them at all. All I did was to ask instructions. (*Order!*)

Mr. F. Warden had not said that his gallant friend had commented upon the depositions. All he said was, that it was upon the information communicated by him that the Bombay Government originated the whole of the proceedings. On the 28th of July, his gallant friend stated, in a letter to the Government of Bombay, "That a conspiracy was in progress at Sattara, and that the rajah wished to seduce the sepoys from their allegiance—a charge which was supported by two very respectable native officers." On receiving this intelligence, some inquiry was made, and the Government observed, "That, beyond the mere assertion of the brahmin (from whom the information originally came), no evidence existed to authorize the belief of a conspiracy; that, as far as the rajah was concerned, we ought to be slow to entertain such opinions; but that, nevertheless, the same precautions should be taken as if we implicitly believed those representations." (*Hear, hear!*)

General Lodwick.—I was directed to observe the most profound secrecy in the proceedings. (*Order, order!*)

Mr. Warden.—Well, the resident was engaged in procuring information in support of the accusation; and the matter went so far, and the design of the rajah appeared to be so dangerous, that the resident deemed it necessary to place himself in a sort of military position. On the 10th of September, the resident wrote to the Bombay Government, stating, "that he had received information, which scarcely left a doubt that the Rajah of Sattara had proved faithless to his engagements with the British Government." On the receipt of that information, a commission to inquire into the matter was appointed. That commission went into an investigation of the affair, and ultimately pronounced an opinion, not precisely condemning the Rajah of Sattara, but declaring that a strong ground of suspicion existed that there was some foundation for the charges; but the commission, at the same time, recommended the rajah to the merciful consideration of the Government. (*Hear, hear!*) Did that show, he would ask, any desire to deal harshly with the accused party? (*Hear, hear!*) The Government, however, entertained a different opinion: they thought that there were circumstances that seriously inculpated the rajah, and called for severe punishment. But Sir Robert Grant, with the intelligence and ability which always enabled him to take a just view of things, having carefully examined the case, stated, in his minute of the 30th of January, 1837, certain points which might, he thought, in some degree, be received as palliations of the conduct of the rajah; and he expressed an opinion, that, by detaching the Akolkote rajah from

his connection with the Rajah of Sattara, and transferring his jagheer to the British Government, the Rajah of Sattara would be sufficiently punished for his offence. That was the mild sentence which the Governor of Bombay awarded for the treachery of the rajah. (*Hear, hear!*) The Government of India, however, with the exception of Mr. Shakespear, thought otherwise; they had no doubt of the guilt of the rajah, to the extent, at least, of countenancing an attempt to seduce from their allegiance two native officers of the British army; at the same time, the evidence would lead to the belief that the plot was confined to the narrowest limits, and that the rajah, in weakness or in folly, lent himself to visions and to schemes of ambition and disturbance, with no clear or definite meaning and intentions. But he is no less guilty; and hostility to the British power, to whom he is indebted for every thing he has, is monstrous and unpardonable. Before that opinion was received at Bombay—immediately, in fact, after that Government had pronounced its decision on the proceedings of the commission, information was received from the mother of Govind Row, the rajah's dewan, which entirely altered their views, and which seriously compromised the rajah. And here he must say, that he considered the applause which had been bestowed on the rajah, for at once complying with the requisition of the resident, and giving up his accomplices, did not appear to him to be justly deserved. He, on the contrary, thought that the conduct of the rajah, in so readily and so heartlessly surrendering his accomplices, which some considered to be a proof of his innocence, was exactly the reverse. (*Hear, hear!*) He looked upon the rajah's abandonment of his agents and accomplices,—his desertion, under circumstances of difficulty and danger, of those who had been living under his protection, and acting under his direction,—as a proof of the worst species of deceit, duplicity, and cunning. (*Hear, hear!*) The mother of the dewan, seeing that the rajah would not protect her son, and no doubt irritated at his ungenerous conduct, in the hope of obtaining her son's release, gave important information to the British Government. That information led to instructions, in which originated those searching and extensive inquiries that terminated in the conviction of the rajah. He would not have gone into these details, but he was obliged to do so by his gallant friend. He must say, that he had, all along, entertained the strongest objection to the appointment of that commission. In his opinion, the Bombay Government committed a great error in ordering such a commission to be formed; for, by so doing, they converted that which was a mere political transaction into a grave judicial inquiry. (*Hear, hear!*) The case was a simple one; and, according to the principles of international law, no judicial inquiry whatever was necessary. The appointment of a commission to try the rajah within the limits of his principality, was a violation of his sovereignty; as, however, he did not object to the measure, but recognized its authority, and entered into his defence before six commissioners, the objection loses much of its force. (*Hear, hear!*) An hon. proprietor (Mr. G. Thompson) had yesterday led them through all the forms and proceedings of the Criminal Court at the Old Bailey, and expressed his indignation that a similar course was not pursued in the rajah's case. Now, he (Mr. Warden) would ask if the rajah was to be tried by his peers, how they were to summon and impanel a jury for the trial of the sovereign of Sattara. Was it to be constituted of the petty princes of India? Really it is a waste of time to argue so ridiculous a proposition any further. The rajah could not have been fairly tried by such a tribunal as he had indicated. Suppose a new commission had been constituted; was it practicable to summon a host of witnesses from the different parts of the country to which the intrigues were extended? Such a procedure was not called for. That evidence could not be obtained; and in failing to obtain it, it would again have been said, that the rajah had not had a fair trial. (*Hear, hear!*) It had been frequently observed during the debate that no opportunity was afforded of cross-examining the witnesses before the commission of inquiry; and, if he mistook not, his gallant friend had said that he was prevented from cross-examining them. Did his gallant friend admit that?

General *Lodwick*.—Certainly; I stated it openly in Court.

Mr. *Warden*.—Then all he could say was, that his gallant friend had neglected his duty and allowed himself to be controlled by his colleagues. It was certainly an extraordinary thing that Major-General *Lodwick*, a man who had such experience in courts-martial, should allow himself to be restrained by his colleagues in cross-examining the witnesses. If he found his colleagues so unruly, he ought to have asserted his right. It was in his power, beyond a doubt, to put a stop to the proceedings at any moment when he might think that they were carried on in an *unfair* manner. Now he would maintain, in the presence of many officers in that Court, that, as in the case of a court-martial, not only the president, but every member of the commission, and the rajah himself, had a right to cross examine the witnesses. If he did not avail himself of that right it was his own fault, and he had none but himself to blame.

General *Lodwick*.—The proceedings at that inquiry—

Mr. *Lindsay* protested against the manner of carrying on arguments in that Court adopted by the gallant officer. It was contrary to propriety, and derogatory to the dignity of the Court. (*Hear, hear!*) It was not usual for an argument to be carried on from one proprietor to another. The gallant officer had a perfect right of replying in explanation to any particular point—

General *Lodwick* again rose and made an observation.

Mr. *Lindsay*.—I beg the gallant officer not to interrupt me. I am speaking to order; and I hope the Court will check the gallant officer when he is out of order.

General *Lodwick* had only interrupted the hon. director, because he had not distinctly heard his observations.

Mr. *Wigram* said, he rose to order. It was the gallant officer's duty to address the Chair, and not to address an individual when delivering his sentiments. If the gallant officer thought any argument adduced was founded on misapprehension, he had a right to explain hereafter. He had no right, however, to answer the whole of any hon. proprietor's speech; for the gallant officer himself had already delivered his sentiments. The mover and seconder of the proposition before the Court only had a right to reply. The gallant officer might explain, but that was all. He hoped that order would now be preserved in the Court.

Mr. *Warden* continued.—He repeated that every member of the commission had a right to cross-examine the witnesses produced before them. An hon. proprietor (Mr. G. Thompson) had, in the course of his speech yesterday, referred to circumstances with respect to his gallant friend that were not connected with these proceedings. That course was irregular, and was calculated to produce a false impression. It was, he confessed, with deep sorrow and surprise that he heard the same hon. proprietor, after eulogising with impassioned eloquence the conduct of his gallant friend, conclude his panegyric with observations that compromised all that he had previously said of a complimentary nature. It certainly was not his intention to have alluded to his gallant friend not having insisted on his right of cross-examining the witnesses, had he not been goaded into it by his gallant friend himself. Well, then, after the receipt of this fresh information from the mother of the dewan, a different course of proceeding was adopted. Lieutenant-Colonel *Ovans* was employed to collect evidence from every quarter where information was likely to be obtained. Sir R. Grant intended, in the first instance, that a statement should be drawn out of the whole of the accusations that had led to the investigation, that it should be forwarded to the rajah, and that he should be called on for an answer. The Governor-General agreed to that course at first; but, after an explanation had been received by him from Sir R. Grant and Colonel *Ovans*, he deemed it wholly unnecessary to prolong the investigation, as it was a matter-of-fact charge against the rajah, and the evidence was so strong that they might proceed to act upon it. It was impossible to carry on the proceedings, by way of trial, without at once suspending the Rajah of Sattara, in the same way as they would, in the case of an accusation brought against any of the Company's public functionaries, suspend him from office, while

the circumstances were under consideration. Such a course was, however, felt to be objectionable, because, as Sir J. Carnac had justly remarked, "A prince, suspended from his sovereignty and put upon his trial, even though acquitted, would be irreparably injured in the estimation of his subjects. He would command little respect from them, when they saw with how little consideration he was treated by his ally." Having, therefore, subjected the charges to the scrutiny of one commission, on whose report the rajah had been pronounced guilty, "the British Government was not required to put the the rajah (again) on his trial, and to be governed by the issue of it, but was strictly justified in deciding, on the ground of recorded and undisputed facts, that by his conduct he had incurred the forfeiture of his dominion." He might be charged with advocating an arbitrary doctrine, but it was a doctrine, he maintained, which was strictly applicable to a great national question, involving no less an offence than a breach of treaty, susceptible of the easiest proof. (*Hear, hear!*) Several hon. proprietors, and, amongst others, Mr. Salomons, had taken a most erroneous view of this case, as far as related to the jagheerdars. That gentleman, in the course of his speech in June last, had expressed himself thus:—

It ought to be known, that a treaty existed between the late rajah and the Company, and he, having been placed on the gader by the East-India Company, must stand or fall by that treaty. Such bounds and limits ought, however, to be put to the interpretation of the treaty, as justice and fairness demanded. Mr. Salomons went on to say:—

The charge was a very ill-defined one. It appeared, according to the accusation, that the rajah, or some one acting for him, had opened a treasonable intercourse or communication with certain officers of the Company's native troops, for the purpose of shaking their fidelity to the Company. Now, if the evidence bearing on that point were well sustained, and conclusive, no person would venture to stand up in defence of that prince, or any other individual, who could be guilty of such treachery.

Now these two propositions were incontrovertible. But how did Mr. Salomons attempt to prove that the rajah was not guilty of the charges brought against him, or rather that as the English had violated the treaty, there was some palliation of the rajah's guilt in following the example? The hon. proprietor said:—

It appeared that, in 1832 and 1833, some question arose as to the construction of the treaty with reference to certain jagheers. This question of the jagheers was referred to the Court of Directors, and they were of opinion, that the territory in dispute ought to be given up to the late rajah. Let the proprietors look to the treaty. He held it in his hand, and he contended that, fairly considering its provisions, it was impossible for any man of common sense to entertain a doubt that the demand of the rajah was in conformity with the letter and spirit of the treaty. He, therefore, contended that, so far as the treaty went, the English broke that treaty. He did not say that the Court of Directors broke it, he did not mean to say by whom it was particularly broken; but, speaking in general terms, he would maintain that it was broken by the English; and, so far as it went, they must take all the consequences of the breach of treaty. He did not approve of, nor would he attempt to justify, the treaty; but, as far as it went, it was intended to bind the two parties; it was not to be a one-sided treaty. And he would repeat that, after a full consideration of the question, it appeared to him that the British were those who broke the treaty.

He (Mr. Warden) was astonished how it was possible that any hon. proprietor could, on a review of the case, come to such a conclusion. 'How was such a charge to be met? Why, he could only reply to a charge so generally advanced, by a general denial; and he would distinctly say, that the English had never broken the treaty. (*Hear, hear!*) Nay, he would assert, that, since the British flag was first unfurled in India, the British faith and honour had been maintained inviolate. (*Hear, hear!*) The rajah had no right, under the treaty, to the authority which he claimed. The jagheerdars were placed nominally under the sovereignty of the rajah, but he was so closely bound down—his hands were so tied—that he could perform no one act of sovereignty over them. The jagheerdars were, in fact, placed under the guarantee of the British, without whose consent he could not exercise the slightest interference in their affairs; and although there are instances in which he acted with justice and liberality, in cases submitted to his decision, he was impatient under that restraint, and was eager to degrade his feudatory chiefs, and to possess himself of their territories. In the consideration of this case, we should never lose sight of the character of the Rajah of Sattara. He is a Mahatta, and his intriguing spirit shewed itself almost from the moment he was placed on the throne; and having surrendered himself to the guidance of profligate and dangerous advisers, his downfall

was inevitable. So early as in 1823, the Court of Directors observed, that "the character of the rajah appeared favourable to the continuance of the good government established by Captain Grant, provided he be in the hands of good advisers; but his disposition is pliable, and the persons by whom he is surrounded are of a description that would render this pliability dangerous if he were left entirely to his native counsellors; the presence and advice of the resident seem, therefore, absolutely necessary to prevent the entire loss of the benefits which that officer's administration has conferred on the country. We trust that, by a vigilant attention to passing events, the resident will be enabled to interpose his timely advice for the correction of incipient evils; and that his advice will be offered in a tone and manner the least likely to offend the pride or to weaken the confidence of the prince in the moderation of the British Government." In 1820, Captain Grant stated, that a messenger had arrived at Sattara from Hyderabad, proposing to the rajah the renewal of that alliance which had formerly subsisted between the two courts. That proved that intrigues were going on at this early period. Captain Grant, the resident, did not allow the negotiation to proceed; and took the opportunity to point out to the rajah the immediate danger that he would incur by carrying on an intercourse with foreign powers. Another circumstance reported by the resident, was one in which there was probably no overt design on the rajah's part; but it was sufficient to give warning of the insidious nature of a proposal made to the resident by the rajah, that he might take cognizance of the affairs of his own immediate caste all over the country. The proposal was made personally, and the resident did not fail to notice it in the most unmasked terms of reprehension. He plainly told the rajah, that if he ever again heard of such a proposal, he should require the name of the person with whom it had originated; that he must insist on his being banished from Sattara; and that such an attempt on the part of his highness, if represented to the British Government, might subject him to the loss of the benefits he had acquired by treaty, as a direct infringement of the obligations by which he was bound. What followed this remonstrance on the part of the rajah? His conduct was precisely that which he displayed on every occasion when a charge was brought against him; it was marked by his accustomed tact, cunning, and dissimulation. He assured the resident that had he foreseen any thing of the nature he had mentioned, he would have been as ready as the resident could be to deprecate any proceeding which could occasion a shadow of displeasure in the British Government. The resident took the opportunity of repeating and impressing on the rajah the immediate danger that would be incurred by his holding the most distant intercourse with foreign subjects; and that with foreign princes it was just signing the order of sequestration for his own territory. It appears to be a matter of deep surprise to the hon. proprietor (Mr. Thompson) how the rajah could, during so long a period of years, have been carrying on these intrigues without detection. To him it was incomprehensible that the Rajah of Sattara could, for several years, have been engaged in intrigues with the ex-Rajah of Nagpore and the Governor of Goa, without being discovered. His intrigues did not pass entirely unnoticed. Suspicions of his integrity were excited; and when communicated to him, were denied with that plausibility and semblance of truth which disarmed those suspicions. It is, however, remarkable, that in so extended a field of intrigue he should have succeeded, year after year, in blinding—if he might use the phrase—all those who were stationed about him, and who, one would suppose, exercised some degree of vigilance in marking his conduct. That point was adverted to in a minute written by Mr. Anderson, in which he said, "Nothing in the character of the rajah appears more remarkable to me than the long and successful deception which he has practised on those officers, generally men of great ability, who have been accredited to his court by the British Government." Much praise had been bestowed on the Rajah of Sattara for his prudence and ability in the management of his country. It was, however, extraordinary, that there was not a resident, from Captain Grant downwards, who did not express a decided opinion, that the conduct of the rajah of Sattara was such as must inevitably lead to the

results that actually followed; but, though they warned him of his danger, they took no active steps to check his intrigues. The resident, General Lodwick, stated, that "formerly the rajah was particularly friendly to me; and he continued to be so until the rajah considered that the British Government had neglected his interests, and treated him badly, in relation to the jagheerdars; from that time his good feeling towards me appeared to diminish (*Hear, hear*!); and on every interview, he alluded to the subject, and seemed totally callous to every argument I could adduce to prove I had assisted his claims as far as was within my power; and that however tardy the Indian and Home Government might be, they would ultimately do him justice." Surely, had the rajah been sincere in his attachment and fidelity to the British Government, this assurance that justice would ultimately be done to him, ought to have appeased his wrath and indignation, even if greater wrong had been done to him than he had grounds to complain of. But, no; he had advanced so deeply in intrigues that it was a more tempting career to plunge still deeper into guilt than to retrace his steps, and abandon his long cherished but criminal views of aggrandizement. He was warned more than once of his danger. He still went on in a course that was inconsistent with the safety of British interests. Throughout all his proceedings the character of the rajah appeared to be formed on a system of duplicity and deceit. Had he reposed more confidence in the British resident, and less in his favourites, he might still have been safe; but his wild ambition was to restore the Mahratta empire by the expulsion of the British. Sir Robert Grant in this, as in every other instance, had shewn his sagacity and foresight. He had anticipated the line of defence which those who espoused the cause of the rajah would adopt. Sir Robert Grant felt that the extravagance of the rajah's designs would be advanced as a reason for not believing that he ever entertained them. They have been represented as insane, absurd, and preposterous; as monstrously wild and extravagant. Mr. Salomons observes, that when calmly considered, the charge against the rajah appeared to be so ridiculous in its nature—so utterly at variance with probability—so completely without an object, and so entirely impossible of belief—that he wondered at the accusation having been entertained. Sir R. Grant, however, in his minute of the 5th of May, 1835, thus met the argument:—

The plans of the rajah were sufficiently foolish and extravagant. In fact, his best hope of impunity is in the conviction which will probably be felt by not a few persons, that no rational being would lend his mind to such projects, or ought to be suspected of having done so on any evidence whatever. I answer, that we are not bound to prove the reasonableness of the designs in question, but the fact of their having been conceived and cherished; and that, strange as this fact may appear, it is by no means incredible, or beyond the power of strong and consistent testimony to establish. I shall hereafter have occasion fully to show that this prince was, from an early period, impressed with the most exaggerated idea of his own claims and pretensions; that in place of those grateful feelings which he might have been expected to cherish for the immense benefits conferred upon him, he was filled only with resentment at not having received the yet greater and more valuable advantages to which he conceived himself entitled; that this sentiment was inflamed by the notion, industriously instilled into him, of his having been treated with bad faith in the arrangement which placed him on the gades of Sattara; and that, bolstered up by flatterers in these convictions of his wrongs and his grievances, he has long been in a state of mind to which any scheme which promised to avenge his wrongs and vindicate his dignity would find a ready access. Under these impressions, it may seem singular enough that he should have indulged the hope of carrying his objects by the means on which he appears to have relied; but his extreme ignorance, his distempered ambition, and probably also a superstitious reliance on his destinies, may account for the readiness with which he grasped at a project so flattering to his ruling passion.

A similar opinion was entertained by Lord Auckland:—"The rajah, in weakness or in folly, lent himself to visions and to schemes of ambition and disturbance with no clear or definite meaning and intention, but he is no less guilty." With respect to the intrigue at Goa, application had been made to Don Manoel for an explanation or a refutation of so much of the charges as was connected with his name; but the Bombay Government never charged him as being implicated in the conspiracy; all they knew was, that a great deal of money had been sent to Goa by the rajah; to whom it was given, or for what purpose, they did not know. He should now call the attention of the Court to the attempts made by Sir James Carnac to compromise this matter. It was not his intention, and indeed it was wholly unnecessary, for

him to say one word in vindication of the character or conduct of that gentleman. (*Hear, hear !*) That task had been undertaken, and had been ably, eloquently, and satisfactorily performed by the deputy-chairman. (*Hear, hear !*) No person could have more completely pointed out the bad faith, the duplicity, the rashness, the boldness of the Rajah of Sattara, than his honourable friend had done. Sir James Carnac, before he went out to India, was favourably disposed towards the rajah, and he was entrusted with power to settle the question. He wished to draw the particular attention of the Court to the proceedings which took place, connected with the conditions which Sir James Carnac proposed to the rajah. His honourable friend, the deputy chairman, had met, very successfully, the arguments of those who had assailed the preamble by which these conditions were introduced. In his opinion it was impossible for any man to have adopted a more mild or considerate course than Sir James Carnac had done. It was impossible to have propounded conditions, without introducing some preamble as a justification of the British Government in having demanded that those conditions should be acceded to. The preamble stated the reasons why the conditions were proposed; and it was absolutely necessary that the cause which compelled us to take such a course should be clearly and distinctly known. A Mahratta paper, containing the conditions of a proposed amnesty, was delivered to the rajah; he read it with apparent earnestness; returned it; and at once said he would not agree to the conditions. The rajah made no objection to the preamble separately, but to the terms embodied in that paper. At the second interview the rajah was informed that the terms were final, and that their rejection would be fatal to his interests. The preamble again passed unobjected to, but he specifically objected to the first condition. He said he never would sign it, adding that he had positively declined to sign the original treaty, from which it was taken, three separate times—(*Hear, hear !*); and that neither would he sign the fourth and last condition, requiring a guarantee in behalf of those who had taken a part in the proceedings against the rajah. Now the rajah has here asserted that which is directly contrary to the fact. It would appear from Captain Grant's letter, that "he had an interview with the rajah on the morning of the 22nd of September, and delivered the Mahratta translation of the proposed treaty, and requested that the rajah would deliberate for a day or two upon the several articles." The resident saw the rajah daily on the 23rd, 24th, and 25th, and was several hours with him at each interview, and explained and talked over every part of the treaty. The rajah was desirous of having it expressly mentioned in the treaty that the agent or his people should at no time interfere in regulating the interior of his family. Captain Grant stated that there was no occasion for the specification; that, during the last year, when every thing had been conducted exclusively by the British Government, there had been no interference, and assured the rajah there never would be any thing of the kind further than to prevent any of his relations from entertaining improper followers, who might thus have access to his highness, and be the means of creating the displeasure of the British Government. The rajah said this was very true, and that, although many of his people had started other objections, he was confident Captain Grant had arranged what would prove ultimately best suited to him; that he hoped in the course of twelve months he would have made sufficient progress to be intrusted with a larger share of the government, and that notwithstanding what might be said by his own people, he was himself very anxious to conclude the treaty and be proclaimed at the Dussera. As Captain Grant had been informed that some of the people the rajah alluded to were actually drawing up a variety of articles objecting to most parts of the draft, he thought it advisable to attend to the rajah's suggestions, and after he had mentioned that he empowered Wittul Punt Furnaveese to conclude the treaty, the whole was settled, signed, and sealed on the evening of 25th of September, without any objection, and least of all that the first article tended to degrade him to the situation of a Mumlutdar. How, then, could the rajah refuse to sign the conditions, or what might be called the new treaty, upon so false a ground? Would it have degraded his character to sign that to which

he had given his assent formerly? Why, so far from objecting to the treaty of 1819, he was anxious to conclude it, notwithstanding his evil advisers might have wished otherwise. (*Hear, hear!*) It was alleged, that, amongst the other wrongs, which the rajah had been compelled unjustly to endure, he had been robbed or despoiled of his private property. His honourable friend, Captain Shepherd, in his dissent, with respect to the disposal of this property (page 391), said—

I am not prepared, from personal knowledge, to controvert what is here alleged (in a despatch of the Court of Directors) to be the ordinary usage in native states; but the result of my inquiries of gentlemen who have filled high and responsible situations in India, under the Company, justifies me in questioning it; certain I am, however, that no such usage can be established without resolving itself into an act of oppression and spoliation—the simple principles of justice cannot be destroyed by any precedent whatever.

In answer to that he would say, that, in this instance, the principles of justice were not destroyed. The property in question belonged, not to the deposed rajah, but to the state. That property was not the right of the individual who was deposed, but of the prince who reigned. The right of the new rajah to those effects which were claimed by the ex-rajah was undoubted. He knew two instances in the family of the Guyecowar, where claims of a similar nature had been set aside, and the property was conferred on the individual who actually reigned. In respect to this particular point, he would read a statement connected with this property—

After the reduction of Wamota, property belonging to the rajah, to the value of three lacs of rupees, at least, fell into the hands of the captives. It consisted chiefly of the ancient family jewels and plate which had been respected by the peishwa. The political consequences of depriving the rajah of property which his family had retained through all their misfortunes, appeared to the commission so injurious, that he had no hesitation in directing it to be left with the servants, in whose charge it was on the reduction of Wamota.

Another fact to be noticed was, that, amongst the property claimed by the late rajah there was in money, value of buildings, upwards of four lacs of rupees. It appeared that after the ex-rajah was placed on the throne, the Supreme Government, in consequence of the recommendation of Mr. Elphinstone, advanced him two lacs of rupees, to enable him to construct a palace. This very circumstance, while it proved the liberality of the Government, shewed and enhanced the ingratitude of the rajah. (*Hear, hear!*) If any proposition, therefore, on this subject, such as had been put forward by his honourable friend, Mr. Tucker, were entertained, it would be their duty, in the first instance, to ascertain what was private, and what crown property. General Briggs, whose absence Mr. Warden regretted, had complained of a paragraph of a despatch of his which was in the secret department, in which he predicted the downfall of the rajah, having been so frequently quoted, and that it was not fair to quote a part and not the whole despatch. That despatch was familiar to Mr. Warden, and he had referred to it this morning. It was in the political and not in the secret department, and no act of injustice was done to that officer in quoting only a portion of it. But there was another despatch from that officer to which Mr. Warden would refer; and, as he quotes the purport of it from memory, he has still more to regret the absence of that officer, who might set him right, if he were wrong. It referred to some dispute between the resident and the rajah, the latter having taken umbrage at the conduct of the former in controlling some of the proceedings of the rajah connected with one of the jagheerdars. General Briggs complained to the government of the dissingenuousness of the rajah. His highness, in the course of his conference with General Briggs, told him that he had lost all confidence in him; that he, the rajah, knew nothing of the English, and that Mr. Elphinstone was the only friend he had among them; and how has the rajah treated that friend? He has charged him, Mr. Elphinstone, with a breach of promise—with a breach of faith. He (Mr. Warden) had no further observations to make. He had stated, at the commencement of his address, that he took a view of the case decidedly opposite to that of his honourable friend, Mr. Tucker, and he should now repeat, that after a full review of all the proceedings, and adverting especially to the analysis of the evidence drawn up by Sir Robert Grant, his solemn and conscien-

tious conviction was, 'that the rajah was guilty, and that he had justly paid the penalty of his offence by the forfeiture of his dominions. (*Hear, hear!*)

General *Robertson* hoped, as he was but a very young beginner at public speaking, that he would be favoured with the indulgence of the Court while he delivered his sentiments. There appeared considerable difference of opinion as to the terms and extent of the treaty which had been concluded with the Rajah of Sattara, and it was very important that it should be placed on its just and proper grounds. In order to do so, he should read an extract from the treaty. The first article set forth, "The British Government agrees to cede in perpetual sovereignty to the Rajah of Sattara, his heirs and successors, the districts specified in the annexed schedule." The districts were enumerated in the schedule; and at the end of it was added, "together with the possessions of the Rajah of Akulkote, the Punt Suchew of the Prithee Nidhee, and the jagheer of the Dufflays, in the Pergunna of Jbute." There was an amended schedule, some time afterwards, which set out some additional jagheers that had been ceded to the rajah. The boundaries of his territory were set forth in these words:—

And the rajah having been told that his frontier should extend from the Kistna and Wurna on the south, to the Neera and Beema on the north, and from the western ghauts or Shymiree Hills on the west, to the city of Punderpoor on the east, exclusive of jagheers, there will be some additional territory made over to him from the province of Beysapore, to be hereafter specified, but of which the revenue shall not be less than one lac of rupees.

Here it was expressly stated "exclusive of jagheers." That was the question. It was on the proper interpretation of these words that a dispute had arisen. There were some detached villages, relative to which a doubt existed, whether they belonged to the rajah, and whether he had a right to exercise jurisdiction over them. Now, in his opinion, the rajah had sovereignty over these villages; for he could shew, by written documents, that General Briggs had exercised authority over them before they were ceded to the rajah, and so did General Lodwick. Things went on in this way, and the dispute continued unsettled when he left Sattara, in 1832. Before that, however, he saw that there was a spirit getting up by which encroachments on the rajah's territory were encouraged. So strongly did he feel this, that he wrote a despatch, in December, 1831, to the Bombay Government, in which he stated his views on the subject. Lord Clare, however, stated, that he did not coincide with him (General Robertson) in his opinion as to the rights of the rajah. Shortly afterwards, a case arose of a claim against some of the rajah's subjects in one of the villages north of the Neera river; and they not answering that claim, an application was made, on the 3rd of August, 1832, by General Lodwick to the rajah, requesting his highness to point out the property of his subjects, that possession might be taken of it. A reference was made to the government on the subject, and the result was, that the government decided that all the villages north of the Neera river were not under the rajah's sovereignty at all. Mr. Warden, in his letter to the Bombay Government of the 25th of August, 1832, supported that view of the case, and rejected the claim of the rajah. He there says—

When the British Government conquered the territories of the peishwa, the proprietary right of the Punt Suchew was immediately acknowledged, and his estates resigned to him before the battle of Ashtee, and whilst the present Rajah of Sattara was yet a prisoner in the peishwa's camp. When his highness was captured, the British commissioner promised him a sovereignty over the country, extending from the Neera and Beema, to the Kistna and Wurna, and from the western ghauts to the city of Punderpoor, exclusive of jagheers within those limits; and a part (though a very small part) of the country already ceded to the Punt Suchew, lay within those limits, and he was the descendant of one of the hereditary councillors of the rajahs of Sattara; the Punt Suchew was himself placed under the new rajah, and such of his possessions as lay within his boundary included, with the guarantee of the British Government, within his highness's sovereignty, the rajah receiving nine-tenths of the tribute imposed by the peishwa, and the homage of the hereditary minister of his house.

But, that all the possessions of the Punt Suchew were not placed under the sovereignty of the rajah, is proved from the very first line of "The Schedule of the Treaty," which is as follows: "That portion of Nuthurie, in the Poona Prant, and that share of Seerwul, which lies south of the Neera river."

Now Seerwul is a district the whole of which is the private property (mam) of the Punt Suchew, some of the villages being to the north of the Neera, and some to the south of it; but the rajah's sovereignty

is expressly confined to those south of it; and the irresistible conclusion, therefore, is, that the possessions of the Punt Suchew, to the north of the river and elsewhere, without the limits of the rajah's dominions, are not under his sovereignty at all.

Now, whatever claim the Punt Suchew might make in right of his private property, it could not be denied that he was a subject of the rajah, and that to the rajah the sovereignty belonged. Mr. Warden proceeded to say:—

But, allowing for an instant, that the Punt Suchew is not an enamdar, but a jagheerdar, a reference to the original Mahratta, placed opposite the original English version of the schedule, will show that the boundaries of the rajah's dominions are defined "exclusive of jagheers within those limits," which were not to belong to his highness, but to be held and administered by the jagheerdars under the guarantee of the Government, who bestowed them.

Now, he would ask, how could the rajah's sovereignty be limited "within the boundaries of his dominions," when the Rajah of Akulkote's whole jagheer was withdrawn to the boundary?

The *Deputy Chairman* begged to refer the hon. director to the seventh article of the treaty; it set forth: "The possessions of the jagheerdars, within his highness's territory, are to be under the guarantee of the British Government." Great stress had been laid on the term "exclusive of jagheers," contained in the schedule; and it was contended, that these words gave the rajah unbounded authority over them. Now, in his opinion, the phrase did not warrant any such conclusion, and only referred to jagheers within the boundaries laid down as the extent of the rajah's territories. In proof of that, he would refer to Mr. Elphinstone's instructions to Capt. Grant, dated April 8, 1818, in which he said:—

The limits which I intend to propose to his Excellency the Most Noble the Governor-General for the rajah's territory, are the river Nera on the north, the Kushna and Wurma on the south, the Peshwa's frontier on the east, and the ghauts on the west. The ghauts themselves, and the forts which command them, will probably be annexed to the Southern Concan, and the eastern frontier will probably be improved and defined, by arrangements with the Government of his Highness the Nizam. I have guarded against disappointment on this last head, by acquainting the rajah that his country would only extend to Punderpoor. I have likewise apprized the rajah, that all jagheer lands will be excepted from the proposed grant.

He admitted that the rajah had a right to sovereignty over the jagheers within the limits of his dominions; but it was clear that he had no such sovereignty over jagheers without those limits. He did not pretend to give a decided opinion of his own on the point. It was originally a matter of great doubt and difficulty, and so it remained to this hour.

Mr. *Lewis* said, the hon. Deputy Chairman had left off just at the very point which would have given an explanation. It was as follows:—

The extent to which this last declaration is acted on will, however, depend on circumstances. If the rajah's conduct or our own policy should make his Excellency the Governor-General desirous of circumscribing his authority, the whole jagheer of the Prithur Nidhee, resumed by Bajee Row, may be restored to him, to be held of the British Government, and the jagheers, now held by Gokla, Rastia Jann Row Nalk Nimbalkur, and others, within the limits in question, may either be left as jagheers, or resumed by the British Government without the rajah's being entitled to claim any part of them; this would leave the rajah no more than six or seven lacs of revenue. If, as is more probable, it should be the wish of the Most Noble the Governor-General to increase the rajah's consequence, he can be allowed to hold all between the most extended of the limits above noticed that already belongs directly to the Government, or may hereafter be resumed, and the jagheerdars who are allowed to remain may hold their lands of him, with the exception of the putwurdhums, whom it might be inconvenient to connect with the rajah, as the greater part of their lands lie on the southern bank of the Kishna, and whose inclinations we are, moreover, bound to consult before we place them under any government but our own.

The *Deputy Chairman*.—I do not give a decisive opinion. I said that it was always a matter of great doubt and difficulty, and that it still remains so.

General *Robertson* resumed.—The document of April 1818, which had been quoted, was merely an extract from Mr. Elphinstone's instructions to Mr. Grant; but the treaty with the rajah was concluded afterwards. It was with the treaty, and with the treaty alone, that they had to do, and not with any letters or instructions that might have been written with reference to it. Notwithstanding all that had been said, he must in this case stand on his own opinion. He must be allowed to express his own sentiments; and his decided conviction was, that the rajah's claims, in reference to the disputed jagheers, were well founded. In the opposition to those

claims originated all the painful circumstances that afterwards occurred. That was the root of the whole evil. He would now read to the Court an extract from the letters of the ex-rajah's vakeels to the Court of Directors, dated 7th January, 1840, in order to show the nature of the conspiracy that had been concocted against the unfortunate rajah:—

His highness also alludes, in his letter to your Honourable Court, to the fact that some of his enemies, having lent money to his highness's jagheers, have been induced, in order to free themselves from the check which his highness's control imposed in preventing their alienation of the lands and revenues of the estates of their debtors—to which his highness is the eventual successor—to lend themselves to the object of accomplishing his highness's ruin. It is, we feel convinced, certain, that a strict inquiry as to how the question of the jurisdiction of his highness over certain jagheers came to be agitated (and was so perseveringly maintained, even after the orders of your Honourable Court), would show, that it originated with Ballajee Punt Nathoo, a person who has occupied a prominent position in all the measures of persecution against his highness and who finding his highness would be a great obstacle to his design on the jagheer of the Punt Suchew—to whom he had lent a large sum of money—first desired to withdraw that property from his highness's jurisdiction, and subsequently perceiving that his highness was not likely to submit to such an invasion of his rights, then entered on the course which has since been pursued.

Sir J. Lubington.—That letter is from the ex-rajah's vakeels?

General Robertson.—Yes. You have deprived the rajah of the means of stating his own case, and he therefore does it through his vakeels. (*Hear!*)

Accordingly this person was at Sattara during the inquiry into the charges which were investigated by a commission, consisting of the late and present resident, and the present secretary to your Government in the political department and took an active part in the proceedings of that commission. He has ever since, it may be added, remained at Sattara, and now he is the chief adviser, if not the minister, of his highness's brother.

This person, we think it necessary also to apprise your Honourable Court, had long, on other scores, indulged no kindly feeling to his highness. For instance, he has never forgotten that his highness did not constitute him his minister (which office he greatly desired) on his accession, and he has been long actuated by another deadly feud, in which all the brahmins of the Deccan joined; and which owed its origin to his highness having declined to prevent or interfere with the Prabhoos sect, of which Ballajee Punt, the expelled Chitpavess is the head, from celebrating certain religious ceremonies, which the brahmins assert they only should perform. This refusal, caused on his highness's part by a desire, which the then resident approved, not to mix himself up in a polemical dispute, rendered his highness obnoxious to the hatred of all the sacerdotal order, and to it, therefore, may be also ascribed many of the machinations under which both his highness and the Chitpavess now suffer.

The vakeels then go on to say—

We would next offer a few observations on that passage in his highness's letter, which alludes to what occurred while Mr Elphinstone was in India in regard to the case of the Nimbalkur jagheer. There was a dispute in regard to the succession to this jagheer, in which Col Briggs, then resident, opposed the wishes of his highness in consequence of which, an agent was deputed to communicate direct with Mr Elphinstone who, on being thus informed of all the facts of the case, desired that his highness's wishes should be carried into effect. His highness mentions this case, with the desire of shewing your Honourable Court, that Mr Elphinstone not only made no objection to receiving such agent, but, as is stated in another part of his address to your Honourable Court, authorised his highness, in a written communication, to have recourse, when similarly requisite, to such a medium of communicating his wishes.

Now, with regard to the succession to the jagheer, he would refer the Court to his letter to Mr Elphinstone, dated 13th of August, 1827, written when the punt was ill and likely to die. The Punt Suchew wished to adopt an heir, but could not do it without the rajah's permission. The rajah attached certain conditions to that permission, those conditions the Punt Suchew thought hard, and therefore appealed to the Bombay government, as he was fully justified in doing under the guarantee. That appeal was made through him (General Robertson), in a letter to the Bombay government, dated the 13th August, 1827, from which the following is an extract:—

Sir,—I have the honour to state, for the information of the Honourable the Governor in Council, that the Punt Suchew, who has no offspring, having been for some time past in a declining state of health, applied, about the time of my arrival here, to his highness for permission to adopt a successor to his estates. This was duly intimated to me by the vakeels of the Suchew, and also by his highness, who, at the same time, apprised me that he was engaged in preparing various papers which he considered necessary to enable the British Government and his own to come to a decision on this subject.

Having now received these papers from his highness, I have the honour to transmit copies and translations of them for the information of the Honourable the Governor in Council.

During the few days I was absent at Poona, as reported to you under date the 2nd instant, the Punt's illness assumed so alarming an appearance, that his vakeels required that an immediate permission should

be granted to proceed to adoption. To this request his highness, with the concurrence of Mr. Erskine, who alone happened at the time to be here, replied in the terms set forth in the accompanying memorandum delivered to me by his highness on my return. Nothing, however, has been done under this authority by the Suchew, who, I understand, objects to the conditions on which it has been granted.

I shall take the liberty here shortly to state, for the consideration and opinion of Government, what are his highness's views in regard to the subject of the reference.

And then, after stating certain other requisitions, it provided—

6thly. That his highness should be informed of the intentions of the British Government as to the property of the Suchew within its limits in case of adoption.

7thly. That he should be apprised whether, in the opinion of Government, any difference should be made in the conditions that it may be thought advisable to offer, in case of the adoption falling on a distant relation of the original family, or a person no relation to such family, or on a connection of the present Suchew's own family.

8thly. That he be informed of the opinion of the British Government as to the conditions under which the Prithwee Nidhee may be allowed to adopt.

There had been considerable discussion about these jagheers, and there were cogent reasons why the government should return the answer they did to the application. The answer of the government was this :—

In answer to the rajah's question regarding the Suchew's possessions in the British territories, he may be informed that in this instance the Government will continue them to the adopted son.

There seems no objection to the rajah's requesting the Suchew to fix an allowance for his adopted son, in case a son should hereafter be born to him.

With regard to the Prithwee Nidhee, I am directed to observe, that he having no personal claims on the British Government, in the event of his death without any relation entitled to succeed him, it will rest with the rajah to make such arrangements regarding his jaghire as he may think equitable.

The cogent reason was, that the government would continue the possessions to the adopted son. They were beyond the limits of the territory over which the rajah was said to be sovereign; but there could be no doubt of his right to the possessions of the Punt Suchew, if he left no heir. He thought the conduct of the Bombay government, in reference to these jagheers, had been most criminal. (*Hear, hear!*) They had evidence before them of the rajah's right, but they would not go into it. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Warden.—We could not go into it.

General Robertson.—He was addressing himself not to the worthy Director alone, but to the whole Court. But what was the opinion of Mr. Elphinstone on the subject of the jagheer of Akulkote, a jagheer also beyond the limits of the rajah's territories, as laid down in the letter he had read? Mr. Elphinstone said :—

That his (the Akulkote chief's) representation, through his vakeel to the commissioner in the Deccan, had been received, and that a report had also been received through the resident at Sattara, regarding the dispute which occurred near Nasick. That the whole of the transactions have occasioned much regret to the Governor in Council; that the rajah's ancestors have, from the first, been servants of the Rajah of Sattara; and that at the late settlement, when it was left to the choice of Futtie Sing Rajah to become dependent on the British Government, or to remain under the Rajah of Sattara, he preferred the service in which his ancestors had acquired distinction. That it is therefore inconsistent with Malajee Rajah's own good sense, and with the loyalty of his family, to enter into disputes with the Rajah of Sattara; that he ought, on the contrary, to conciliate his highness's good-will in all respects, and to consider his prosperity as depending on the favour of his sovereign. That in the late affair he appears by no means to have remembered the respect due to the Rajah of Sattara, and that he had every reason to be satisfied with the forbearance shown towards him.

That did not say much for the rajah being such a rapacious and oppressive character as was represented. Mr. Elphinstone continued :—

That the Governor in Council hopes that the Akulkotekur will henceforward pay more attention to conciliating his highness's regard; and that, while he serves him with fidelity, he is sure of the Company's protection; but if he neglects the duty he owes his own princes, it will be impossible for the British Government to interfere in his behalf. That the Rajah of Sattara is disposed to forget the past, and the Governor in Council hopes to hear henceforward that all disagreements are forgotten, and that the attachment of the Rajah of Akulkote and favour of the Rajah of Sattara are as conspicuous as they have been in former days.

Sir J. Lushington.—Will the hon. Director read the 15th paragraph of Mr. Warden's letter?

General Robertson.—He was just coming to that. Now, with regard to that 15th paragraph, it was necessary to read, first, the 14th paragraph, which was this :—

But allowing for an instant that the Punt Suchew is not an enamdar, but a jagheerdar, a reference to the original Mahratta placed opposite the English version of the schedule will show, that the boundaries of the rajah's dominions are defined "exclusive of jagheer within those limits" (yanché muddé) which were not to belong to his highness, but to be held and administered by the jagheerdars under the guarantee* of the government who bestowed them, some of the jagheerdars being bound by a separate agreement to pay fealty and do service to the rajah for their land, and some not, but of whose estate none can ever lapse to the rajah except by permission, as shown in the following passage of a letter from the political agent (through whom the treaty was concluded) to the commissioner in the Deccan, dated February 7th, 1822 :—"I have not yet given his highness the list of jagheers which are to revert to his government, conceiving it would be more advisable to keep back the information to the latest period,"

He could shew that, on the principle alluded to in that 14th paragraph, the possessions of the Punt Suchew would be excluded from the sovereignty of the rajah. He would refer to his hon. friend General Lodwick, whether it was not so. But Mr. Warden, in the 15th paragraph of his letter, said :—

But on this principle, the resident argues further, the whole jagheer of Akulkote, which is without the limits, would be excluded from the rajah's sovereignty; but the jagheerdar of Akulkote is not under Sattara [it is now] because he lives within or without the Sattara frontier, but because, when his jagheer, or feudal estate held on condition of serving the lord paramount with a military force, was bestowed on him by the British Government, Mr. Elphinstone asked him, as his jagheer was originally given by one of the great rajahs of Sattara, whether he would pay fealty and do service for it to the rajah or to the British Government, and under the guarantee of the latter against the resumption of the jagheer, he chose the former; and which homage and service with the prescribed number of horse is all the rajah can demand, the fiscal and judicial administration of the country being conducted by the jagheerdar.

If, then, he behaved well, the security of his jagheer was guaranteed to him by the British Government; and the possessions of the Punt Suchew stood on the very same ground. Again, in page 59, he found this passage :—

"With regard to the grant of Jhut jagheer to Ram Row, the Governor in Council has no observations to offer. Having already declared that the rajah was fully entitled to retain the jagheer, and that if he was willing to bestow it on a member of the former family, the British Government would not interfere with the mode in which his bounty was conferred." Thus clearly admitting one of his highness's most valuable privileges as a sovereign, that of appropriating, as he sees fit, the jagheers of families who have no legal heirs according to Hindu law, in which case our guarantee ceases as a matter of course.

(Could any thing be more explicit than that? (*Hear, hear!*) A little further on he found—

Again, in the case of the Punt Suchew; the late Punt before his death, wishing to adopt an heir, complained to the Governor in Council regarding the terms which the rajah wished to annex to his permission to do so; and, in reply, was apprised, "With regard, however, to the terms proposed to be annexed to the adoption, it must be observed, that although you and your heirs are to hold your jagheer on certain stipulated terms, yet, that on a total failure of heirs, it must revert to his highness; and that if his highness allows it to be continued, in such case, by adoption or otherwise, his highness is at liberty to attach what conditions he thinks expedient to the permission. [Could any thing possibly be clearer?] As to the terms, this Government has no reason to think that the rajah's demand will be unreasonable, and will recommend your case to his consideration. You, however, must recollect that you voluntarily preferred the rajah's sovereignty; the decision must, therefore, rest with his highness, the British Government not being able to interfere unless there be a breach of engagement. (*Hear, hear!*)

The rajah's territories were certainly beyond those jagheers; but he (General Robertson) insisted that the Punt Suchew's jagheers, that were in juxta-position to the north and south of the rajah's territories, were in the same state, and also in the rajah's sovereignty. (*Hear, hear!*) But if there had been any doubt of it, why was the matter not properly investigated, instead of the jagheers being grasped from the rajah as they had been? (*Hear, hear!*) It was matter of history that we had resumed all these jagheers, and why had it been done? He insisted on it, that the whole of this unfortunate case had originated in the conduct of the Bombay government with regard to these jagheers. (*Hear, hear!*) They encroached upon the rajah's rights, and when he appealed to the government, they gave him no reply. (*Hear, hear!*) The Bombay government, instead of replying to him themselves, and negotiating with him, said they would refer it to the Court of Directors. Did they do so? (*Hear, hear!*) There was some dispute at the time about another jagheer that had been taken from him. It was not mentioned in the schedule that had been printed,

* Article VII. of the Treaty :—"The possessions of the jagheerdars within his highness's territory are to be under the guarantee of the British Government, which, on the other hand, engages to secure their performing the service which they owe to his highness, according to established customs."

but was in another schedule. It had been conferred on the rajah, and the Bombay government exacted tribute for it. That was cruel and oppressive: the rajah resisted it, and in the end that jagheer was resumed by the Bombay government. (*Hear, hear!*)

Sir J. Lushington said he hoped the gallant general did not mean to attribute all the mischief in this case to Sir R. Grant. (*Hear, hear!*)

General Robertson continued.—He had not ascribed it to Sir R. Grant; he had laid the blame upon the shoulders of no one individual, but upon the Bombay government. He believed that Lord Clare was disposed to put all things right; but Sir Robert Grant arrived, and what did he do? He displayed a special pleading and pettifogging spirit throughout. (*Hear! and a laugh*) He was a very good man, but not straight-forward enough for a governor; in fact, he was no more fit for a governor than he (General Robertson) was to be an admiral. (*Hear! and laughter.*) There was another case of certain jagheers that were situated in the rajah's territory; these jagheers were intended to revert to the rajah, with some few exceptions, on the death of the then occupiers, and were called recent or minor jagheers, because they did not originally belong to the rajah's territories, but were in the gift of the peishwas. He had seen a list of those jagheers somewhere, but he could not then put his hand upon it. However, Mr. Warden, in the 14th paragraph of his letter, to which he had already referred, said —“A reference to the original Mahratta, placed opposite the English version of the schedule, will shew that the boundaries of the rajah's dominions are defined, ‘exclusive of jagheers within those limits’ (*yanchi muddi*), which were not to belong to his highness, but to be held and administered by the jagheerdars under the guarantee of the government who bestowed them, some of the jagheerdars being bound by a separate agreement to pay fealty and do service to the rajah for their land, and some not, but of whose estates none can ever lapse to the rajah, except by permission, as shewn in the following passage of a letter from the political agent (through whom the treaty was concluded) to the commissioner in the Deccan, dated the 7th Feb. 1832 —‘I have not yet given his highness the list of jagheers which are to revert to his government, considering it more advisable to keep back the information to the latest period.’” (*Hear, hear!*) That was an acknowledgment that the jagheers were to revert to his highness; but the very first thing the British government had done, when one of those jagheers had fallen into its possession,—a village worth 3,000 a year, was to resume and keep it from the rajah. (*Hear, hear!*) He had a letter in his possession from the rajah saying when it was resumed. (*Hear, hear!*) And to all the rajah's applications for justice in that instance, he had not to this day received an answer. (*Hear, hear!*) He hoped he should hear nothing more about the jagheers. (*Hear, hear!*) And what was the state of feeling that that excited in the mind of the rajah? The treatment was not such as he had expected from the Bombay Government, and he felt sore, very sore on the subject. He thought they had treated him unjustly. He found that General Lodwick, the British resident at his court, had made repeated representations to the Bombay Government, but that he got no answer: that his representations were treated with neglect. (*Hear, hear!*) For that reason the rajah had no confidence in the resident; he found that the resident had no influence with his own Government; that he could get no answer as to his claims to the jagheers: and though the Bombay Government had acted justly with him up to that time, he felt that he could wait with patience no longer for them, and he resolved on sending home to this country. (*Hear, hear!*) He was astonished that his friend General Lodwick should have told the rajah that sending home his vakeels would prove his ruin, and bring him to the fate of Bajee Row. (*Hear, hear!*) No doubt General Lodwick wished to bring him back to terms with the British Government, and he made a very strong endeavour to do so. (*Hear, hear!*) But that was quoted to the rajah's disadvantage, but he really knew not on what grounds: that after General Lodwick's warning he persisted in sending home his vakeels. (*Hear, hear!*) And why did he do it? Because he found he could get no attention paid to his grievances;

because the Bombay Government gave no answer to his applications. And how had his application to this Court been treated? (*Hear, hear!*) With neglect! (*Hear, hear!*) These men, his vakeels, had come 15,000 miles to sue for justice, and if they had been thieves and robbers they could not have been treated worse. (*Cheers.*) They had met with nothing but absolute neglect. The money they had brought with them, £1,000 or £2,000, was expended; they were expecting a remittance from their master; and he (General Robertson) had lent them himself £100 to keep them out of gaol: but when they applied to this Court, the directors would give them none, unless they would go back to India directly. He could not conceive why we should treat the natives of India in such a way. (*Loud cheers.*) But the country around soon got a knowledge of these things, and the rajah having a thousand enemies, they all started up and said, "Now's our time: we'll ruin the rajah." (*Hear, hear!*) All the machinations, charges, and accusations against the rajah, all arose when it was seen that the Bombay Government would not do him justice in reference to the jagheers. (*Hear, hear!*) He (General Robertson) saw no hostile feeling exhibited against the rajah until the Government had refused to do him justice. Then his enemies all cried out, "Now we'll pounce on the rajah, and ruin him." (*Hear, hear!*) There could be no doubt of that. As to the charge of corrupting the sepoy, only let them read the evidence, and they would see that it was a lie from beginning to end. (*Hear, hear!*) He had been much accustomed, during a period of 32 years, to taking the evidence of natives of India, but never had he seen a case so bolstered up as this. (*Hear, hear!*) He would not go through the whole of the case, but let them look at the evidence of the brahmin, a fellow that would say any thing; for these begging brahmins were ready to go anywhere, and do any thing; and why should he not go to the soubadars? He was the very man for them; they knew he was a worthless fellow; but all they wanted was to get his evidence. (*Hear, hear!*) Let the Court look at the signs:—

These infidels of Christians have taken all our country and wealth; now I am making arrangements for their overthrow, and wish to tell you of the four following points.

1st. When there is a rising or fight at Balasore, I will give you notice.

2nd. When a disturbance takes place in Bombay, I will give you warning.

3rd. When the Mogul army marches from Hyderabad towards Sattara, I will also give you notice.

4th. When the Hindoostan army arrives on this side the Nerbudda, I will give you notice.

Remember these four things. If any other disturbances take place in other parts of the country, take no notice of them; I am only concerned in those I have mentioned to you. I have been making arrangements for the above business for the last six months.

See how cautious he was. If any other disturbances took place, they were to take no notice of them. He had been engaged in making these arrangements for six months. Why the thing was ridiculous! Who would believe it? (*Hear, hear!*) He knew the rajah well, and the rajah was no fool. As reference had been made to the rajah's character, he would by-and-by read them a letter written by Sir J. Malcolm, to shew what he thought of the rajah. Then it was said that all the princes in India were parties to the conspiracy; that the rajah had sent agents to corrupt the native troops. (*Hear, hear!*) Not one was sent! (*Hear, hear!*) Reference had been made to the other native princes, and the devil a one knew any thing about it. (*Hear, and a laugh.*) But Sir R. Grant was always finding these mares' nests. In his own idea, he had saved the British army no less than six times. (*Great laughter.*) But before any evidence was gone into, on the very first information of General Lodwick, the Government were of opinion that there was scarcely a doubt of the rajah's guilt: aye! and that by Heavens before they had investigated a single point. (*Hear, and laughter.*) It was clear that Sir R. Grant was most anxious to find him guilty. In the letter from the Bombay Government, dated the 15th Sept. 1836, was this passage:—

No further intelligence of consequence was received until yesterday, when, in a letter dated the 10th instant, the resident at Sattara communicated to us some further important information, obtained through the two native officers who first denounced the plot, and which, we deeply lament to state, severely leaves a doubt that his Highness the Rajah of Sattara has proved faithless to his engagements with the British Government, and that he is, at this moment, in league with other powers to subvert our authority in this country.

On the evening of the 7th instant, the resident requested an interview with his highness for the transaction of ordinary business. This being granted, Colonel Lodwick proceeded to the palace; but having previously ascertained that the two native officers, alluded to in our communication to the Government of India, had been invited to an interview with the rajah, he instructed them to accept the invitation.

The next evening (the 9th instant) it was reported to the resident, that a meeting between the two native officers and the rajah had actually taken place. We beg to refer your honourable committee, for information respecting the conversation which passed between the parties, to the depositions subsequently taken from the native officers, and transmitted to us in Colonel Lodwick's letter of the 10th instant.

(To General Lodwick.) "Did you send any one to see them go into the palace?"

General Lodwick—"Certainly not."

General Robertson continued—He then came to this passage—

We cannot, for one moment, suppose that his highness the Rajah of Sattara would have embarked in a design like that indicated in his conversation with the native officers, unless he felt quite confident of being powerfully supported by the other native governments. Your honourable committee are aware that the Government of Sattara is one of our own creation, and that the present rajah was raised by us from a prison to a throne. His revenues do not exceed fourteen lacs of rupees per annum, and his military resources are contemptible and totally inadequate for the enterprise he has undertaken. We must, therefore, believe that he is associated with other powers anxiously desiring to shake off our rule; and we infer, that he looks to his highness the Nizam, Scindia, and other native chiefs, to declare against us, when their plans have been brought to maturity.

They felt quite confident of it then—"must believe it!" there was no liberty left. (*Great laughter.*) When the rajah was called upon to give up those men, he did so at once:—

On entering, Colonel Lodwick observed that his highness appeared much agitated; but on explaining the nature of his visit, and requiring certain persons to be given up, his highness denied all knowledge of any attempt upon the fidelity of British troops, and expressed his firm belief that the result would establish the innocence of those accused.

On the resident's requiring that immediate orders should be given for their apprehension, his highness assured him that, within the space of two hours, they should be made over to him.

The hon. proprietor who had last addressed the Court, had said that that was a bad feature in the rajah's case—he quite disagreed with him, and he could not conceive anything that afforded a stronger proof of the rajah's innocence. (*Hear, hear!*) The Bombay Government had told the resident that he should be careful not to let the rajah have any communication with the parties; and the only communication they had was in public:—

The readiness with which the rajah complied with our demand to surrender the accused parties appeared to us remarkable, and involved the case in greater uncertainty, more particularly as our resident had received private letters from the resident at Hyderabad and the Lieutenant-Governor of Agra, stating their total disbelief of the concurrence of the Nizam, on the one hand, and of Holkar and Scindia on the other, in any plot against our government.

A commission was then appointed—it was a secret one. But why was the rajah not allowed to be let into the secret from the very beginning? Why was he excluded? (*Hear, hear!*) That commission sat in secret. Called for evidence in the rajah's own territory. They were so anxious to uphold the rajah's dignity, that they could not ask the rajah whether he was willing or not. They took the evidence first, and then they sent for the rajah. When the examination was completed, then indeed two members of the commission waited upon him with a letter from the Governor requesting him to attend the commission. He did so. But how did that commission take their proceedings? Was it not usual, he would ask, for the minutes of the proceedings in courts of law to be written down in the language of the natives? He never knew any investigation in which that was not done. He knew he was not wrong in that. But in this case they were written down in English. (*Hear, hear!*) Even the Hindoostanee was written down in English characters. (*Hear, hear!*) Was there no confidential person that could be trusted to report the proceedings in the Mahratta language? Even when the evidence was taken the witness did not put his name to it. The rajah however attended, and they read to him the evidence of the soubadars, which they said was all that concerned him. How could he tell that unless he heard all the evidence? (*Hear, hear!*) But they only read the soubadars' evidence, and then asked him for an explanation. Was he to give an explanation in the moment? He (Gen. Robertson) contended that copies of the proceedings should have been given to the rajah. That he should have been allowed to take them home

with him, pondered over them, and considered them for days, and then have come forward with his evidence to rebut them. The whole proceedings of the commission were wrong. The rajah would willingly, even at the worst, have left the decision to the resident. He would have willingly acceded to the resident's taking the evidence on both sides of the case and then deciding on the whole (*Hear, hear!*) But he really ought to read Ballajee Punt Nathoo's evidence. Not one word of it was true. He never knew any thing so disgraceful to any set of men as the proceedings of this commission. It was a great disadvantage that all the proceedings of that commission were not printed (*Hear, hear!*) In the papers that had been printed they had Sir R. Grant's minute certainly, but then he argued the case as an advocate against the rajah (*Hear, hear!*) Had he attended to his duty, when he refused the rajah any assistance for his defence, he would have acted as the counsel for the accused as well as his judge (*Hear, hear!*) But he did not do that. He rejected every thing that made for the rajah, whilst every thing against him he received like gospel (*Hear!*) The evidence was all on one side, evidence, too, on which he would not hang a dog (*Laughter*). Now, with regard to Ballajee Punt Nathoo's evidence that man gave evidence against the rajah every little tittle tattle he could scrape together, but there was not one word about the conspiracy in it. It was all, however, a godsend to the commissioners as it told against the rajah, and yet the rajah knew nothing of all this. Ballajee Punt went home, spoke to the rajah as though he was but a friend, and the next day he went from the rajah to the commissioners, and told them the rajah did not consider it necessary or consistent with his dignity to confront his witnesses (*Hear, hear!*) He (General Robertson) was not sure that the rajah was not right; it might not be necessary. But they should have gone to the rajah's palace and taken the evidence with them, and not have obliged the rajah to come to them (*Hear, hear!*) As to Ballajee Punt's evidence, it was sure all futile. He was sure his evidence was as good as Ballajee Punt Nathoo's (*laugh*) and he declared that having been intimately acquainted with the rajah and having official intercourse with him he could give his testimony in favour of the rajah in every respect (*Hear, hear!*) Ballajee Punt said the rajah's head was turned. His head was not turned (*Laughter*). When he went up to Sattara, General Biggs had been absent for some months on account of his health, but he went to Mr. Elphinstone, the then Governor of Bombay, and asked him whether there was any particular line of policy which he wished him to pursue. Mr. Elphinstone said 'no.' The rajah was getting on very well; he had hitherto been under a good deal of control, but he wished General Robertson to give him then as much liberty as possible. When he went up to Sattara, he did not interfere with the rajah and shortly afterwards the rajah came to him and said he was much obliged to him, for his dignity and character were insulted, and the efficiency of his government destroyed by that sort of interference, and he was much obliged to him (General Robertson) for that consideration—his first act as resident. 'If' said the rajah, "I do any ill, take me into a room and twist my ears off, but save me to the world" (*Hear, hear!*) He had his highness's confidence, and he believed deservedly so. The hon. director who had last addressed them said, they were blind to the rajah's faults. But how could they see that which did not exist? (*Hear! and Laughter*) He maintained that it was all false.—

An Hon. Proprietor—What is Major Anderson's opinion?

General Robertson knew Major Anderson very well, he was an intimate friend of his, but he did not value his opinion on this subject the least (*Laughter*.) As to the rajah's sending presents to the Governor of Goa, it might have been the case, but he saw no evil in the rajah having friendly intercourse with his neighbours. The rajah was also accused of seducing his brother's wife. Now the whole fact was, his brother was such a beast that his wife could not live with him (*Laughter*). He doubted if the rajah had ever heard any thing about the Goa affair, except, perhaps, these designing people might have endeavoured to enlist him in their cause. Then the petition of Penjabee came to the Government, that was another godsend for

them. That was not sent down, he believed, until after Colonel Lodwick had been removed. Colonel Ovens's despatch proved the endeavours of these people to work on the Government. The Government of Bengal also ordered all letters that might be sent to Govind Row Dewan, while he was in prison, to be intercepted and sent to the Government. Now Govind Row was conveyed to Ahmednuggur from Poona, for the following reasons —

The absolute necessity of putting an end to the erroneous expectations of his release, in order to obtain the important information which Geerjashree and the parties named by her may be able to communicate, fully warrants his being placed under greater personal restraint and stricter guard; and under the injunction, that every attention be paid to his comfort and convenience compatible with those objects, he will be subjected by the removal to no hardship of which a person, convicted as he has been, can with reason complain.

The following directions were issued for his treatment at Ahmednuggur —

The usual warrant should be addressed to the judge of Ahmednuggur. That officer should be instructed to place the prisoner in strict confinement, and to prevent his holding any communication with any person besides his personal attendants, or those in whom the judge has confidence. Every attention, compatible with the above object, should be paid to the prisoner's comfort and convenience.

The judge should be further informed, that it is not unlikely the friends of Govind Row at Sattara and Poona will endeavour to communicate with him by letters, and that he should quietly adopt measures to intercept any communications of this kind and forward them to Government.

He was sent, but there could be no doubt that in his confinement he had communication with his friends. There could be no doubt but that the Brahmin, when placed in the strictest confinement, could hold communications with his friend. They might be conveyed to him in his rice, or in a hundred different ways, it was impossible to prevent it. He heard how things were going at Sattara, and got his lesson from thence. It would have been much better to have brought him to Sattara and entrusted him to the care of the resident. He (General Robertson) believed that Govind Row Dewan had been interrogated during his confinement, and, if so, how could they attach any weight to his evidence? Shortly afterwards, another native came forward to give evidence against the rajah. They considered this as great and important evidence, well calculated to establish the rajah's guilt. Now that fellow was a scoundrel. He had been at the head of a gang to rob the treasury. He was a fellow that would do any thing—one who would manufacture false papers to-day and rob to-morrow. This fellow said he had papers in his possession implicating the rajah. After some negotiation, he said he had pawned the papers for 900 rupees, just as if anybody would believe that any person could be found who would give him 900 rupees for a tuft of papers. (*Hear, hear ! and a laugh.*) After a time, however, he gave them up, and got a good price for them. It was a common practice in India to manufacture papers. (*Hear, hear, hear !*) When he was in Candesh there had been a rising at Benlow. It had been put down, but at that time proclamations were scattered all over the country, bearing the Rajah of Sattara's signature. They had been every one of them manufactured. No one ever suspected that the rajah of Sattara had any thing to do with it. The men had been brought in and tried and condemned. While he was in Candesh a circumstance had occurred which proved the extent to which the manufacture of forged papers was carried in India. He had conducted an investigation into about 1,700 cases, of persons who were in the annual receipt of pensions or charitable allowances. A large sum had been paid on account of arrears of their pensions for four years, and in the fifth year one of the persons who came up to receive his pension as usual was accompanied by another man, who said the pension was properly his. This led to an investigation and into an examination of the papers on which this claim to a pension was founded, and it turned out that the whole was a forgery from beginning to end. The discovery of these forged certificates led to an investigation into the whole of the 1,700 cases. He had conducted it himself during his leisure time; he had examined into every case, and of the 1,700 cases 200 were supported by false seals and false documents. (*Hear, hear !*) There was a regular manufactory of false documents in India; and as to false seals, they could get them made anywhere. Any goldsmith would cut one

in a giffy. (*Hear, hear! and a laugh.*) The evidence of the truth of those papers was attested—by whom? Why, by a gang of infamous rebels. The greater part of them were brahmins. He had stated that the hostility of the brahmins to the rajah was a religious hostility. They knew how inveterate that feeling had been in this country in the darker ages, when men burnt one another on account of their religious differences. There was a great deal of that feeling subsisting at the present moment in India. The brahmins were decidedly offended with the rajah, and he would appeal to all those who had been in India if there were any men in existence who would go to greater lengths in support of their religion than the brahmins. (*Hear, hear!*) They would lie, cheat, and commit every sort of outrage, if they thought they could in any manner forward the objects of their religion. To show the hostility which the brahmins bore to the rajah, he would read part of a letter which, when resident at Sattara, he had received from Lord Clare, shortly after his lordship had assumed the government. [The gallant gentleman here read portions of an official despatch received by him from Lord Clare, dated Oct. 14, 1831, in which his lordship stated that between 2,000 and 3,000 brahmins had waited upon him in a state of great excitement, to present a petition complaining of the conduct of the Rajah of Sattara. His lordship stated that he had told the brahmins he could not interfere, as the rajah was an independent prince, but he directed the resident to speak to the rajah on the subject, and to assure that prince that he (Lord Clare) was at all times glad to uphold the rajah's dignity.] He (General Robertson) would bear testimony to the sincere desire of Lord Clare always to uphold the rajah's dignity. Notwithstanding the disputes that might have occurred between them on the subject of the jagheers, his highness was always treated with the greatest respect, and on one occasion, when he came to visit Lord Clare at Poona, seven thousand troops were turned out to receive him. (*Hear, hear!*) Lord Clare had desired him to assure the rajah that the Government had no wish to interfere in the internal management of his territory. The petition, which was inclosed in Lord Clare's letter, complained that the rajah had deposed the brahmins from certain offices, and had confined them in the Carcoons, and that by so doing he was destroying their religion; that he had given to the Carcoons a commissioner, to perform the popular rites of the Bramhin religion, which had not been given by any of his ancestors, and which was not permitted anywhere; and that he had ordered such of the brahmins as refused to submit, to pay a tax; that no one had paid it willingly, but that for two years it had been forced from the people; that his highness had been applied to, and had refused redress. Now, very probably the Court might think these charges all true. They were all false. The petition then complained that a sepoy had taken off his shoe and struck a brahmin, and that the brahmin was wounded. This might very probably happen in a scuffle. It then proceeded to set forth that the brahmins had been committed to prison, where nothing was given them but the fare usually given to criminals, which they had refused to eat. He (General Robertson) thought it extremely probable that they had refused to eat any food;—it was a very common trick of the brahmins, when they could not carry a point, to refuse to eat; and in that way they generally accomplished their object, because native princes were generally afraid of the consequences, if one of these fellows should die of starvation. This, therefore, was no new dispute between the rajah and the brahmins. He (General Robertson) had, during the time he was resident at Sattara, been frequently appealed to by the brahmins, but he had always declined to interfere, because, even if he had been able to comprehend the nature of such a dispute, he thought it better to give the parties an opportunity of soothing their passionate feelings, by giving them vent, as the peace of the country was not likely to be disturbed by the dispute. He (General Robertson) replied to the letter of Lord Clare, that it was not the first time that that sort of attempts had been made by the brahmins to procure the interference of the Governor, and that he had no doubt but that it had been done for the purpose merely of endeavouring to ascertain his lordship's opinion of this dispute; that eight days before, the rajah had

liberated, of his own accord, the brahmin who had been placed in confinement; that he had not, as had been stated, been offered only the food usually given to criminals, but that the brahmin had refused all food. (*Hear, hear!*) He had also a copy of another letter in his possession, which he had written to Lord Clare, in which he informed his lordship that the rajah had expressed himself as willing to keep aloof from those disputes. He had also a rough draft of a minute of Sir J. Malcolm's, written some time about the year 1829 or 1830, recommending that no interference should take place in their disputes with the brahmins. The brahmins had followed Sir J. Malcolm in crowds, during his first tour, wherever he went, for the purpose of making complaints of the rajah; but Sir John Malcolm had found it necessary never to pay any attention to their complaints. The brahmins had been unceasing in their endeavours to injure the rajah. They had even gone so far as to declare that he was no Hindoo. The brahmins, finding they could not succeed with the Government, were determined to succeed somewhere. It was they who had concocted this business at Goa. Any person who read the papers must be convinced of it. It was they who had laid their heads together to plot the rajah's ruin. Mubdeo How Sickey had lived at Sattara. He went from Sattara to Goa; he had transactions at Goa. But what could they make out of the evidence of these people? What was there to implicate the rajah? They had seized all the rajah's papers, and not anywhere could they find any communication from the rajah to the Governor of Goa, or any letter from the Governor of Goa to him. Not one little fragment of any thing like evidence of the connection between the rajah and Goa could they produce. He knew that the rajah kept a daily journal of every thing that occurred; and frequently, in his conferences with the rajah, the rajah had referred to that journal, to show what he might have said on a former occasion. The Bombay Government said these letters were written by the rajah's accomplices. Now, the rajah was not the sort of man to delegate his authority in such a way; and could it be believed that he would depute such a trust to brahmins—to those who were known to be his enemies? (*Hear, hear!*) The Bombay Government had treated the rajah harshly, and were desirous of justifying themselves. The following extract from the minutes of the 5th May show that they felt that such was their position:—

Under these circumstances, however, it cannot be denied, that the character of the Bombay Government is almost as deeply committed on the event of the present discussions as that of the ruler of Sattara. We owe it to ourselves to shew, that we have not acted lightly, or harshly, or credulously; that, from first to last, we have had no object but the discovery of truth, and have taken no measures but such as that object justified; that there were good and rational grounds for the several inquiries instituted, and that those inquiries have uniformly been prosecuted with judgment, with prudence, with all practicable despatch, and with the utmost consideration for the feelings and interests of individuals, which could be made to consist with a supreme regard to the ends of justice.

By what I have just observed, I must not be understood to say, that I deem it essential to the credit of this Government to prove that the Rajah of Sattara is guilty. All that I mean is this, that, whether he be guilty or not, we must prove that his acts have not been subjected to a minute or severe scrutiny than the interests of truth and of the British Government fully warranted and positively required. That we are strong at least to this extent, I have no hesitation in affirming; and when this is made out, the vindication of the Bombay authorities will, as I conceive, be complete.

The fact is, they were quite as much on their trial as the rajah was. Now one objection struck him *in limine* to all their proceedings. The accused party had never had an opportunity of answering the charges. He had never seen the evidence. (*Hear, hear!*) Reference had been made to the practice of courts of justice in this country. He was not going to contend those practices ought to be followed out to the very letter in India, but the principles of justice were the same all over the world. (*Cheers.*) No man could be convicted of charges unless he had heard what those charges were, and the evidence by which they were supported. Even in declaring war against an independent sovereign, the declaration always set forth the grounds on which the war was undertaken; and if the rajah were dependent upon us, that was the more reason why we should treat him with justice. (*Hear, hear!*) The minute, of the 5th May, however, proceeded:—

I cannot, however, stop here. I am bound to say that, in my opinion, the criminality of the rajah is but too well proved. I thought so, even on the evidence reported to us by the commissioners in 1835;

but the copious additions that have since been made to that evidence, bring home to his highness a greatly aggravated degree of delinquency. It appears that his character has been entirely mistaken, both by the local and the home authorities. We esteemed him a grateful, attached, and obedient friend, content with the limited but respectable dignity to which he had been elevated, and anxious only for the improvement of the compact and valuable territory placed under his charge. It now turns out, that he has for years been the secret but determined foe of his acknowledged patrons, eagerly desirous of conspiring within his possession all the extensive dominions once governed by his ancestors, and actively engaged in the most frantic projects for realising the dreams of his guilty ambition.

In advancing to a more particular examination of that part of his treacherous proceedings which is now to be considered, I will only further premise that, though nearly lost in the order of discovery, it was first in that of events. In truth, his endeavour to corrupt the fidelity of our native troops was only the out-break of the plot, the overt result of a long course of secret machinations, of which we are now to trace the origin and gradual progress.

There is ample reason to believe, and I shall hereafter adduce the evidence for the statement, that even from the first moment of his being seated on the gadi of Sattara, the feelings of the rajah and his family were rather those of extreme elation and vanity than of content or thankfulness. There is no evidence, however, of his having formed any scheme of the sort now under consideration till about six years afterwards. The first person, as far as appears, who suggested to him such a design, was the swamee of Sunkeshwur, a sort of sacred chief or priest in the southern Mahratta country, and a person of great wealth, influence and intrigue. By the instigation of this individual, the rajah was led to aim at forming a connexion with the Portuguese at Goa, the only foreign European power within his reach, with the ultimate object of enlarging his dominions and establishing his independence.

But then it was said that the Swamee of Sunkeshwur had visited the rajah, and that at his instigation the rajah had been led to aiming at framing a connection with the Portuguese at Goa. Now the fact was, the swamee and the rajah were enemies; they were at daggers-drawn. It was true the swamee had visited Sattara; the swamee was on his way to Nassuck; what was more natural than that he should take Sattara in his road? (*Hear, hear!*) But then it was said that the rajah had worshipped the swamee—why, the swamee was by some thought to be a god. He was a pope, among the brahmins, at least; and what could be more natural than that, going through Sattara, he should pay a visit to the rajah; and that the rajah, on the terms he was with brahmins, should pay attention to the swamee, in order to conciliate his influence? It should be recollected that almost all the witnesses against the rajah were brahmins; that almost all those with whom he was accused of conspiring were brahmins. Now, let them remember that the rajah hated the brahmins; that he was training youths in the schools which he had established at Sattara for the purpose of superseding the brahmins in the government. Did they suppose that he would put his life and sovereignty in their power? (*Hear!*) No doubt the dewan had one consolation in giving evidence against his master, and that was, that he was supporting his caste. The whole was a manufactory of lies. With regard to the swamee, the minute he had quoted said:—

It may conduce to a clear apprehension of the case, if I give a brief outline of the proceedings of the rajah in this matter before I proceed to detail the leading facts of the evidence by which they seem to me to be established.

The swamee already mentioned appears not only to have formed the project of a political intrigue with Goa, but even to have taken some steps towards carrying it into execution, so far, at least, as related to the acquirement of information, before it was imparted to the Rajah of Sattara. Some time in the early part of the year 1835, or possibly sooner, he deputed two emissaries to the Goa district, one of whom saw a medical officer attached to the Portuguese army or government, who is named in the proceedings, "Irkool" or "Erculan," but whose real name is Herculano da Nova. It is stated by a witness intimately acquainted with these proceedings from a very early date, though not till a few months after the time of the mission just mentioned, that the emissaries reported to the swamee on their return, that the Goa authorities were not indisposed to the design, but wanted funds; and this led to the communication with the Rajah of Sattara.

It was arranged that the swamee should visit the rajah; and the visit took place shortly before the rajah set out to attend the Singhasut at Nasick, a Hindu ceremony of great celebrity, which takes place only every twelfth year. The last celebration occurred only in 1837, and the preceding occasion, to which the narrative refers, of course in 1825. What passed at the conference between the swamee and the rajah can only be collected from the sequel; except that it abundantly appears that the swamee recommended, as the chief agent to be employed in the proposed intrigue, a person named Nago Deono, who seems to have been already known to the rajah, though better to the swamee, and who had, in fact, been one of the two emissaries already deputed by the latter to the Goa country.

Some delay seems to have taken place in acting on the design. The different movements of Nago, for two or three years after the period already mentioned, are described by persons who were then in his service, and it does not appear, whatever may have been the reason, that he again visited Goa till after the arrival of Don Manuel de Portugal e Castro as viceroy at that place. This personage assumed

the government of Goa on the 11th October, 1827, and resigned it in February, 1835, though he did not finally quit India till March, 1846. Shortly after his accession, but I am unable to fix the exact date, Nago, through the medium of one Rajeo Kotenees, a resident of the village of Araba in the Goa territory, and of Erculan or Herculan before-mentioned, was introduced to the new viceroy's confidential steward, and by the joint aid of these three persons he finally obtained admission to the presence of the viceroy himself, and personally explained the object of the Rajah of Sattara.

I will hereafter observe on the views which may have influenced the Portuguese authorities in this affair; but, in the meantime, the question is, as to the positive evidence before us: and judging from that, I feel no doubt of the fact, improbable as it may appear, that the overtures of Nago were very favourably received. Complete confidence, however, was not established between the parties until about June, 1831, when the aforesaid Maraulao and Rajeo Kotenees proceeded to Sattara, held a clandestine interview at night with the rajah, and received an honourable reception, and assurances that the proposals made by Nago Deorao did in reality emanate from his highness. On this occasion a letter from the viceroy to the rajah was delivered and read, and handsome presents were given, not only to the Portuguese emissaries, but to the Sattara agents.

Now as to the "Warree papers" found in Nago's possession at the time of his death, people might have written a letter to the Viceroy of Goa, and the viceroy might have returned an answer; and these papers might have remained in the Lufta. The Portuguese Governor's answer may have remained there also. Did they suppose that if the rajah had been really guilty, he would have suffered them to remain there? The letter found there was in the handwriting of Waeed; and he stated that the letters had been sent to Goa, and returned by the rajah's directions. Now, if the rajah had made that communication, he would have had them sent to Sattara; but instead of that, he showed no anxiety at all about them, although his life and sovereignty depended upon those letters. Was that likely? Did they believe that these letters were written by the authority of the rajah? One of the letters from Goa was said, undoubtedly, to bear the viceroy's signature, which Sir Robert Grant stated to be a remarkable one. But suppose they were genuine—if they were intended for the Rajah of Sattara—why were they not sent? Why were they kept in the Lufta until Nana Waeed was dead, over the description of whose death-bed scene Sir Robert Grant said he almost wept? In the mystical letter written by this blackguard on his death-bed, Sir Robert Grant finds a solution of all the difficulties. He says that the expressions made use of in it refer to the 30,000 men that were to come from Goa. He (General Robertson) said that it related to the ruin of the Rajah of Sattara. (*Hear, hear!*) Now, it should be remembered that the persons in whose possession these letters were, were in a state of the greatest distress during the whole time; that they had not one cowrie to rub against another; that they were actually going about in gangs to rob the treasury. With these letters in their possession, involving the life and sovereignty of the rajah, was it to be supposed that they would have remained in this state of poverty? (*Hear, hear!*) Could it be imagined that they would not have gone to the rajah, and have procured an ample sufficiency from his fears? These letters were not given up until they got 400 rupees for them. He would appeal then to any lawyer or political jurist, whether such evidence would be believed against the rajah? (*Hear, hear!*) They might have been to Goa, but that did not prove that the rajah knew of it. These letters did not prove that they were the rajah's agents, and how ridiculous was it to suppose that instead of going to the rajah they should have put themselves at the head of a gang to plunder the country! He could not but think these letters forgeries, because Don Manoel had said that he had not had any correspondence with the rajah, and he did not think a nobleman like Don Manoel could assert a falsehood. On the one side he asserts that he did not, and on the other they have the assertions of the robbers to the contrary. Rajeo Kotenees said he knew Portuguese, and that he knew the Governor's signature, and he was the evidence that explained these enigmatical letters, saying that such a word meant Freulan, and such another, the man who was to accompany him to England. With respect to these letters, the Governor, Sir R. Grant, in his minute of the 5th May, 1836, says—

The two first of these letters have every appearance of being originals. The third seems to be merely the rough draft of a letter, either actually sent or intended to be so. If they are genuine, their contents, taken in connexion with the custody from whence they come, are, without any other evidence, sufficient to establish an intrigue with Goa, and fully confirm the fact stated by several of the witnesses, that the

proposals of the rajah were stated by the Governor to have been referred for the consideration of the Court of Portugal. Their authority is, I think, established by the four following circumstances:—first, by the mode in which they were obtained, and which renders it unlikely that they are fabricated; secondly, by the evidence of Rajeo Koteenes, who is conversant with the Portuguese language, and acquainted with the Governor's signature; thirdly, by a comparison of the signatures attached to the letters *a* and *b* with signatures of Don Manoel's, regarding the genuineness of which there can be no dispute; and fourthly, by an exact counterpart, in Mahatta, having been found of the letter *c*, which is proved to be in the handwriting of a public officer of the Goa Government.

The evidence of Rajeo Koteenes is as follows:—"I have looked at the two papers marked *a* and *b*. These two papers are written by the Viceroy Sahib to the Rajah of Sattara. On them the signature is by the hand of the Viceroy Don Manoel. I am acquainted with the signature; it is certainly in his own hand; those are original papers. The paper marked *c* is a letter to the Rajah of Sattara in the name of the Viceroy Sahib. It has no signature, consequently I do not know whether it is the original or a copy."

Who would believe such evidence? But let them look at the treaty which was alleged to have been entered into between the rajah and the Portuguese Government, and which was said by the Governor to be of high importance. He would read it:—

No. 8 (said the Governor's minute) is evidently the enclosure to No. 7, and is a tuhnameh, or treaty, of eleven articles, of the same date as the letter forwarding it, proposed to be entered into by the Rajah of Sattara with "Vishwas Neehce Padahah Don Miguel, of the original State of Portugal," and the following is the substance of the agreement.

"Art. 1. Sets forth that the English had swallowed up the rajah's dominions, and that, to aid in recapturing them, the King of Portugal is to furnish 30,000 troops, or such number as may be considered necessary, with gunpowder and shot. The rajah to defray their monthly pay, from the date of their departure until the termination of the project, together with the expense of ships, sailors, and gunpowder and shot.

"Art. 2. After the territories, forts, districts, posts, and tributes held under the administration of Muddhow Row Narrain are recovered, the rajah agrees to retain 12,000 Portuguese troops, and to assign territory of the annual value of one crore of rupees for their support, and the honorary treatment of the Padahah.

"Art. 3. Prisoners captured during the war to be dealt with as both parties may consent.

"Art. 4. Native stores captured to belong to the rajah; European stores to be divided between both parties.

"Art. 5. Of whatever new country may be taken, exclusive of that which was held by Muddhow Row Narrain, a third share is to be given to Portugal.

"Art. 6. The Portuguese ports and country in the possession of the English to be recaptured and made over to Portugal.

"Art. 7. Refugees from the country of one party not to be admitted in the country of the other party without consent.

"Art. 8. After war has commenced, should the English sue for peace, nothing is to be done except by mutual consent, and no peace should be concluded separately.

"Art. 9. This tuhnameh is transmitted to you (Don Miguel), with other papers, through Don Manoel de Portugal e Castro, Governor and Capita-general of Goa, in whom we have full confidence, in order to relieve our ryots, who have been much ruined by the English.

"Art. 10. The rajah to prepare and send any native stores which may be required to the Governor-general. Friendship to continue between the parties for ever, and any other stipulations, 'tending to the prosperity of both states,' to be proposed by the King of Portugal, and taken into consideration by the rajah.

"Art. 11. No treaty to be concluded or negotiations entered into with any European or Native State, except with the sanction of the two States of Portugal and of the Chuttraputees (Rajah of Sattara)."

The letter of No. 6 (continues the minute) is not in its proper place, and should have been No. 8; for it must be regarded as a supplemental article of the treaty. It is of the same date as 7 and 8, and in it the rajah writes, "When the intentions of the tuhnamehs (agreements) separately sent to you are accomplished, in order that friendship may continue as long as the sun and moon endure, out of our own grace and of our own free will, we agree to grant you a territory worth five lacs of rupees per annum."

It certainly required a great deal of credulity to believe that that was the production of any man in his senses, and he knew the rajah was a man of sense. It was said by these witnesses that these papers had been sent to Don Manoel, and had then, by the rajah's desire, been got back again; but if the rajah feared the existence of these papers, could it be believed that he would not have got them back himself, and destroyed them? He did no such thing. There could be no doubt but that these papers had been concocted by the brahmins to ruin the rajah, and although Sir Robert Grant might believe them genuine, he (General Robertson) was sure that no other person could do so. Let them look at the letter supposed to be written by the rajah when under the apprehension that the plot would be discovered—

No. 9 is an original letter from the rajah to the Governor of Goa, dated the 15th January 1835. It acknowledges a letter from the Governor of the 15th May, in which he had written, "As soon as an answer comes from the principal place it will be communicated." The rajah then observes, "Here the

enemy has given the news of the principal place, which has caused apprehensions and many suspicions, and the vakeel has been written to, to communicate. You being a perfect friend, will do all that is conducive to my prosperity, but at present all things have assumed a different aspect, and the affair here being very delicate, at some time may tend to my ruin. Who are my foes is already known to you, therefore, in order that the intentions of the purpose here may not transpire at all, deliver up all the papers which may appertain here to the confidential vakeels of this Government, Nago Deorao and Bahwant Row (Raojee Kotenees). It is not your wish that any mishap should befall me. Being so convinced, any thing which may give a trace to the enemy should not be done; therefore, whatever is secret keep in your mind, and contribute to my easiness (of mind). A communication of several paragraphs is addressed to the Vakeels, to which return replies, and I will adopt means accordingly." In conclusion, the Governor is invited to attend the marriage of the rajah's daughter; and the rajah states "that he is anxious for an interview," and promises to make provision for the Governor's journey.

This was a good way for them to account for their having these papers; but why had not the rajah had the papers sent back to him? Sir R. Grant says:—

The above is a very important document. It confirms the statement of the witnesses, as to the manner in which the original letters of the rajah to the governor returned to Nago Deorao. It does, however, more: for it explains, as I think, the feelings which led the rajah, or rather Nago, as his agent, to reclaim the letters. I call this the immediate act of Nago, because, from the evidence of Dabreba, who wrote the letter, it clearly appears that Nago directed it to be written, under the general power which, as the witness declares, the Maharaj had delegated to him of writing and giving papers. "Nago Deorao and Bahwant Raojee," the witness adds, "having drawn out a rough draft at Rybunder, gave it to me, according to which I wrote it." Allowing, however, for the reserve which disguises all Asiatic correspondences, the letter seems to me to express very discoverably the alarm which the agents in the intrigue must have experienced at the revolution which had just taken place in Goa, consequent, as it was, on one in Portugal. The bad news alluded to was plainly the suppression of Don Manoel by Bernardo Peres de Silva, who assumed charge on the 14th January 1835, only the day before the letter bears date. Don Manoel was now only the discarded servant of a discarded master. The treaty of 1829, which was in terms drawn up between the rajah and Don Miguel, became worthless, even supposing it executed by the latter.

Throughout these transactions, it had been assumed that Nago and the rajah were one. Now, it had never been proved that Nago had been authorized by the rajah. The case had never been put upon the proper ground. The evidence was not authentic. The accused had never had an opportunity of entering on his defence. All this stuff had been received as gospel by the Bombay Government. The rajah had never had an opportunity of seeing it; and, he would ask, who could believe it? (*Cheers*) The whole originated in a religious dispute, and was a plot to ruin the rajah. The brahmins, it was well known, would hesitate at nothing to forward a brahminical object; and the papers had been forged for that purpose. They knew to what an extent zeal was come to, even in this country. (*Hear, hear, hear!*) Why, people were ready to tear one another's eyes out. Catholic against Protestant, and Protestant against Catholic, and one sect against another; and in Scotland the Presbyterians were ready to cut one another's throats. Sir R. Grant admitted the existence of this zeal, and pathetically regretted that it was not exhibited for a better faith, and in a worthier cause. "Nos 10 and 11," said Sir R. Grant, speaking of the same papers, "are two letters dated the 26th July, 1835, dictated by Nago Deorao four days before his death, from Warree . . . The second letter is addressed jointly to Hurry Punt Fatuck Raojee Kotenees and Narrain Bhutt Chitsee."

In his letter, says the governor to his three coadjutors, Nago Deorao informs them, that since their departure, his distemper daily increasing, and his constitution getting very weak, being overcome with disease and despairing of recovery, he had written a humble supplication, which they were to present and get the whole of the arrangements made. Nago then observes: "He will comply, of which I am assured. Balambhutjee, Balkoba Tatla, Dajeeba Waseed, and Morapunt Dajee, will communicate all the matter. In short, remembering how you and myself have hitherto behaved, take care of all the mandules, and see them all conduct themselves with one unanimous concern, and the affair, through the grace of Shree Suddi, should be accomplished by the exertions of all. The Deo being favourable will crown it with success; to accomplish his own affair, it depends on Shree Deo. My desire was, that the affair might succeed, and all, with pleasing consideration, might be ready in the service of the Deo. Forbearing in it, you should, by the command of the Shree, accomplish it: he will have favour."

"Accomplish"—What?—"the affair might succeed"—What affair? Why, it was as clear as it could be that he meant the ruin of the rajah. (*Hear, hear!*) Sir R. Grant then proceeds to say—

I have another observation to offer on these letters, which I think not immaterial. Both of them, but especially No. 11, bespeak a confidence in the ultimate success of the intrigue, founded on religious

feelings, which is very remarkable. He declares that the Shri Deo will crown it with success; that the Deo will "accomplish his own office;" that the party should all be "ready to the service of the Deo." These expressions may indicate the leading motive of this indefatigable agent. It was apparently not ambition, or avarice, or simple fidelity to an engagement; it was a persuasion that he was labouring in a sacred and meritorious enterprise, and one under the immediate protection of the divinity, in honour of whom it had been undertaken. That he should have entertained this belief is quite consistent with the known fact, that the undertaking had originally been suggested to him by the Swamnee of Sunneshwur, a person deeply interested in the support of the Hindu religion; while it, at the same time, may explain both the ardour and the confidence of the agent, in the preservation of a purpose, which, on all rational principles, he must have felt to be desperate. It is, indeed, impossible to witness the satisfaction which Nago, on his death-bed, evinces at the recollection of his own exertions in carrying on this perfidious intrigue, and the calm, but sanguine hope, which he expresses of its ultimate success through the favour of Shri Deo, without sincerely wishing that so much zeal and energy had been devoted to a better faith and a worthier cause.

Sir R. Grant, in his minute of the 5th May, said:—

No 15 is also a remarkable document. It is headed in Portuguese and Mahratta, "Instructions;" and these are said to have been verbally communicated to the rajah's agents, and afterwards committed to writing by Dajeeba Waseel according to their dictation. It consists of nine heads.

1st. The rajah is recommended to turn his attention to the promotion of commerce.

2nd. To cause ten persons in each village to be instructed "in commanding and military discipline," annually to inspect them, and to treat them with honour and distinction.

3rd. To maintain a friendly intercourse with the ruler of Goa, through whom troops and stores may be landed; for, it is added, "this is the only door in this country for your people to Europe." The Governor assigns reasons why he could not introduce the rajah to his successor, namely, "He is not of my rank, being a native of this country, standing in the favour of the elder master (Don Pedro)."

4th. To keep always in view the preservation of unanimity among all savastanes and sirdars (kings and chiefs), as far as the Sikhs. "I have intimated," he says, "to the principal station, that you are master of all the Hindoos."

5th. To translate and read twice a day, "histories of Bonaparte (loud laughter), and other valiant and intelligent kings and chiefs who distinguished themselves, and who, by their courage, overcame their enemies and contemporary states, and gained the highest glory."

6th. To establish a school like one at Goa.

Now the rajah had very good schools of his own, and a Scotch missionary had been very active in the management of them.

7th. Your senaputtee, and the high sirdars below him, should be taught our discipline, and the books which exist regarding the managing of an army, after converting them into the Hindoo language. The books of your enemy can, if required, be procured; those and ours are of a similar description.

8th. The rajah is advised to take into his service some Portuguese soldiers of artillery and infantry, about to return home on furlough. It is added, however, "but your enemy will take offence at this; for, even if a few remain in your country, they will be found by them to be formidable, therefore the matter is communicated to the vakeel."

9th. To befriend Rajeo Kotneess; "for when," says the writer, "I depart from my own country, it will be obligatory on him to retire to a remote place, as I cannot introduce him to the new Governor. I intend soon, according to your wishes, to return to this country."

The evidence in support of this document is as follows. Dajeeba Waseel says, "This is my handwriting. The matter which Don Manoel mentioned to Nana and Rajeo Kotneess to communicate to the maharaj, they both made me take down in writing." Rajeo Kotneess says, "The intimations which were to be made to the Rajah of Satara from the Viceroy Sahib, these were committed to a *pad* by Nana Waseel: this is that *pad*." In his cross-examination, Rajeo further says, "Nago went to Virginia to the viceroy and conversed with him. I did not go there; but Nago informed me, *pad* of their conversation were caused to be written by Dajeeba Waseel, either at Araba or Rybundar. These were afterwards explained to the rajah, first by Nago Deorao, and secondly by myself." Hurry Punt Fatuck says, "Formerly, Rajeo Kotneess said to me, Don Manoel, by way of instruction, has made and given a *pad* for the maharaj, but I did not see the *pad* there. I see it now, and it is of the same nature as Rajeo Kotneess mentioned, and the Kotneess explained it to the maharaj in my presence." Mowpant Jones says, "The matter written in them (15 and 16) was explained by Rajeo Kotneess in my presence, in A. D. 1838-39." I think, therefore, that there can be little doubt that this paper is really founded on some verbal communication which took place between the rajah's agents and the Governor of Goa, when the latter was making his preparations to return to Europe.

No. 16. is another paper of the same description as No. 15. It consists of seven paragraphs, and is headed, "Substance of the Instructions received from the Head Nation."

The 1st paragraph states, that the "Junior Master (Don Miguel) has prepared troop for the success of your (of course, the rajah's) side; but, through some contrivance of the English (who are styled your enemy), had been embroiled with his elder brother, and after much fighting had retired to a remote station. He is accompanied by the highest sirdars of the state. Dong de Cadwall is deeply interested in the cause of your object, and my brother Marques de Walle (Valencia)."

Now all these little facts must have been known to Rajeo Kotneess, who knew Portuguese: they were all published, too, in the Bombay newspapers; every one read them.

Paragraph 2 states that, in consequence of an intimation from Don Miguel, who was deeply interested in the success of the purpose, the Russians and Austrians, according to the previous plan, were prepared to India. "But the road to visit your country runs through the territories of Sham and Rome." Settle by what way they should come, and what sirdar of yours will receive them; and, as soon as the armies reach your sirdar within your boundary line, the expenses should be provided for."

3rd. (In substance.) In reference to the present agreement, stating, "Come by sea; Goa being now in the possession of the elder brother, there is no landing there. Name some other port."

4th. "I have explained to the vakeel, that the expenses of coming by sea would be very considerable."

5th. "Troops are ready to come by land or by sea, as you may appoint, but I am directed to bring with me a good and respectable vakeel. Send one, and when he arrives, the suringam (army) shall be sent. He should be provided with statements of the stores, &c. required. If I were here, a vakeel would not be required."

6th. Repeats his requisition for a vakeel

7th. Alludes to his being at a foreign station, "to which the vakeel is to be sent." Exhorts the rajah to persevere stedfastly in his designs. The paper concludes thus:—"Thus, in several paragraphs, and by word of mouth, I have made a communication to the vakeel, being substance of the instructions received from the head station, which should be immediately taken into consideration by you, and immediately despatch the vakeel together with another person. Besides this, something tending to the prosperity of the samasthan (state) has been communicated."

The authenticity of this document rests on nearly the same evidence as that of No. 15. Dajeeba Waheed states, that he committed it to writing at the dictation of Nana Waheed and Raojee Khotenees.

Dajeeba Waheed might well say it was his handwriting, when the whole was his own manufacture. In sections 192 and 193 of the minute of 5th May, Sir Robert Grant said:—

In closing these remarks respecting the oral evidence in this case, I must observe that there is one witness to whose testimony it does not apply. I allude to Rowleej Naik Khaskur, the only contumacious witness examined. I agree with Colonel Ovens, however, as I have already said, that the conduct of this person, when under examination, only confirms the case of the rajah; but, besides this, some answers escaped him, which confirm a part of the general narrative of the witnesses.

I will quote the answers, and the questions to which they belong:—"Are you, or are you not, acquainted with Nago Deorao Waheed?"—"I am acquainted with him; I knew him at Baroda." "Did you see him at Sattara, or not?"—"When I know nothing, what answer should I give?"

I do not, I think, put any force on this short interloquatory, when I quote it as assisting to prove—first, that Nago originally came from Baroda; secondly, that the witness had known him at Sattara; and, thirdly, that there were good reasons for his not wishing to disclose the fact of that knowledge; all which three points are so abundantly established by the rest of the evidence.

Now he (Gen. R.) knew Rowleej to be a straightforward, simple-minded Mahratta soldier, of good character, and he came to a directly contrary conclusion from Sir R. Grant, after reading his evidence. The meaning of his reply to the second question was undoubtedly that he had never seen Nago at Sattara; but the whole of his evidence was given in the most straightforward manner, until they attempted to insult the man, and then of course he became indignant—one of these witnesses said Nago had been sent to Goa to establish the Swamee's influence there, the meaning of which was evidently, to establish his influence as a priest, to get the people to give him fees, for priests always took care to do that. He would not go through the whole of the papers (*Hear, hear*); but he had stated only a little of the facts that would show how false the evidence was. He would, however, just refer to an account of a sub-plot, which was mentioned in the Governor's minutes of the 15th May, 1838. It was all equally ridiculous and absurd. "In continuation of my minute of the 5th instant," said the Governor, "I shall now submit and remark on the evidence which has been obtained by Mr. Dunlop in the Southern Mahratta country, and by Mr. Spooner at Rutnaghery, in confirmation of that obtained at Sattara, regarding the intrigues of the Rajah of Sattara with the Governor of Goa."

2. The acting resident at Sattara, in a letter dated the 27th July, 1837, reported, that he had been informed "that at Kolapoor, Akbarnavees, by name Ramapa, now at Dharwar, was some years ago sent to Goa by Mr. Nisbet, to inquire into certain intrigues then carrying on between that place and Sattara, and that it was supposed he succeeded in obtaining the information required." He therefore suggested, that the political agent in the Southern Mahratta country should be directed to procure from this person a statement of all that he knew of the transaction in question.

3. On the same occasion, Lieut. Col. Ovens stated that he had been given to understand, that some papers regarding the Goa intrigue had fallen into the possession of Chintamon Rao Sangleskur, and that these might be obtained on application to Annapa Shapoorkur, the Carberry of Chintamon Rao. The

papers were said to have been obtained by the late swamee of Sunkeeshwur from Nago Deorao, and to have been given by the swamee to Chintamon Rao.

4. On the 3rd August, the acting resident was called on to state whether, in his opinion, Mr. Dunlop should communicate openly or secretly with the above persons, and whether he had reason to suppose that the rajah of Sattara had held intercourse with Chintamon Rao. Lieut. Colonel Osma, on the 5th, replied to this reference in the negative, stating, that it was supposed that the papers had been made over to Chintamon Rao by the swamee, "to give a hold over his highness." In consequence of this communication, Mr. Dunlop was, on the 16th of the same month, directed to endeavour to obtain the documents alluded to.

5. It is by this clue that the corroborative evidence has been obtained at Dharwar. On the 29th November last, Mr. Dunlop, in entire ignorance of the information which had been elicited at Sattara, and uninformed even of the names of the principal agents employed in these intrigues, reported that he had obtained possession of four papers, through the agency of Chintamon Rao's dewan, from the present swamee of Sunkeeshwur, Jhunker Bharter, and that hopes had been held out to him of procuring an original thylsee from the Sattara rajah to the address of a Portuguese, who is said to have left the country before it was delivered, but, from the confused way in which European names are pronounced or written by natives, Mr. Dunlop said he could not discover who might be indicated; and the correspondence through the late swamee, and the Sattara rajah's agent, Nago Deorao, was with a doctor of an equally unintelligible name.

6. The first of these papers is an original letter from Nago Deorao to the late swamee of Sunkeeshwur, merely excusing himself for having, "in consequence of an emergent occurrence," proceeded direct to Sattara, and promising to visit Sunkeeshwur on his return, "to make known all that had passed, and proceed onwards." Its authenticity is proved by Hurry Punt Fatuck and Balkoba Kelkur, who both state it to be in the handwriting of Nana Fatuck, but begun and ended by Nago Deorao himself. The first of these witnesses says, "I have examined this letter: it appears to have been written by Nago Deorao to the Sri Sunkeeshwur Swamee, and it is in the handwriting of my son, Nana Fatuck. It is dated in Vysack (May) and in Sukey, 1764 (A.D. 1832). On the date of the letter Nago Deorao came to my house at Sattara, and from thence, as my son was sick, he took him to Revelsiddh for medical treatment. On the 13th Bhravun Sood (8th August) in the same year, my son died at Revelsiddh. The word 'Sidraj,' near Shri, and the words 'Hey Vidnyapunah,' at the end, are in the handwriting of Nago Deorao." The second witness states, that he and Morapunt Josee accompanied Nago Deorao to Sattara in May, 1832, and that he returned with him and Nana Fatuck to Revelsiddh. "This letter is written by Nago Deorao to the swamee; the handwriting is that of Nana Fatuck, and the words 'Sidraj near Shri' and 'Hey Vidnyapunah' are written by Nana Wassod."

7. The second paper is supposed by Mr. Dunlop to contain the heads of the propositions which Nago Deorao was empowered to make to the Portuguese Government. It is only a copy, and "therefore cannot be looked upon as of any force as proof, though it bears the appearance of age, and comes from so respectable a source, that it affords grounds for suspicion in the connection in which it stands." Mr. Dunlop was not of course aware, when he made the above remark, that the preparation of a paper, very nearly resembling in its contents the one obtained by him, had been distinctly deposed to by one of the witnesses at Sattara, who actually made a copy of it for the swamee. (Vide Summary of Evidence A.A. 1, annexed to my minute of the 5th May, 1834.)

8. The paper obtained by Mr. Dunlop is not the identical copy which Wassodeo Shastry prepared, and this may account for its containing an additional article. His evidence is as follows:—"I have examined the copy of the yad; it is not in my handwriting, nor do I know who wrote it. The article in this yad, 'when the enemies are defeated and our authority is established, those who are at Brumhwurt (Bethore) and Benares should be brought and delivered up to us,' was not in the yad which I have alluded to in my former deposition, as having made a copy of it with my own hand at Sunkeeshwur. The rest of the articles are similar to those in the one which I copied." When I first perused the evidence of Wassodeo Shastry, his account of this agreement seemed wild and extravagant in the extreme; but, nevertheless, we now find its general accuracy confirmed in a most remarkable manner, from a source altogether independent of Sattara, and of the evidence obtained at that place.

An hon. *Proprietor* begged to know when the gallant gentleman would find it convenient to conclude?

General *Robertson* really could not say. If, however, his hon. friend were tired, he need not remain. (*Hear, and a laugh.*) These minutes of Sir R. Grant were merely a mass of inferences and conjectures. (*Hear, hear!*) He had spent hours and days over the evidence, and he could come to no other conclusion than that the whole was a brahminical plot, and nothing else (*hear, hear*); and that Sir R. Grant had suffered himself to be imposed upon. In para. 15 of the Governor's minute of the 15th May, it was stated that the rajah's correspondence was sealed with a seal made by the Swamee by order of the Peishwa. (*Hear, hear!*) But that seal was in the possession of the brahmin and not of the rajah. (*Hear, hear!*) General *Robertson* was proceeding to read the next paragraph, when

An hon. *Proprietor* said he really hoped the gallant gentleman would not read the whole of the papers.

General *Robertson* was sorry to take up so much time; but he had a most arduous duty to perform; he had to defend an oppressed prince. (*Cheers.*) Nothing had he

said as to the rajah's innocence, which he did not most confidently believe. If any one would read that evidence they would plainly see that the rajah could not be guilty.

The Chairman.—Everybody here has read it.

General Robertson did not think so. He was afraid there were many who had not.

The Chairman.—They ought to have read it. I have read it all.

General Robertson.—However, he would not detain them much longer. As to the alleged correspondence with the ex-Rajah of Nagpore, it was the most trifling thing possible. All about a sword, a fiddle-case, and a pair of shoes. (*Laughter.*) That was the whole of it. The rajah and the ex-rajah were relatives; and if any such letter as was alleged was sent with the present, it was sent without the rajah's instructions. There was no proof to the contrary. He had stated enough to show that there was nothing proved against the rajah. (*Hear, hear!*) There was not a tittle of evidence to show that the rajah was connected with the gang who had turned round and given evidence against him. They were acting from a desire to promote some Hindoo object, and under the orders of the swamee. They concocted this plot against the rajah, and carried it on for years. They waited their opportunity,—for no one could wait more patiently than the brahmins to effect any religious object (*hear, hear!*),—and at last they had ruined the rajah. (*Hear, hear!*) If the evidence were true, why did they not submit it to the rajah? There was no occasion for a special commission. Why did they not send to the rajah, and tell him he might bring what evidence he could to refute it? He saw no reason for deposing the rajah, or even to suspend him, to do that. (*Hear*) It might have been all done, and the rajah might have been allowed to remain as he was. Had the result shown that he was guilty, he (*General Robertson*) would have been the last man to uphold him. (*Hear, hear!*) But not a tittle of evidence was there which any court of justice or equity, or any person who had the least respect for the principles of evidence, would receive. (*Hear, hear!*) He said nothing about the final act—the rajah's deposition. He thought it was harsh, very harsh, in the manner and mode of it: to be dragged from his throne, as he was, in the middle of the night. The rajah had often said to him, "You have only to tell me that you wish me to retire, and I will do it." But to go with a number of soldiers, and drag him out of his bed, without the least warning, was too harsh. (*Hear, hear!*) They might have told him—"We are going to depose you; select such things as you wish to take with you: we wish you to be comfortable." Sir J. Carnac told him he would consult his comfort, but nothing of that kindness had been shown him. They led him away in the dead of the night: it was only wonderful to him (*General Robertson*) that there was not some disturbance, from his being removed in that manner. He was sure that if the resident had gone to him in the open day and said, "Maharaj, your reign is over; we are going to depose you; you must come with me," he would have quietly walked away with the resident. (*Hear!*) And as to his property, he believed, with his hon. friend General Briggs, that it all belonged to him: that it was saved out of the money allowed for his private purse. (*Hear!*) It had been settled, with the Governor's concurrence, that the rajah should have four lacs of rupees for his own private expenses; and so exact was he in his accounts, that once, when there was a deficiency in the revenue, in consequence of a failure of the season, and he must either curtail his expenses or get into debt, when he (*General Robertson*) told him he had plenty of money in his private purse, he said, "I was advised by Captain Grant Duff never to touch that." (*Hear, hear!*) And, instead of doing that, he made a reasonable reduction from the allowance of all his servants, and his own family. (*Hear, hear!*) That would show how just he was when he could not spare himself. (*Hear!*) The whole course of his conduct and life showed that the charges against him must be false. (*Hear, hear.*) A man who had acted as he had done on all other occasions, was not likely to forget himself in that way. (*Hear, hear!*) His hon. friend (*Mr. Warden*) spoke of the rajah's veracity. There was not an English gentleman who had a higher respect for veracity than the rajah. (*Hear, hear!*) He never in his life knew him to deviate the

least from the truth on any occasion. (*Hear, hear!*) The man that would rather forfeit a throne than submit to dishonour, was not likely to be a liar. (*Hear, hear!*) He would not, however, detain them longer. He thanked them for the attention with which they had listened to him, and would conclude by repeating what he had said before, that the rajah was innocent. (*Cheers.*)

General *Lodwick* said he wished to say a few words in explanation. He held the *Times* newspaper of that day in his hand, where, in the report of the preceding day's discussion in this Court, an hon. proprietor (Mr. Weeding) was reported to have said he did not believe his (Gen. Lodwick's) evidence. He attached honour to his good name; he was no *Hotspur* to take up quarrels in trifling causes; but as this affected his honour and good name, he wished the hon. proprietor would be good enough to explain what he meant by these observations.

Mr. *Weeding* said he was very happy to explain the observations to which the gallant general alluded so as to prevent any misapprehension. What he had stated was, that as the gallant general had been political resident at Sattara, and in that situation had warned the rajah against intriguing with a view to subvert the British Government, and had afterwards, as chairman or president of the commission, sanctioned the decision of that commission; and then, three years afterwards, came forward in this Court expressing his regret that he had signed that commission, and declared that he believed the rajah innocent, he was sorry to say that he must—

General *Lodwick*.—You forget my saying I regretted I did not sign a protest against the proceedings of that commission, *not* the commission itself.

Mr. *Weeding*.—He was only stating the impression left on his mind by the facts that had been submitted to him. If there were any other circumstances connected with it, he should be happy to hear it; but he was about to say that, considering these facts, he was disposed to receive the evidence of the hon. and gallant proprietor, who contradicted himself, with such allowance as should be made for such a contradiction between his oral and written testimony. (*Hear!*)

General *Lodwick* said he never had expressed any regret for putting his name to the proceedings of the commission. It was clearly his duty to do so; first, from the customs of the service; and, secondly, from having received the positive orders of Sir Robert Grant to that effect. What he said was, that he regretted he had not signed a protest against the proceedings of that commission. (*Hear, hear!*) As to his refusing to sign the commission, as well might the president of a court-martial, who acquitted the prisoner by his vote, refuse to sign the proceedings of the Court, and he would ask, did the greatest man of his age refuse to sign the Convention at Cintra, although he disapproved of some part of it? No; he (General Lodwick) only regretted not having entered a protest expressive of his sentiments, which he was prevented doing by a feeling for his Government and a conviction that the Bombay Government would see its defects as a legal document. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Weeding*.—Am I to understand that any gentleman is called upon to believe, that a person sitting in a commission is bound to sign proceedings which he did not believe to be true? General Lodwick signed that commission because it was his duty to do so. Moreover, as he had stated, he had received positive orders from Sir R. Grant himself to this effect: "You are to defer to the opinion of the majority." (*Hear, hear!*) And when the thing was put to the vote, it was not optional in him (General Lodwick) to sign it or not. (*Hear, hear!*)

Major *Oliphant* said, perhaps the hon. proprietor (Mr. Weeding) was not aware that the president of a court-martial was bound to sign the proceedings, however much he might dissent from the decision.

Mr. *Poynder* said he recollected perfectly well that General Lodwick, on a former occasion, had expressed his strong regret, more than once in the course of his address, that he had not signed a protest against the proceedings of the commission. (*Hear, hear!*) His hon. friend might be mistaken as to the practice of commissions or court-martials, but he was sure there was nothing further from his intention than to say any thing that would affect the honour or feeling of any hon. proprietor. (*Hear, hear!*)

General Lodwick.—Let the hon. proprietor give his own explanation.

Mr. Weeding said, what he had said he must adhere to until he received some further explanation. He had said that General Lodwick's evidence must be received with all due allowance for the contradiction between his oral and written testimony, and to that he must adhere.

The Chairman and others.—He was bound to sign the commission.

Mr. Weeding.—If that were the opinion of the Court, then of course he had no objection to say he regretted very much having stated anything at all tending to impeach the gallant general's testimony or wound his feelings. (*Hear, hear!*)

General Lodwick said there was another thing which had been stated by the hon. proprietor on which he wished to make one or two remarks. The hon. proprietor said that his (General Lodwick's) publication of secret documents was irregular. He begged to observe that these papers were copied with his own hand after they had been submitted to the public, when, for the first time, he (Gen. L.) found that he had been secretly calumniated by a deceased Governor, at the same time that he was officially complimented by the same hand and perhaps with the same pen ere it was dry from its former office. (*Hear, hear!*)

Sir Henry Willock then addressed the Court amidst loud cries of "Adjourn." He said that it was not his intention to detain the Court many minutes, but as the discussion might occupy another day, he wished to take that opportunity of speaking his sentiments briefly, when the short interval before the rising of the Court was insufficient for a more important speaker. He had not only read, but studied the whole of the very voluminous correspondence on this subject, with an earnest desire to arrive at a proper and just conclusion; and having done so, the conviction he had come to was, that the rajah had been guilty. (*Hear, hear!*) He acknowledged his intrigues to have been preposterous, visionary, and perfectly innoxious in their effort to the British Government; but, at the same time, in acknowledging that, he conceived the rajah's guilt was not the less. He perfectly agreed with what had been stated by Lord Auckland in his minute of the 23rd December, 1838, and he would, therefore, just refer to it for a few moments. In that minute, Lord Auckland said:—

In my minute of the 27th of April, 1837, I observed, "The proceedings of the commission have left no doubt in my mind of the guilt of the rajah, to the extent, at least, of countenancing an attempt to seduce from their allegiance two native officers of the British army;" and it was added in another part of the same paper, "I see no reason why such treason should not recoil upon those who contrived it, and be made, at the same time, a source of additional strength to ourselves." It is now also my painful duty to state, that I am compelled to concur in the unanimous opinion of the Government of Bombay, that the two other principal charges preferred against the rajah, and especially the first of them, appear from the evidence obtained by the acting resident at Sattara, to be fully established, namely,—

1. His treasonous intercourse with the authorities at Goa.
2. His treasonous intercourse with the ex-Rajah of Nagpore.

However wild and nearly incredible the intrigues alleged in these two cases seem to be, the proof of their existence appears to be no less clear and irrefragable. That the Portuguese of Goa should wrest India from the British power; that Appa Sahib, living almost destitute and in restraint, should raise twenty lacs to enable the Portuguese to restore him to the throne of Nagpore; that Portugal, France, and Austria, are to contribute their battalions to the support of Sattara—all these things may look rather like the dream of delirium than the overt machinations of treason. Yet that the ignorant ambition and malignity of the rajah have been duped by insane speculations and deceitful promises of this character, there remains, I fear, little room to doubt.

It is shown, likewise, that the rajah, so far from having a just sense of the favours which have been heaped upon him by the British Government, is bitterly discontented with his position; that he claims the original greatness of the house of his ancestor, Sevajee; that he, or his confidants and nearest partisans, complain of faith having been broken with them, and that they have even the shameful ingratitude of accusing his early and steady benefactor, Mr. Elphinstone, of deception and falsehood.

It is principally by these two circumstances, of the high offence of tampering with our native troops, and the insatiable and reckless ambition by which he appears to be guided, which render any middle or amicable course of proceeding with him probably quite fruitless, that I think the mode of dealing with this case is rendered more direct and plain. We are called upon, I feel, by very strong considerations of propriety and expediency, to bring the guilt of the rajah to the test of a final proof, by the best and most just process which can be devised; and then, if he should have been unable to exculpate himself, to remove him from a throne of which he will have shown himself to be eminently undeserving.

The extent to which we are committed, by guarantees of protection to individuals who have given information against the rajah, merits attention, though but in a minor degree, as an argument for not

seeking to leave him in the possession of an authority, which it would too probably be his object to employ for their ruin, on every opening that might present itself to him.

I would by no means subscribe to the opinion which would appear to be supported in some of the minutes of the members of the Bombay Government, that magnanimity in pardoning an offence of a weak ally is not, in different cases which may be readily contemplated, to be at all viewed as a suitable and expedient policy. Here, however, where there are several distinct acts of offence, one of them of the gravest nature, and all springing from a deep-rooted spirit of resistance and aversion to the British supremacy, the conclusion is, as I have avowed, forced upon me, that measures of leniency and conciliation would be perfectly inapplicable.

It is not necessary to establish it as a fixed rule, "that the British Government cannot depose any prince not taken *flagrante bello*, except through the medium of a formal trial." But in this instance, if the rajah should eventually demand to be confronted with the witnesses against him, and to be placed on his trial, or even if he should not himself make that demand, but the written explanation or defence, which I would propose in the first instance to require from him, should seem, as it very possibly may, to leave a necessity for some further proceeding, there may, perhaps, be no alternative to such a mode of final examination and disposal of the case, however cumbersome, dilatory, and inconvenient it must be felt to be. Commissioners of high rank and character from the other presidencies, if necessary, might be assembled for the purpose. Detailed orders would, in such a case, if we are forced to the measure, be necessary on the precise mode of trial, and all the other circumstances attending the procedure, to which allusion is made in the letters from Bombay. But it would be premature to enter at all upon those points at present.

As the first step, I would, as suggested by Sir Robert Grant, request that the rajah should be furnished with a written statement, embodying a full and clear detail of the facts connected with the several charges, and of the names (with any reservations which may be absolutely required for the safety of the party) of the witnesses by whom they are proved, with a notice of the circumstances under which the evidence was obtained, and call for from him, within a certain reasonable time to be fixed, a similar written statement of whatever he may desire to urge in his own behalf. The acting resident will, of course, take care, by every means in his power, to see that his guarantees to witnesses are, in letter and spirit, fully maintained.

I should think the above measure, as a preliminary one, preferable to the course of giving to the rajah a memorandum of each distinct portion of oral or written evidence against him, the result of which might be much confused, and unnecessary prolixity in the reply. When that reply shall have reached me, I would judge from the tenor of it whether it would be advisable to go on at once to any further proceeding, or to await a further communication from the Honourable Court; to whom, of course, as well as to the Supreme Government in India, the reply would be immediately communicated.

Should the rajah be found finally guilty, I would not (to use the expression of my former minutes) "abstain from the plain course of resuming to ourselves territories and power, which those who have been by us intrusted with them are endeavouring to use to our destruction." There is, in this case, no one to whom the sovereignty could be transferred, excepting Appa Sahib, the rajah's brother, and there is nothing in his character or claims to entitle him to the immense and gratuitous advantage.

If he could have wished that the Government had pursued a different course, and had not appointed a commission of inquiry in the first instance. (*Hear, hear!*) The East-India Company, in the plenitude of their power, could afford to be forgiving and forbearing towards Indian princes; and he thought, that if the rajah had been approached at the time that his intentions had become known to the government, and had been addressed in these words, "We have watched you; we have proof of your guilt; renounce this course; pursue your original course; be faithful to your engagements," he thought, he said, that if that language had been addressed to him, it would have had the effect of producing a change in his practices. (*Hear, hear!*) He deplored altogether the deposition of native princes—(*hear!*)—for political offences. (*Hear, hear!*) He thought, whether the case were strong or weak, deposition acted prejudicially to the character of our government in India. And why? because it necessarily implied one of two things—either that there was something burdensome in our rule, or that the prince accused has had hostile designs against the government. (*Hear, hear!*) Our policy must be to show to the world that the princes of India under our rule were at ease: that they were satisfied with our government, and that our yoke was easy. (*Hear, hear!*) In this case of the Rajah of Sattara, there were great grounds, in his opinion, for acting with clemency. (*Hear, hear!*) He said that, because he could not deny that the rajah of Sattara had alleged grievances. (*Hear, hear!*) Whether they were well grounded or not, he should not at that moment enter into the question; but whether they were or not, they ought to have been attended to promptly. (*Hear, hear!*) They had it stated in the official documents that the rajah was led to suppose by the Bombay Government, through the resident, that his grievances had been placed before the Court of Directors: month after month passed away without any further notice of the subject; and a year

afterwards, he believed, the rajah was given to understand that the business had not yet been called to the attention of the Court. The result was, that that unfortunate individual gave way to disappointment, and pursued the unhappy course which had led to his deposition. (*Hear, hear!*) There was a very strong feeling in that Court to bring back the rajah, if possible, to his original good feeling with the British Government—(*hear!*)—and at the time Sir J. Carnac went out to India, having always been marked as the protector and supporter of the native princes, he went out with the full intention of saving the rajah if possible. That intention he maintained to the very last moment of his being in England—(*Hear, hear!*)—but when he arrived in India, he found the Government of Bombay and the Governor-General of India had all judged the case, and determined on the rajah's guilt, and had determined to depose him. Had Sir J. Carnac been less generous than he was in this case, he would have said it was decided; but did he do so? No! He undertook the bold task of inducing the Government of Bombay and the Governor-General of India to change their opinions. On further investigation, however, he said he thought the rajah had violated his engagements. But he did not think that he should be punished in the way that had been determined on. He said, "let me endeavour to bring him back to his duty; let me go to him in person, and I think it possible that we may effect it." Lord Auckland agreed to that proposition, and Sir J. Carnac went up to the rajah accordingly, and let them see what spirit possessed the mind of Sir J. Carnac when he went up to Sattara.

The letter from the deputy-secretary in attendance on the Governor-General, dated the 11th July, conveyed to this Government the Governor-General's sanction to the amnesty proposed to be extended to the rajah: to the conditions under which I suggested it should be granted; and to my proceeding in person to Sattara, for the purpose of carrying my views into effect, and again to place our relations with the rajah on a friendly footing. On this occasion it was observed: "His Lordship feels it unnecessary to enter into any review of this case. He has already avowed his opinion, that whether led by malignity or folly, or a weak subservency to bad advisers, the rajah has committed acts which might justly forfeit for him all the favour of the British Government, and justify a sentence of severe retribution. He sees all the embarrassments which might arise out of a formal trial; he feels the strong objections which would be urged in quarters of the highest authority against a summary act of extreme severity, and he is compelled to acknowledge the expediency of the milder course proposed, and would indulge the hope that the exercise of clemency may give rise, if not to better feelings, at least to more guarded conduct." His Lordship was also pleased to concur with me in opinion that the amnesty should not be accompanied by any demands of a penal nature; but observed that "warnings might be made for the future, principles laid down for the more strict observance of the treaty, and, above all things, effectual protection should be secured to those who, in the course of the late inquiry, may, by having afforded information, be assumed to have given offence to the rajah. With this expression of his views, his Lordship cordially assents to the propositions laid down by the Governor of Bombay, in his minute of June 30th, and adopted by his colleagues."

I lost no time after the receipt of this letter, in proceeding to Poona, where I arrived on the 28th July. I now deemed it expedient to send for the resident, not only that I might have an opportunity of explaining to him personally the course of procedure I intended to follow on my arrival at Sattara, but likewise to obtain from him the latest information of the actual state of affairs at that place.

Sir J. Carnac, with a determination to save this unfortunate prince if possible, went up to Sattara. He treated the rajah as a friend: he said, "Renounce your late practices; I am aware of all; it is indispensable for your own comfort that you should live on the terms you did before with our Government; and we, therefore, will forget the past; but it is necessary for me, in offering you that general amnesty, to expressly declare to you the conviction that the British Government has formed of your guilt." (*Hear, hear!*) It could not be otherwise. (*Hear, hear!*) But he found in page 303—

Mr. Salomons said, if the hon. director would just refer to the letter of the Governor-General, he would find that Sir J. Carnac was expressly cautioned against that course. (*Cries of "read on!"*)

Sir H. Willock.—The Governor-General, in his letter, expressly cautioned Sir J. Carnac against exacting any penalty—(*hear!*); but the Rajah of Sattara was not called upon to acknowledge in any way his offence or his guilt. He appealed to the documents before the Court. He found there, in page 303, this passage: "Nevertheless, moved by considerations of clemency towards your highness and your family, the British Government has resolved entirely to overlook what has passed on the fol-

lowing conditions." If, then, by such conditions he was not called upon to declare his guilt, he might with all justice and honour have signed them. He might have declared his innocence; that would not have been denied him. These were the conditions:—"First, that your highness now binds yourself strictly and in good faith to act up to the articles of the treaty of the 25th September, 1819."

Mr. *Martin*.—Would the hon. director be good enough to read the 7th paragraph.

General *Briggs* said the whole of the paper ought to be read—not part. (*Hear!*)

Sir *H. Willock* had read only the part which he considered material, in order to save time; but if they wished it, he would read the whole of the document. It was this:—

Information having been received by the British Government, that your highness, misled by evil advisers, had, in breach of the treaty which placed you on the throne, entered into communications hostile to the British Government, an inquiry into these accusations was considered indispensable. This inquiry has satisfied the British Government, that your highness has exposed yourself to the sacrifice of its alliance and protection.

He must contend that the rajah was not called upon to subscribe his name to the foregoing paragraph. (*Hear, hear!*) What came next? "Nevertheless, moved by considerations of clemency towards your highness and your family, the British Government has resolved entirely to overlook what has passed on the following conditions, viz." Now it was the conditions that he was called upon to subscribe to and no more. (*Cries of "No, no!"*) The conditions were these:—

First, that your highness now binds yourself, strictly and in good faith, to act up literally to all the articles of the treaty of the 25th September, 1819; and especially to the second article of that treaty, which is as follows: "The rajah, for himself, and for his heirs and successors, engages to hold the territory in subordinate co-operation with the British Government, and to be guided in all matters by the advice of the British agent at his highness's court."

Second, that your highness binds yourself to pay to your brother, Appa Sahib Maharaj, whatever allowances he has heretofore received, and to put him in possession of all his private property; and, should any dispute arise on this subject, the same is to be referred to the resident for adjustment. Appa Sahib Maharaj is also to be permitted to reside at any place he himself may choose, under the protection of the British Government.

Third, that Dulwunt Row Chitnavees be dismissed from your highness's counsels, and not permitted to reside within your highness's territory without the sanction of the British Government.

Fourth, the persons whose names are inserted in a separate list, having been guaranteed by the British Government, in person, property, and allowances of every description, as the same stood in July, 1836, this guarantee is to be binding on your highness, and all complaints against them are to be referred to the resident. Should it appear necessary hereafter to the British Government to add the names of any other persons to this list, the same guarantee is to be extended to them, and it is to be acted upon in good faith by your highness, in any manner that may be pointed out by the British Government. All complaints against these persons are also to be referred to the British resident for his adjustment.

In these there was nothing like a confession of guilt. (*Hear!*) And what he contended was that the rajah was only called upon to sign the conditions and not the preamble or the concluding paragraph, which was this:—

The above are the terms to be agreed to by your highness, and these conditions are to be considered as supplemental to the treaty of the 25th September, 1819, and to be signed and sealed as such by your highness, that there can be no modification in these terms, as your highness's sincere well-wisher, the British Government offers them, in the confidence that your highness's penetration will recognise their moderation, and the expediency of a prompt acquiescence. It is confidently expected, also, that the clemency of the British Government in preserving your state (raj) will be duly appreciated by your highness, as it cannot fail to be by the general voice of this country, and induce your highness, for the future, scrupulously to maintain the relations of friendship and mutual confidence, by acting up to the provisions and principles of the treaty. (*Hear, hear!*)

Yes; that concluding paragraph he was not more called upon to sign than he was the preamble. (*Hear, hear!*) He would next refer the Court to the 22nd paragraph of the Governor's minute of the 4th September, 1839, being the observations of Sir J. Carnac with the terms of the conditions. It was this:—

In the sixth paragraph of this minute, I have observed, that the terms offered in the above document are more moderate than those proposed in my minute of the 30th June last; and this will be clearly manifest on a reference to that paper. In order not to provoke discussion, I omitted to specify the three specific instances in which the rajah has violated the treaty, and substituted the mild preamble to the conditions above given for what I proposed in the fifth paragraph of my original minute; I altogether omitted specific mention of the first and third of the original conditions, and made a very important omission.

tion to the rajah's feelings, by including, under the concluding clause of the fifth, only one person. On this point I beg to refer to Colonel Osama's report, dated the 29th June last, marked B, as an appendix to this minute. I soon understood from the resident, that the greatest obstacle to an amicable adjustment with the rajah would be, my insisting on the senaputter being henceforward excluded from his councils; and, notwithstanding that this person had taken a very conspicuous part in these intrigues against the British Government, I resolved to yield this point, in the faint hope of thereby making an impression on the rajah. What, then, in fact, was the substance of the terms offered? By the first, the rajah was simply required to engage to act according to an article of the treaty of 1819, by which, of course, he is already bound. By the second, he was required to continue the allowances heretofore granted to his brother: a stipulation evidently necessary, not only with reference to the peculiar circumstances which compelled Appa Sahib to throw himself on our protection, and to take up his residence in the British cantonment, but also because the demand is in conformity with the spirit of the treaty of 1819, the preamble to which expressly states, that the rajah was then invested "with a sovereignty for the maintenance of his family in comfort and dignity." By the third, he was merely required to remove from his councils the man who has undoubtedly been the chief cause of his downfall, whose character is so fully exposed in Lieutenant-Colonel Osama's report, dated the 15th February, 1848, when reporting on the bukur, or historical sketch, which this man compiled, and which first revealed the clue to the whole of the rajah's infatuated conduct—the man who had constantly pandered to the rajah's ambitious views, by instilling into his mind that he is entitled by hereditary right to the whole of his ancestor Sevajee's dominions, and that instead of being, as we were accustomed to imagine largely indebted to the British Government for bestowing on him as a free gift one of the fairest and most fertile portions of the Deccan, he has been most shamefully wronged, and Mr. Elphinstone's pledged faith to him at the time of his seeking the protection of the British Government violated, by our having retained any portion of the territory conquered from the peshwa. I need not add, that the removal of this person from the rajah's confidence was alike called for, in support of the dignity of the British Government, and from a regard to the real interests of the rajah, and his well-being for the future. By the fourth and last condition, he is simply bound not to injure, either in person or property, those who had come forward, either voluntarily or by constraint, and proved his guilt—a stipulation which we could never have abandoned, except at a sacrifice of principle altogether destructive of our reputation. I am however convinced, that it was the first of my conditions which was the most unpalatable to his highness, and the chief bar to his assent, for, to it his objections appeared to be chiefly directed at our several interviews; for he asserted, that he refused to sign the original treaty, from which it is taken, three different times; and significantly remarked to the resident, that assenting to it would reduce him to the condition of a mamuldar (manager or farmer) of a district. What, may I ask, was this, but a formal renunciation, on the rajah's part, of a most important condition of the existing treaty; and how is it possible for us to maintain friendly relations with a prince who so much mistakes his real position, and thinks so lightly of the obligations which he has contracted, and under which he holds his territories?

An Hon. Proprietor.—Would the hon director read the 6th paragraph of the same minute?

Sir H. Willock then read as follows:—

In a second minute, dated the 30th June, I submitted my sentiments respecting the mode in which our lenient intentions towards the rajah might be best fulfilled. I request particular attention to this document, and shall here merely observe, that I therein laid it down as a general principle, that we should abstain from making any demand on the rajah that could be justly interpreted as penal, and that we should confine ourselves to those which would place him in the precise situation intended by the treaty of 1819, and which would ensure effectual protection to such of his subjects as had become obnoxious to him in the course of these discussions. I reserve for a future place a few observations on the demands which were in the end actually made, and shall shew that I rendered them even more moderate than those which I at first proposed. (*Hear, hear!*)

Now, he maintained that the government, having offered the rajah this amnesty without calling upon him to sign a confession of his guilt (*hear!*)—when he who was placed in power by them had forfeited his engagements to them, and despised their clemency—the Government, he said, had no other possible course to pursue than to depose him. (*Hear, hear!*) An hon. proprietor (Mr. Hume) had said he thought there were new grounds for a reconsideration of this matter, in consequence of Don Manoel de Castro having declared that the rajah had never entered into any political intrigues with him. (*Hear, hear!*) He could not think there was any thing in that which could afford sufficient ground for such reconsideration. (*Hear, hear!*) They were not sitting in that Court to judge Don Manoel (*hear, hear!*); nor did he wish to impugn his character; but he would suppose, for the sake of argument, the possible case of Don Manoel's having lent himself to the alleged intrigues with the rajah for his own private advantage. Would such a person, on being taxed with the offence, have any hesitation in denying the charge of his being mixed up in such intrigues? (*Hear, hear!*) He said, decidedly not! One who would do such an act in the first instance, would not scruple at another dishonourable act to conceal it. He thought, therefore, that such kind of evidence could not be brought forward as any proof of the innocence of the rajah. (*Hear, hear!*) The present discussion was, in his

opinion, attended with very great inconvenience (*hear, hear !*) both because the rajah was led to entertain hopes which could not be realized; and secondly, because, according to his (Sir H. Willock's) conviction, his sentence ought not to be remitted. (*Hear !*) He was glad to see in the public mind such a strong feeling towards the preservation and protection of the native princes of India and their states; and he thought it was most just on the part of the Company to preserve their rights and their possessions. (*Hear, hear !*) He thought that as long as they did that, they would be supported by the good will and efforts of the native princes in maintaining our empire there. (*Hear, hear !*) But if they ever fell into the way of deposing them, and of annexing their territories to those of the British Government, they could not but expect, in return, that they would seize every opportunity of subverting our power in India. (*Hear, hear !*)

Mr. Lewis wished to ask the hon. director one question with respect to a minute of Sir J. Carnac. He saw a letter which was signed by the hon. director, amongst others, to this effect:—

HONOURABLE SIR:—Equally desirous with our colleague, Mr. Edmonstone, to place upon record a statement of the considerations which led us to concur in the opinion of the majority of the honourable Court on the proceedings of the Government of Bombay relative to the Rajah of Sattara, we have, as the best mode of accomplishing that object, to express our unqualified concurrence in the able exposition afforded by Mr. Edmonstone of the merits of that important case.

We have the honour to be, honourable Sir, your most obedient and faithful servants,

(Signed)

W. ARTELL,

RD. JENKINS,

W. STANLEY CLAPPE,

JNO. MASTERMAN,

ROBERT CAMPBELL,

F. WARREN,

J. THORNHILL,

HENRY WILLOCK.

H. Y. ALEXANDER,

East-India House, 25th April, 1841.

The Honourable the Court of Directors of the East-India Company.

Now he found that the last paragraph of Mr. Edmonstone's observations was this:—

Finally, I must maintain, that in political questions involving the rights, interests, and conduct of its allies and dependents, the ruling power is the sole and proper judge, and that, in the case now under consideration, the British Government was not required to put the rajah on his trial, and to be governed by the issue of it, but was strictly justified in deciding, on the ground of recorded and undisputed facts, that by his conduct he had incurred the forfeiture of his dominion, and that it was placed under the absolute necessity of carrying that decision into effect, on his refusing to accede to the terms of a new treaty, which, although it necessarily involved either a direct or inferential acknowledgment of his misconduct, yet only required him, in future, to abide by the principles of his original agreement, the conditions of which he had failed to observe.

He wished, therefore, to ask the hon. director whether he fully concurred in that. (*Hear, hear !*)

Sir H. Willock said, he felt convinced of the justice of the decision that had been come to, and therefore had signed that letter; although, perhaps, there might have been one or two expressions of his which he had let fall on the moment that might possibly seem inconsistent. (*Hear, hear !*)

General Briggs wished to say one word in explanation, with reference to the letter of his which he had mentioned yesterday. He was not in Court when the hon. gentleman (Mr. Warden) had alluded to that letter, but lest it should be thought that he (General Briggs) did not wish that letter to be produced, he would just repeat what he had stated yesterday. He stated that that letter was confidential; and that he did not wish to quote from it, or bring it before the Court, without the permission of the directors; but personally he had no objection whatever to the publication of the whole of that letter, or, indeed, any others which he had written since he had had the honour of being in the service. (*Hear, hear !*)

It being then six o'clock, the Court adjourned until Monday, the 19th of July.

East-India House, July 19.

The Quarterly General Court of Proprietors this day resumed, pursuant to adjournment, the debate on the papers relative to

THE LATE RAJAH OF SATTARA.

Captain Shepherd said, the debate had now occupied so much time, and so much had

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been said on the subject, that he could scarcely find it possible to introduce any new topic in discussing the question; but he was anxious to lay before the proprietors the grounds upon which he had, in another Court, done all in his power to avert what he considered the deplorable and undeserved calamity which had befallen an unfortunate native prince. Much had already been said of the weakness of the evidence upon which the Rajah of Sattara had been deposed, and his own impression was, that it was unsatisfactory and insufficient. He should advert, therefore, in a few words as possible, to those points in the case which led him to that conclusion. It appeared to him, and he had read the whole of the papers with careful attention, that the proof against the rajah is of the most unsatisfactory and inconclusive nature. In the first place, they had a person of the name of Coshea Maloo, coming forward as a witness, whose evidence was considered a most important link in the case of the assumed tampering with the subahdars, one upon whose testimony most reliance had been placed. And what was the result of that man's evidence? Why, it was, that he had borne false witness against the rajah. After he had given his testimony he ate his own words, and declared that what he had stated was false. Then let them look to the brahmin Untajee. What was his character? And here he would ask, what was the best guarantee for the credibility of a witness? Beyond all doubt it was the respectability and uprightness of his character. Now, it appeared that this brahmin bore the very worst character. The commission could not trust him. They declared that he prevaricated by the hour. Finally, he himself confessed that he was the sole author of the plot—and that what he stated was altogether false. (*Hear, hear!*) Any one who had studied the case at all, must perceive that it was surrounded by so many suspicious circumstances, in every part, as to render a belief in the contradictory allegation of the witnesses almost impossible. Yet these were only called discrepancies in that Court, "trifling discrepancies which only tended to strengthen the whole of the evidence against the rajah." Surely that was a complete abuse of the word. (*Hear, hear!*) Another most material point to be considered was, that the whole of the evidence, such as it was, was *ex parte* (*hear, hear!*) and that not one of the witnesses was allowed to be cross-examined with reference to their contradictory statements (*hear, hear!*)—a proceeding that was wholly unknown and unheard of in this country. (*Hear, hear!*) Could evidence thus taken, be looked upon as sufficient to satisfy the ends of justice? Did they ever before hear of evidence being acted on, and considered as a just ground for a grave proceeding, without cross-examination of the witnesses giving it having been allowed? The hon. Chairman, in his able speech, had declared that he was satisfied with the evidence; but, for his own part, he could not conceive how evidence that was entirely *ex parte* could be considered satisfactory. As well might a person, who only heard the speech of the Chairman, on the one side, or the speech of Mr. Thompson on the other, declare that he was acquainted with the whole merits of the case. It was evident, from the manner in which the proceeding was carried on—cross-examination being refused—that facts, yes, most important facts, might have been kept back by the witnesses. (*Hear, hear!*) The evidence, then, being all *ex parte*, it was impossible for them to declare that it was sufficient to satisfy them of the guilt of the rajah. (*Hear, hear!*) He did not mean to impute motives to any man; he believed that the intentions of the resident and those who formed the commission were pure and honest; but, in his opinion, by not cross-examining the witnesses that were examined, and by not hearing witnesses on the other side, the rajah was denied that fair protection, which, in this country, the meanest subject, the most worthless member of society had a right to demand. (*Hear, hear!*) In his opinion, nothing could justify such a harsh and severe proceeding. The rajah was not allowed to see the evidence given against him, nor was he allowed to call one single witness in his favour, in order to contradict those who appeared against him. Could that be considered just or equitable? It was said that the Bombay Government did not bring the rajah to a formal trial, because such a proceeding would lower and degrade him in the eyes of his subjects. That would have been a most sound and excellent reason, if no proceedings had been previously instituted against him. But those who used that argu-

ment against an open trial, at which the rajah would have had an opportunity of calling evidence, appeared to have forgotten that a previous inquiry had taken place—that there had been a sort of one-sided trial before the commission—and that the rajah had already suffered all the degradation and disgrace in the eyes of his subjects, to avoid which an open trial had been refused. (*Hear, hear!*) He certainly could not appreciate very highly that tenderness of feeling which refused to grant to the rajah those advantages that a trial would have afforded him, on account of a desire to preserve his honour and character in the eyes of his subjects. (*Hear, hear!*) What was the alternative held out to him? Either deposition from his throne, or the affixing of his signature to a declaration of guilt. It seemed that he was not to be tried, because such a proceeding would degrade him in the eyes of his subjects; but he was called on to acknowledge himself guilty of treason; he was asked to sign his name to an actual confession of guilt. (*Hear, hear!*) That proceeding, he supposed, was not to be considered derogatory to the rajah's character. (*Hear, hear!*) And what was the penalty consequent on his refusal? Dethronement, degradation, and banishment, (*Hear, hear!*) A man, it appeared, might be banished—he might be removed from an exalted station—but all that was not to be compared with the disgrace of putting him on his trial!! (*Hear, hear!*) What he most deeply regretted was, that Lord Auckland and Sir Robert Grant had not adhered to the principle which they had at first adopted, that of putting the rajah on his trial. They, and the whole Council in India, had recorded their opinion that the rajah should be heard; but they had afterwards departed from that just determination. (*Hear, hear!*) Nothing surprised him so much in this case as the manner in which Lord Auckland, Sir Robert Grant, and others, had given up their opinion on that point. That wise resolve had been departed from, merely, as it would appear, because the resident at Sattara said it would be inconvenient; on that ground it was, that, at the eleventh hour, a course so evidently just had been abandoned. (*Hear, hear!*) He was unwilling to detain the Court by reading long extracts—but he was most anxious that it should be seen that he was not overstating the case. He should therefore refer them, as a proof of Sir R. Grant's original feeling, with respect to the propriety of placing the rajah on his trial, to his minute of the 31st of May, 1838. Sir R. Grant there said—

It will be asked, however, whether he is to be condemned without the opportunity of defending himself. The rajah has not been told of the evidence taken by Lieut. Colonel Ovens, and, undoubtedly, has a right to be heard in his own vindication. I have never meant otherwise, although I do not think that he will vindicate himself successfully. In my minute of the 18th August, 1837, "I am farther strongly of opinion, that before the case is conclusively disposed of, the rajah should be made acquainted with the fresh evidence which has been elicited against him, and should be allowed the opportunity of offering defence or explanation." I repeat that opinion, not meaning that there should be merely the form or farce of a trial, to be closed by a ready-made judgment, but that the defence should be fairly heard and impartially weighed. So far as this Government should be called to decide on that defence, it would be my honest endeavour to discharge my mind of all my previous opinions on the subject, and to judge the case as if I heard it for the first time. But if it be thought that the Bombay Government is too strongly prepossessed with the guilt of the rajah to be placed in the chair of judgment over his highness, let the Government of India constitute, in any manner which they think fittest, an impartial and competent judicature for the occasion.

Could anything be stronger than that in favour of a fair and impartial investigation? "I repeat," said Sir R. Grant, "that the defence should be fairly heard and impartially weighed!" Could anything be more pointed or explicit? Yet, subsequently, Sir R. Grant took a directly opposite view of the matter. He should next refer them to the opinion of Lord Auckland, who, in the last minute recorded by him on the question, dated the 29th December, 1838, said—

I have attentively considered the new reference made to me upon the Sattara case, and feel very great difficulty in deciding upon it.

The reasons urged by the resident, and concurred in by the Governor in Council, are sufficient to satisfy me, that it would not be right to persevere in the course which I had previously recommended, and, to present to the rajah a written statement of the charges and the proofs against him, calling upon him for an answer. It is anticipated by the resident, that this course would lay the Government open to such proceedings on the part of the rajah and his advisers as would only lead to fresh embarrasments, and would, at the same time, expose every witness whose evidence has been given to cruel persecution.

The course which has been next recommended as open to the Government is, the suspension of the rajah from his functions of sovereignty, and the appointment of a commission to sit in judgment upon

him. The suspension of a person so placed as the Rajah of Sattara, against whom a strong *prima facie* case has been established, and whose conduct appears from every report to be unscrupulously vindictive, seems, in the event of a new trial to be decided upon, to be essential to the protection of witnesses, and to the fairness of proceeding on the part of the accusation. Yet the measure would wear a harsh appearance, and be argued as a predetermination to convict. Notwithstanding, however, these objections, it appears to be essential, as a preliminary to any proceeding bearing the character of a final trial.

The tribunal for trial might, perhaps, be best constituted, by the appointment of three of the most impartial and experienced members of the service, whom it would probably be expedient to take from Madras and Bengal. But I confess that, looking to the manifold inconveniences of such a mode of trial, to the measures of importance and to the subjects of interest and excitement by which the Government is already occupied, and especially, to the possibility that no part of this course would be approved by the Honourable Court, I cannot bring myself to recommend its immediate adoption.

There is inconvenience, no doubt, in the postponement of a decisive measure, but this inconvenience would be as nothing, compared with that of the announcement of a measure such as has been proposed, with any hazard before us of its being ultimately interrupted and rejected.

I am the more impressed with this feeling, as, while I am myself satisfied of the treachery and extravagant machinations of the rajah, I can conceive it possible that weakness may be discovered by others in so complicated a tissue of evidence; or that an excuse may be found for the acts of the rajah in their folly and wildness; or that the scandal, excitement, and hazard of failure, with which the measure proposed would be attended, might lead to its rejection, in favour of some mitigated proceeding of reproof and warning, and security. The general view taken by the Court, in the first instance, of this case, was (as expressed in a despatch received from them some few months back) decidedly unfavourable to a protracted investigation of it. The impression made on them by the voluminous evidence since collected has not been communicated, nor have I yet received an intimation, which I would now especially request, of the opinion formed on it by the Honourable the President in Council. The entire evidence was sent home with despatches from the Bombay Government, which were probably forwarded in September last. My conclusions on that evidence, and my suggestions on the mode of disposing of the cause, were conveyed to the Court in a despatch of the 1st October, and the present reports of the Resident, and minutes of the members of the Bombay Government, were transmitted from that Presidency by the mail of December. Under these circumstances the Home Authorities will have had the whole subject fully placed before them, and while the statement of their sentiments on it may be expected at no remote date, I am satisfied, reluctant as I am to leave the Bombay Government subject to the inconvenience of petty intrigues, that it will be on every account prudent and fitting, to refrain from a proceeding which might be censured as premature and unsatisfactory, and from which a retreat could scarcely be otherwise than very discreditably and embarrassing.

His lordship concluded by saying—

I would therefore submit these observations, by the steam packet now under preparation, for the immediate orders of the Honourable Court, requesting their attention to the opinion which I have indicated, and soliciting such instructions as it may be deemed expedient to communicate, for the guidance of the local government, on the points to which they relate, as well as on all others connected with the mode of trial—of a final trial should be judged proper—and with the policy to be observed in the event of the rajah being found guilty. The Court may, if they deem it fit, forward their instructions direct, so as to save time, to the Governor in Council at Bombay, in whose anxiety for a complete and early settlement of the question they will no doubt fully participate.

There was proof that his lordship thought that a trial of some description or another should take place, and that, in his opinion, the *ex parte* inquiry was not sufficient. He had already alluded to the evidence given against the rajah, and he would therefore only say, looking to the parties by whom it was given, that it was of such a nature as must fail to convince any one whose mind was not prejudiced against that unfortunate prince. (*Hear, hear!*) Sir Robert Grant had indeed examined all the documents on the subject, and he had formed an opinion unfavourable to the rajah. But, unfortunately, he had no experience in inquiries of this nature—he had no opportunity of knowing all the circumstances connected with the characters of these witnesses. He was unquestionably a man of abilities—but, occupied as he was with various matters of deep importance, he might not have looked into the whole case with so severe a scrutiny as it called for, and he might have given credence to statements, which, under other circumstances, he would not have believed. The evidence adduced proved a great deal too much, if it proved anything. Let them turn to the sham treaty with Don Manoel. It looked very like a thing, as an hon. proprietor had said, “cut and dry,” for the occasion. It was too absurd, for any one who examined it coolly, for one moment to believe that it ever had any real existence. It was quite clear, however, that Sir Robert Grant believed it; there existed at that time very considerable excitement in the west of India; and it was evident that he had written his minutes under exaggerated ideas of that excitement. The 30,000 Portuguese troops which existed only in the absurd document alluded to,

and the Russian army that was to advance on our frontier, seemed to have assumed shape, and to have haunted his vision. At the same time, in consequence of what had fallen from a gallant friend of his (General Lodwick) he felt himself bound to say, that never did any man go to India with more pure intentions than Sir R. Grant. (*Hear, hear!*)

General Lodwick begged to withdraw any thing he might have said that seemed to reflect on Sir R. Grant's intentions.

Captain *Shepherd* was glad he had given his gallant friend an opportunity of explaining; for some remarks that had fallen from his gallant friend had given him much pain. He bore testimony to the uprightness of Sir R. Grant's character; whilst, at the same time, he felt bound to condemn his conduct in this affair. In his opinion, Sir R. Grant had treated the evidence as trustworthy, in the same way as any lawyer in his chambers in the Temple would have done; but that was not the way in which Indian evidence was to be weighed. (*Hear, hear!*) His hon. friend (Mr. Tucker), to whose experience and honour all would bow, had given them a reason for distrusting the genuineness of the documents that had been produced; namely, the frequency with which forgeries were committed in India. In his mind, a great degree of suspicion was attached to these documents; and that suspicion was strongly confirmed by his hon. friend, who had quoted many cases in point within his own knowledge, where documents were fabricated and brought into Court for the purpose of attaining some important object. There was, in this case, no valid proof of guilt; but, on the contrary, there was strong presumptive proof of the innocence of the rajah. It was made a very strong point against him, that he had employed Dr. Milne, and had also engaged the services of numerous vakceels in England, and at different Courts in India. That, however, he considered as rather a proof of innocence. Every one had agreed in describing the rajah as a man of great cleverness and ability. Now, he would ask, was it likely that a clever or an able man would confide secrets of so dangerous a nature to a great many persons? (*Hear, hear!*) Would it not rather be the act of a madman? (*Hear, hear!*) Would it be considered a proof of his artful cunning that he employed people in every direction to assist him in perpetrating treason? Nothing, in his mind, made more directly against the truth of these charges than this very fact. (*Hear, hear!*) He must be a fool, a very idiot, if he acted in so incautious a manner. (*Hear, hear!*) But letters had been intercepted from the rajah to Dr. Milne. What did they contain? They stated that the rajah considered himself to be suffering under a great grievance, and he wanted to have a hearing from the Court of Directors. (*Hear, hear!*) For that purpose he wished Dr. Milne or his agents to proceed to London. Did that savour of treason? The firm conviction on his mind was, that it proved any thing except that of harbouring treasonable designs. (*Hear, hear!*) Another strong proof of the fallacy of these accusations was, the circumstance of the production of the sham treaty with the Governor of Goa; a treaty which, if it were a reality, would deeply implicate the Portuguese Government there. Why, then, did not Don Manoel retain it? How did it happen that this important document should have been returned by him to the agent? Why did he not conceal it, seeing that it laid open a treasonable plot against the British Government? Was it not extraordinary that it should be intrusted to a native of India to carry about with him? Such a thing was most improbable; for, if the rajah was insane, Don Manoel was not. The whole matter was absurd. Why, two of the most important witnesses against the rajah were persons who were actually obliged to fly from justice at the time. (*Hear, hear!*) Men, who not only got money for their hatched stories, but procured their own safety and pardon. He would ask, whether any hon. proprietor would call that a "trifling discrepancy?" What would be thought of such evidence in this country? What would be thought of the testimony in a matter of great importance, brought forward by a fellow trembling lest he should be delivered up to justice? Again, was there ever such a thing known as a public document, like the pretended treaty with Don Manoel, being put up to auction? The person in

whose possession it was offered it for 800 rupees. "No," said the agent of the resident, "it is worth only 400 rupees;" and at that price it was sold. Was not that perfectly ridiculous? Why, the rajah would have given 40,000 rupees for that document, had it been genuine; and there was not a doubt that the parties who held it were prepared to make the most they possibly could of it. (*Hear!*) After the warning that had been received from the Bengal Government, that a stop should be put to these proceedings, he felt ashamed and sorry that the Bombay Government should have lowered themselves so far as to send emissaries all through India for the purpose of collecting evidence. He blushed with shame at the idea of their mixing themselves up with such a transaction. Such conduct would not, in his opinion, have been justifiable even if Russia had been on the borders of India; what, then, could be found to justify it under the circumstances in which it was resorted to; futile and impotent as all the schemes notoriously were, even had they been real? The reason of thus seeking for evidence was, however, explained by Sir R. Grant himself. He said, after the Bengal Government had found fault with the proceedings against the rajah, "This is no longer a case that merely concerns the rajah alone; it is now necessary that we should exculpate and justify ourselves: we must shew that we have not acted harshly or severely;" and, from that moment, the utmost exertions were made to procure evidence against the rajah.

An hon. *Proprietor* wished the hon. director to read the passage to which he alluded.

Mr. H. St. George Tucker said the hon. director had a right to bring forward and to read such documents as he pleased and to quote what he thought proper. It was extremely irregular to indulge in these interruptions.

Mr. *Shepherd* said he would willingly read the passage. It was in Sir R. Grant's minute of the 5th of May, 1838, and ran thus :

Under these circumstances, however, it cannot be denied that the character of the Bombay Government is almost as deeply committed on the event of the present discussion as that of the ruler of Satara. We owe it to ourselves to shew, that we have not acted lightly, or harshly, or credulously; that, from first to last, we have had no object but the discovery of truth, and have taken no measures but such as that object justifies; that there were good and rational grounds for the several inquiries instituted, and that those inquiries have uniformly been prosecuted with judgment, with prudence, with all practical despatch, and with the utmost consideration for the feelings and interests of individuals, which could be made to consist with a supreme regard to the ends of justice.

This passage bore out what he had said, namely, that the Bombay Government felt it necessary for their own justification to go on with these proceedings. (*Hear, hear!*) Whatever feeling the Bombay Government might originally have cherished towards the rajah, the moment they became sensible that the Bengal Government disapproved of their proceedings, they exerted every means to procure such evidence as they could to criminate him and to justify themselves. He now came to that important part of the question, the amnesty that was offered to the rajah, or rather the conditions on which the Government were willing to grant an amnesty to his highness. Sir James Carnac informed him, at his first interview, that three important violations of the treaty had been proved against him :—" 1. Of the fifth article, in having, during a series of years, held improper communications with the Goa authorities. 2nd. Of the same article, in having held a clandestine intercourse with Appa Salib, the ex-Rajah of Nagpore. 3rd. Of having tampered with the native officers of the 23rd regiment of Native Infantry." The rajah was then told that the British Government was ready to forgive his offences, if he would sign the conditions proposed by them. If they turned to the minute of the Governor, Sir J. Carnac, of the 4th of September, 1839, they would find the conditions which the rajah was required to sign, together with the preamble. It had been asserted, that the rajah was only called on to sign the conditions, and not the preamble. But the preamble formed part and parcel of the conditions. It stated the grounds on which the British Government deemed it necessary to call on the rajah to enter into those conditions. It was like the preamble to an Act of Parliament, which explained the reasons that induced the Legislature to

authorize the enactments which it contained. (*Hear, hear!*) And what did the preamble to the conditions set forth? It ran thus:—

"Information having been received by the British Government, that your highness, misled by evil advisers, had, in breach of the treaty which placed you on the throne, entered into communications hostile to the British Government, an inquiry into these accusations was considered indispensable. This inquiry has satisfied the British Government that your highness has exposed yourself to the sacrifice of its alliance and protection. Nevertheless, moved by considerations of clemency towards your highness and your family, the British Government has resolved entirely to overlook what has passed, on the following conditions, namely:—"

Now this was inserted at the head of the paper of conditions which the rajah was called upon to sign. He was at a loss in what way to speak of this preamble; but, he thought, that to it was to be attributed the entire failure of the negotiation. Such a confession was well suited to a man of a treacherous mind—to a conspirator, who, to save himself, would not care what he signed: but it assuredly was very ill-suited to a man whose character was frank, upright, and honourable. One almost wished, when they considered those proceedings and the melancholy manner in which they had terminated, that the rajah had possessed some of that cunning and treachery which his enemies attributed to him; for, had it been so, he would still have been Rajah of Sattara. (*Hear, hear!*) The rajah, however, protesting his innocence, peremptorily refused to sign a paper which contained an acknowledgment of his guilt. That very act of the rajah, taken in conjunction with the value of the evidence, as he had already described it, convinced him that the rajah was innocent, and, be it remembered, that the Court of Directors and the Bengal Government up to this period, alike expressed themselves displeased with the proceedings of the Government of Bombay. The Court of Directors characterised them as not only involving "a waste of time," but as being "seriously detrimental to the character of your Government." And Lord Auckland spoke of them as calculated to create an "idea of mistrust and insecurity on the part of the British Government," throughout India. His lordship, in his minute of the 23rd of December, 1838, said—

The grave inconveniences of a course of anxious and minute scrutiny into the possible plots and intrigues of the native states are indeed very obvious. The futility of the schemes themselves, and the diversion of time and attention, in search after them, from the better objects of government, are points that need not be insisted on. Nor can it be necessary to dwell on the unworthy labour of following out the petty and intricate ramifications of such intrigues, or on the questionable expedients which must be employed, in the effort to expose the true meaning and intention of proceedings covered with mystery and obscurity. I would more strongly fix attention on the effect which seems to be justly dreaded from investigations of this kind by the Honourable Court, of injuring the character of our Government for moderation, security, and strength. In this instance of the Sattara investigations, as observed by me in a former minute, "In an affair of no real importance to our power, the idea of mistrust and insecurity, on the part of the British Government, may have been spread from Rajapootana to Madras and Malabar." And after all these evils and risks shall have been incurred, and the investigations are at length brought to a close, when all is probed, and detected, and laid bare, the serious practical difficulty remains, by which we must in this case, though perhaps, from incidental circumstances, in a less degree than on other occasions, be embarrassed. It being known that the secret has been discovered, it may be impolitic not to take notice of that, from which, had we continued in real or affected ignorance of it, we should have sustained no harm. Yet, by what process, and with what impression upon the public mind, is the guilty state to be tried, condemned, and punished? When a great Government, like that of the British in India, directs its vengeance, however justly, against a helpless, dependant neighbour, and when it cannot avoid the appearance of being prosecutor and judge in its own cause, we must not be surprised if its motives and actions are widely misconstrued. And how can a suspected prince be fairly tried in his own dominions if left in the possession of sovereign power? Yet, can he be brought to trial, without at least the plausible imputation of prejudice and injustice, after the open ignominy of a deposition, however avowedly provisional and temporary?

So here they had, on the one hand, Lord Auckland condemning the conduct of the Bombay Government, as tending to create mistrust and insecurity in the minds of the natives, with reference to the British Government, while, on the other, they found the Court of Directors, after due deliberation, writing out to the Bombay Government, censuring their proceedings as a waste of time, and as likely to prove detrimental to our Indian Government. Now he hoped he had said enough to convince hon. proprietors that these proceedings were most injudicious. On that point, he had the evidence of Lord Auckland and of the Court of Directors, and he knew not where he could look for testimony of a more weighty or more unexceptionable

description. But the Bombay Government disobeyed their instructions. So far from obeying them, they persevered in most exceptionable means to procure evidence against the rajah; for the purpose, no doubt, of justifying themselves, and of removing from them the censures of the superior authorities. Probably they felt very sore on account of these censures; but they ought not on that account to have adopted such an objectionable course. He should next call the attention of the Court to what had passed in the interview which the resident, Colonel Ovens, had with the rajah on the 25th of August, 1839, in which he positively denied any intention of violating the treaty of 1839, and offered to give up his territory to the British Government until he proved that he was worthy of confidence. It was not a printed document, but was copied from the mass of papers which had, some time since, been laid before the Court, and to which all the proprietors had access. He (the rajah) was told by Colonel Ovens what the penalty would be if he did not agree to the terms proposed. His highness answered:—"That he had always been a friend to the English. Our friendship was all he wanted. We might take the management of his territories into our own hands until that he had proved his innocence. He said, 'Take my raj, and try me: ascertain whether I am faithful or not; and, in the mean time take my raj into your own hands; but I cannot consent to make a confession of guilt when I am innocent.'" (*Hear, hear!*) Surely such conduct as this was sufficient to have induced the Government not to decide rashly or hastily. Nothing could be more indicative of innocence than such a proceeding as this on the part of the rajah. Those who were acquainted with these facts could not have been fully satisfied with the guilt of the rajah. It was impossible. There must have been a doubt passing over the minds of all who were connected with these transactions. Such a doubt, he was perfectly sure, must have been mingling in their minds with the idea of his guilt. The rajah further said, "All that he wanted was the friendship of the British Government; but he would forfeit his reputation by signing that paper, and that he would not do." He was told, that "if he would not sign the paper, the raj would be taken from him and given to his brother." He still refused, and said, "he wished time to be given to him to convince the governor that the witnesses who appeared against him were bad men, and unworthy of credit. As to giving the raj to his brother," he said, "it was contrary to all the custom and usages of India. It might be held by the Government, itself, until confidence was restored." Who could read that statement—and that plain and simple statement—and still remain convinced that the rajah was a guilty man and a traitor? His desire was, not to preserve his raj, but to maintain his honour. (*Hear, hear!*) A guilty man would have found no difficulty in acting otherwise. He would have secured his territory at any price, however dishonourable. (*Hear, hear!*) With respect to the character of Appa Sahib, whom they had placed on the throne of Sattara, he believed it to be of the worst description; and he was very anxious to show that he had not come to his conclusion on light grounds, but that there were sufficient materials in the papers before the Court to support his opinions. He should now refer to page 233 of Sir R. Grant's minute of the 26th of May, 1838, which gave some insight into his opinion of the character of the late rajah's brother. Sir Robert Grant was here commenting on a paper, alleged to have been sent to Colonel Ovens by the brother of the rajah, and was part of the proof against him. Sir R. Grant said:—

The paper is vaguely written; but it contains one statement, criminalatory both of the alleged writer and the rajah, which deserves attention. In reference to the two agents whom it is understood that the rajah was about to depute to England, the writer says:—"The rajah gave copies of the treaty and other papers to Syud Meer and Ibrahim, and instructed them thus:—'Represent first to the Court of Directors in England. There, should it not be effected according to our desire, represent to the king's durbar. There, if it should be decided that we have full powers in our own country, and that the Bombay Council should have no sovereignty over us, it is good; if not, communicate with the Rosewallis (Rosewallis) and adopt means for their army to come down here.' Having said so, and having prepared a foul draft of a set of stipulations to be passed to the Rosewallis, my brother put his sign-manual on it, and made me put mine. Had I not put it, he would that moment have taken my life. Out of this fear I put it; and I became fully persuaded from that moment that by such acts the rajah would not continue."

Now, it was very well known, that the rajah had always been a friend to his brother, notwithstanding that brother's great misconduct, although he here described him as one who would not scruple to take his life. Observing on this passage, Sir R. Grant said :—

In weighing the claims of this statement to our belief, it is impossible not to observe that there are two circumstances which, taken by themselves, materially detract from its credit. First, the writer acknowledges that enmity has long existed between himself and the rajah. "Day by day," he says, "the enmity of my brother has been increasing, for he suspects me of being in combination with the British Government." Secondly, he anticipates the possibility of the rajah's dethronement, and avowedly aims at succeeding him. "If my brother, has done any thing wrong, that it may be forgiven out of mercy, and that the raj be continued firm, is my only wish. Perhaps, in order not to continue my brother on the raj, if an arrangement be contemplated, I am an heir, and am not concerned in any improper acts : if my brother has done any, therefore, the British Government will place me on the throne. I have this confidence."

Sir R. Grant proceeded thus with his comment :—

With such powerful inducements to lead him to the crimination of the rajah, the statements of Appa Sahib (for I do not doubt that he is the author of the document) must be received with considerable reserve. In truth, among the numerous witnesses whose testimonies stand recorded against the rajah, Appa Sahib is the only one who speaks clearly on the side of his own interest. In the case of the rest, if any has existed, the presumption from their position and circumstances is, that it was a bias in favour of his highness. The brother, actuated by the double motive of ill-usage to resent, and of a throne to gain, cannot be considered an impartial witness.

On this statement, which shewed the treacherous and interested motives by which Appa Sahib was actuated in accusing his brother, he (Captain Shepherd) formed his opinion of the base character of the new rajah. Sir R. Grant finished the minute by saying :—

On balancing these opposing considerations, I incline to think that there is more to be said for the truth than the falsehood of Appa Sahib's statement. But I should not pronounce this opinion decisively, without farther inquiry, which, however, I am not disposed to recommend. On the contrary, though I have thought that the circumstance of our receiving such a statement, from such a quarter, was too remarkable not to be brought forward markedly to the notice of the Board, yet it seems to me that there are many objections to our giving to the statement a prominent place in the question respecting the rajah's guilt or innocence. I do not say that such a step may not eventually be necessary ; and unless necessary I cannot regard it as advisable. It is unseemly that the brother of the rajah should occupy a principal station among his accusers ; and the admission of him in that character, under a declared expectation on his part, of succeeding to the gadi, which he expects the rajah to vacate, might, in the sequel of this extraordinary case, occasion us much embarrassment.

Mr. Wreiding.—Read the 12th paragraph.

Captain Shepherd said, he would willingly do so. It was as follows :—

Having stated fairly the considerations which thus tend to discredit the statement of the prince, it is my duty to point out, with equal candour, the circumstances that tell in its favour. (*Hear, hear !*) Let it be observed, then, that the prince freely criminales himself as well as his brother. True, he extenuates the act which he confesses. (*Hear, hear !*) ; but he must have felt that his confession, even thus qualified, could not but place him in a situation of very serious hazard. (*Hear, hear !*) The presumption, therefore would seem to be, that some letter of the sort described by him was in existence when he wrote, and that it was out of his own power ; and if so, we can hardly suppose that he would commit himself on a false allegation of its having been signed by the rajah, which allegation the production of the instrument would instantly confute. (*Hear, hear !*)

Now he (Captain Shepherd) did not think that this made much in support of his hon. friend's argument. There were undoubtedly some discrepancies in the paper. With that, however, he had nothing to do. He was not there to reconcile the contradiction that might appear in those papers, and he wished his hon. friend joy of the 12th paragraph. He should, however, add the 13th paragraph, where Sir R. Grant said :

If, on the other hand, we suppose that the rajah is here falsely accused, then we must hold, either that no instrument of the sort existed, but, together with the rajah's signature, had been forged by the person who refers to it. (*Hear, hear !*) But on either of these suppositions, why should Appa Sahib accuse himself of treason, as well as the rajah ? If he forged the instrument and the rajah's signature to it, why should he gratuitously add his own ? If there existed no such instrument, and the whole story is a fiction, why should it be part of the fiction, that he himself partook in the crime imputed ? He would rather have pretended that the rajah had earnestly solicited him to join in the treason, but he had nobly resisted the solicitation.

He should now turn to another point ; namely, the confiscation of the ex-rajah's private property. In the dissons which he had placed on the records of the Court,

relative to this proceeding, he rested the great strength of his argument, that the property should not have been disposed of, until the claims of the ex-rajah had been considered and reported on by the law officers of the Company; and he commenced that dissent by adverting to what had occurred at Bombay, when a question respecting a ship belonging to the ex-rajah, had been submitted by Government for the opinion of the advocate-general. The opinion given in that case was, that the ship was private property, and that the successor to the ex-rajah had no claim whatever to it. His opinion was, that if that decision were right, as regarded the ship, it must apply with equal force to the rajah's treasure, jewels, and other property. The estimated value of jewels, &c., was upwards of four lacs of rupees, which doubtless were the fruits of the rajah's economical management of his resources; for it was known that he was in the habit of saving many thousand rupees annually. Now, he would confidently maintain, that this was private property (*hear, hear!*)—that it belonged to the rajah (*hear, hear!*)—that the state had nothing to do with it. (*Hear, hear!*) It was not public property in any way whatever; and ought not to be transferred to the ex-rajah's brother. So he would say of the ex-rajah's flocks, of his herds, of his guns, and other articles of property enumerated in Colonel Ovens's letter. They were the private property of the ex-rajah, and on no principle of justice could he be deprived of them. But had not a promise been made to give up this property to the ex-rajah? Assuredly there had. On that point, he would take leave to call the attention of the Court to the special promise contained in the letter of Sir J. Carnac to Colonel Ovens, dated the 30th of August, 1839, which would be found at the bottom of page 390. In that letter Sir J. Carnac said:—

You will be careful to provide in the most effectual manner for the personal comfort and convenience of the rajah and his family, and to require the Sattara Government to furnish every thing that may be necessary for their accommodation. He is, in fact, to be regarded and treated as an object of sympathy, and not of punishment. You will inform him that he will be permitted to reside within the Hon. Company's territories, at such places as may be selected by the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India, and that an annual allowance will be assigned from the Sattara revenues for the support and respectability of himself and those members of his family who may choose to accompany him. Farther, that all property belonging to him *bona fide* private, and not appertaining to the state, will, on his peaceable intimation, not be interfered with.

Here was a distinct pledge made by the Governor, through the resident, to the rajah. The rajah did submit peaceably; and confiding in the assurance thus given, he left in his palace almost the whole of his treasure, which, contrary to this clear promise, was transferred to his successor. (*Hear, hear!*) What proof had been given that this property, thus summarily disposed of, was state property? None whatever. What proof had been adduced to show that the new rajah had any just claim to it? He would say—none. Yet treasure, cattle, flocks, every thing was taken from the ex-rajah and transferred to his brother. Could they possibly justify an act which was a direct breach of the promise contained in the letter of Sir J. Carnac? Could they justify the breach of the solemn engagement contained in that paper—namely, that all property belonging to the ex-rajah, *bona fide* private, should not be interfered with? It was utterly impossible that they could do so. (*Hear, hear!*) He therefore entreated and implored those who possessed the power to do justice to the ex-rajah, at least, to restore to him his property. He regretted, most sincerely, that, in this case, they had taken a course so contrary to that which they had uniformly pursued hitherto. It had ever been the practice of the Court of Directors to interfere on behalf of the natives of India. (*Hear, hear!*) He would stake his reputation on that fact. He called on them, therefore, in this instance, to act on the principle of even-handed justice towards the ex-Rajah of Sattara. He was proud of having the opportunity of saying, that the Court of Directors were anxious, on all occasions, to do justice to the people of India, and to maintain their authority rather by acts of clemency and kindness, than of severity. Therefore, he was sorry that, in this particular case—for the purpose of upholding the authority of their servants abroad—they should have allowed themselves to confirm the deposition of the Rajah of Sattara, a man who, up to the eleventh hour, had retained their favourable opinion. (*Hear, hear!*) He repeated it. Up to a very late period, the rajah had been the

object of their admiration. That fact was recorded in their own letter, when they sent out to him a sword, accompanied by a flattering letter, in which they declared their decided approbation of the manner in which the rajah managed the government of his territories. (*Hear, hear!*) When they were told by his hon. friend, Mr. Warden, that the rajah was always false—that he was faithless—that he had acted treacherously and disgracefully—he would point to that letter in refutation of the charge; moreover, there were now in this country four gentlemen who had been residents at the Court of Sattara—men who had retired from India, carrying with them, like his hon. friend, the approbation of the Government there, and of the Court at home—who totally disbelieved the accusation, and considered it as having originated in a foul conspiracy. (*Hear, hear!*) It was a remarkable circumstance, that every resident that had been accredited to the late rajah's court, were now in this country—three of them were that day present—in full health, and ready to give their testimony in his favour. (*Hear, hear!*) Where, he would ask, was the proof that the rajah knew any thing of the treasonable schemes imputed to him? There was no proof; because no confidence could be placed in the statements of any of the witnesses who had appeared against him. (*Hear, hear!*) The Court of Directors were distinctly committed, as being warmly attached to the rajah, up to 1835. They had, up to that time, lavished favours on him. They had distinguished him above all the princes of India; and sorry he was that they had ever departed from that kind and generous course. There was another point to which he must allude; he meant the reflection which his hon. friend opposite (Mr. Warden) had cast on his hon. and gallant friend General Lodwick.—

General *Lodwick* here said, that the Chairman had promised to allow him to explain his conduct, and he should take an opportunity of doing so before the termination of the present discussion.

Captain *Shepherd* proceeded. He admired the manly integrity which his hon. and gallant friend had displayed, when, feeling a conviction in his own mind that he had acted in error, he came forward boldly and avowed his change of opinion. (*Hear, hear!*) This was not a dry question of political economy—it was not a question that could be solved by the application of any special rule. It was a question, the aspect of which must vary as new circumstances were elicited; and acting upon those circumstances, his hon. and gallant friend had not hesitated to declare, that his opinion was altered from what it had originally been. His hon. and gallant friend found that this was the case of a man, whom he was bound, when he believed him to have been unfairly dealt with, to support to the best of his ability and power—and, feeling thus, he expressed his conscientious opinion without scruple. (*Hear, hear!*) It was of the greatest importance, in order that they might come to a proper understanding of the case, that they should have the evidence of witnesses, who, like his hon. and gallant friend, had been on the spot when the proceedings were going forward. His hon. and gallant friend, General Robertson, when a candidate for the Direction, had boldly espoused the rajah's cause, as he had now behind the bar; and he trusted that the East-India Company would always have officers, who, to do an act of justice, would sacrifice preconceived opinions, when they believed them to be erroneous, even at the risk of being charged with inconsistency. (*Hear, hear!*) With regard to the motion that had been submitted to them by his hon. friend, he should briefly state his opinion. He need not say, that his feelings were totally and entirely in unison with the sentiments it expressed; but, with respect to the specific remedy that it proposed, he feared that the act of parliament under which they were embodied did not give that Court the power to alter or vary any decisions that were approved of by the Court of Directors, and sanctioned by the Board of Control. (*Hear, hear!*) He should, therefore, prefer that the motion should be amended to the effect, "that the facts of the case did not sufficiently justify the dethronement of the rajah," and then to confine themselves to a general recommendation in his favour. To such a motion as that he would agree. But he felt that it would not be becoming in him to support a motion which would look like an infringement of the law. He said, then, that, in its present

shape, he could not vote for the motion of his hon. friend; but, to such a motion as he had described he would most willingly accede. He would here take the opportunity of observing, that, in his opinion, many gentlemen on the other side of the bar had misunderstood the observations of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman with respect to the right of the proprietors to discuss such subjects as they pleased in that Court. It was supposed, that these observations were meant as a threat, and were intended to fetter free discussion. Now he would take upon himself to say, that nothing could be imagined more contrary to their feelings and intentions. (*Hear, hear!*) They were fully sensible of the value and importance of the privilege of discussion which the Court enjoyed (*Hear, hear!*) and they were as anxious as the proprietors themselves for the preservation of that and of every other privilege that belonged to them. (*Hear, hear!*) What they meant to convey to the Court was, that, if an indiscreet motion were proposed and carried, it might perhaps arm the enemies of the Company with some degree of argument for interfering with the privileges of the proprietors. (*Hear, hear!*) The privilege of the Court of Proprietors had always been protected and supported by the Court of Directors (*Hear, hear!*); and he was convinced, that the moment the privileges of the proprietors were curtailed, the power of the Directors and of the Company would speedily be at an end. (*Hear, hear!*) He was, therefore, most anxious to limit the motion so as to prevent any mischief arising from it. (*Hear, hear!*)

Major Clarke said, it was very clear to him, in respect to the evidence given in support of the accusation against the rajah, for endeavouring to seduce the native officers, that it was fully entitled to belief. In the first place, the Bombay Government had received information on the subject from Colonel Lodwick, who had an interview with the rajah respecting it—Colonel Lodwick stated in his communication to the Government, that the fullest reliance might be placed on the accuracy of the witnesses, not only on account of the respectability of the parties, but likewise because their statements were supported by corroborative evidence. A full inquiry then took place with respect to the attempt to seduce the soobadars, and he was strongly of opinion that, on the evidence produced, the charge was fully substantiated. The question before the Court was not whether the Bombay Government had acted wisely, but whether they had acted justly; and whether, under all the circumstances of the case, there was any ground for coming to the conclusion that injustice had been done to the rajah. (*Hear, hear!*) He confessed that, looking through the whole of the papers, and the evidence that had been taken, he could not see that any injustice had been done, for the evidence was strong and conclusive against the rajah. That he had held a traitorous intercourse with the Governor of Goa had been proved by evidence that would convince the most hardened unbeliever. That evidence was minutely sifted by Sir R. Grant, who, not contented with examining the facts, had looked also to the characters of the parties who had furnished the information; Sir Robert had, after a patient investigation, formed a most impartial judgment, which was decidedly against the rajah. (*Hear, hear!*) It was said by the honorable Director that the evidence was *ex parte*. Now he could not see how it could be otherwise. If, however, they would look to Sir R. Grant's minute of the 28th of June, 1837, they would find that every information was offered to the rajah. The minute stated:—

It appears from the commission's proceedings, that the evidence against the rajah was fully explained to his highness; and it is quite clear that his highness understood the nature of the charges preferred against him, by his endeavouring, however unsatisfactorily, to exonerate himself from them. The commission further offered to confront the rajah with his accusers, but he declined. (*Hear, hear!*)

It was seen by this extract, that the evidence on the very serious charge, treacherously endeavouring to seduce the Company's troops, was clearly explained to him. He thought that a deep anxiety was felt on the part of the British Government to screen the rajah, if possible, from the consequence of his misdeeds. It appeared to him, that the whole of the proceedings proved that fact. Any person who read the paragraphs 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, of Sir R. Grant's minute dated the 30th of January, 1837, would see that great forbearance was exercised towards the rajah, though unfortunately without effect. In that minute Sir R. Grant said:—

A regard to character, if not our own feeling, prescribes that legal rights should be enforced with moderation, and that mercy should temper justice. So far as appears, the crime of the rajah, though amounting to treason, was in a practical sense inchoate; justice, therefore, liberally considered, does not require his destruction. On the other hand, it cannot be pretended that our own safety requires it; and on no other ground can mere policy be allowed to dictate so severe a sentence.

The consideration, that his highness owes his elevation to British favour, should, in some views at least, prevent us from proceeding against him too rigorously. However we may have erred in setting up this dependent power, it is not desirable, without absolute necessity, to expose that error to others. Consistency requires that we should adhere, if possible, to an arrangement adopted on much consideration; and if we court the praise of generosity, the very fact that his highness is the creature of our breath, and the spoiled child of our patronage, should plead, to some extent, in his favour.

Further, it is an argument on the same side of the question, that the rajah has governed the dominions which he received from us tolerably well. The history of the British connection with India records the names of many chiefs and princes whom we began with advancing to honour, or at least supporting with our protection, and ended with deposing, destroying, depriving of a great part of their territories, or reducing to political annihilation. In almost all these cases, however, the parties so treated were charged, and justly charged, with gross misgovernment; and however severely it might be felt by themselves, it was an undoubted boon to the great body of their subjects. The administration of the Rajah of Sattara, on the other hand, although, like every thing else about him, it has been overpraised, has, to say the least, been respectable, and in some views, even meritorious.

I do not mean that he is not occasionally guilty of oppression, or that he dispenses justice with impartiality, for he is a native and a Mahratta; but he attends to business. His revenue management is efficient. If he quarrels with all his jagheerdars, yet the lower classes of his subjects are content; and, at Sattara, where his revenues are spent freely, he is popular. I should be sorry, therefore, if we destroyed one of the very few among our native allies whose administration our alliance has not rendered a curse to his people.

Under these circumstances, therefore, he could not admit that any injustice had been done to the rajah, who rejected the terms that had been proposed by the British Government. He conceived that the original motion was not called for, and he hoped that the Court would concur in the amendment that had been proposed by the Deputy Chairman.

Mr. M. Martin said, his hon. friend, the hon. director (Captain Shepherd) who had recently spoken, denied that that Court had the power to vary or change any decision approved of by the Court of Directors and sanctioned by the Board of Control. But surely they possessed the power, in the exercise of their important functions, of submitting to the notice of the Court of Directors a proposition recommending the adoption of such a course of proceeding, in this or in any other case, as they might consider wise and prudent. He could not see in the act of parliament any provision which militated against their right to act in this manner. The only object recommended by the motion was, that the Court of Directors should reconsider this case.

Mr. Lindsay.—It goes further than that. It tells the directors you shall not only reconsider the matter, but you shall adopt a certain course after such reconsideration. It is not merely recommendatory, but mandatory.

Mr. M. Martin continued—What did the motion say? "That this Court recommends to the Court of Directors that a full and fair investigation of the accusations against the rajah be forthwith instituted by an impartial committee to be appointed for that purpose." That surely was merely a recommendation. He contended that they were not by that motion seeking in any manner to infringe on the authority or power of the Court of Directors. He should be sorry to propose any thing that was likely to create a difference between the gentlemen behind and the gentlemen before the bar; because he felt that every thing depended, where any great object was to be effected, on their harmonious co-operation. He thought, indeed, that the Directors themselves had in some degree admitted their right to proceed with this investigation, by their having on two several occasions laid before the Court all the documents that were necessary to a full and impartial consideration of the case previous to any final decision of the question. He deeply regretted, that when a Special Court was convened in February 1840—when the Directors were entreated to take this case into farther consideration before the decision was finally approved of by them, or sanctioned by the Board of Control—that that suggestion had not been agreed to; and he had heard with much regret that this case was finally settled, and closed. In the course of the present debate, which was unexampled for its duration as it was for its importance, he was much gratified at the highly honourable and manly feeling, and the bold and honest expression of opinion, that had been displayed

by many of the speakers. He was, therefore, the more reluctant to allude to the personality that had been introduced into the debate. It was a great pity that the principle of abstaining from all personal allusion, which had been laid down and followed by the hon. mover, had not been adopted by others. It should have been steadily borne in mind, that this was a question of principle, and not of a personal nature. He had looked into the case, not with reference to the rajah, or to the persons connected with the British Government, but as it regarded the great and immutable principles of eternal justice. (*Hear, hear!*) In coming to the conclusion at which he had arrived, he had done so with the strongest feelings of respect and esteem for many of those who were connected with the proceedings, and solely with reference to the great and important interests involved in the question. He felt the strongest desire to bring an impartial and unbiassed mind to the consideration of this case, connected as it intimately was with the honour and character of their Indian Government. In February, 1840, he had carefully guarded himself against giving an opinion on the subject. He had then said that the Court was not in a condition, that they had not sufficient information, to enable them to go into the question. He had observed that it was a grave and serious question, involving the interests, and appealing to the feelings of all their native allies, and that it was one which required much thought and deliberation before it was brought to a final decision. The more he saw of the question, the more he regretted that it had ever been thought necessary to bring it under the consideration of the present tribunal. (*Hear, hear!*) But having been brought before them, it was their solemn and bounden duty as stewards and trustees of good government in India to entertain and discuss it fully, freely, and impartially. He was proud, therefore, to hear the manly and honourable sentiments of their Deputy Chairman, who had stated that full, and free, and impartial discussion was important to the good government of India. (*Hear, hear!*) What were the facts of the case? It was not that the rajah had been raised from a prison to a throne by the British Government, as a mere matter of favour, without any claim on his part, or necessity on ours to place him there; and that he had by certain acts forfeited our good opinion, and was therefore deposed, as had been stated by the honourable Deputy Chairman. That, he repeated, was not a correct statement of the case. The elevation of the rajah to the throne arose out of our successful contest with Bajee Row. The Deputy Chairman had characterized that war as an honourable and just one, and he believed truly it was a contest into which they had been forced, and which, with a true regard to their interests, they could not have avoided it. After the battle of Ashtee, they found this prince a prisoner, and raised him to the throne. But when the Deputy Chairman said they had so raised him from motives of pure generosity, he begged to deny the statement. The act was not so viewed by the Marquess of Hastings, by Mr. Elphinstone, or by Capt. Grant Duff, who was the assistant of Mr. Elphinstone throughout the whole of the proceedings, and who has recorded his opinion in his admirable work, "*The History of the Mahrattas*." The honourable proprietor here read a passage from the work of Captain Grant Duff, p. 439, vol. iii., in which it was set forth in effect—"That the Marquess of Hastings resolved, after the battle of Ashtee, to place the rajah on the throne of his ancestors, for the purpose of conciliating the Mahratta nation. It was wisely thought that the representative of their ancient sovereigns would be recognised by the whole of the Mahratta people; and it was supposed, that by giving up to him his ancient territory, much would be done to conciliate the Mahrattas, and that it would be the means of procuring employment for many of those people in their own peculiar way, who could not make a livelihood under former governments." It appeared, then, that the rajah was not raised from a prison to a throne as a mere matter of generosity, unmixed with any considerations of personal advantage. It was, in fact, a measure of great state policy, and unlike many acts of state policy, it was, in his opinion, a just and a wise one. (*Hear, hear!*) To turn round, then, and say that it was an act of pure generosity on our parts, was not to describe the matter correctly. If there were any doubt on the point, he could refer to the evidence of that able, upright, and accomplished statesman, the Hon. Mountstuart

Elphinstone, to corroborate his statement; but he conceived that the authority of Capt. Grant Duff would be considered conclusive. He trusted, therefore, that he had entirely removed the impression that the elevation of the rajah to the throne was an act of pure generosity on the part of the British Government. (*Hear, hear!*) The rajah thus raised to power had been brought up in seclusion, and, as might be expected, his knowledge and information were of a very confined nature. He was, however, described by Capt. Grant Duff as a naturally intelligent man. He was, in the first instance, placed under the *surveillance* of Capt. Grant Duff, who was to administer the affairs of all the rajah's territory, including the jagheers, on which so much had been said. Whether that was a wise or an unwise arrangement, it was not necessary for him to inquire. In 1822, the rajah had conducted himself so well, that he was considered to be able to stand alone, and under the authority of the British Government, he was invested with all the functions of sovereignty. He could not but allude here to the anxious care and high and generous feeling which the Court of Directors had manifested towards this prince, and he regretted that the same benevolent spirit had not been exhibited by the Bombay Government. He had examined their records, and he marked with what painful anxiety the Court of Directors watched over the proceedings of the rajah. He fulfilled the functions of a sovereign so well as to induce the Court of Directors to manifest their entire approbation of his conduct. A very remarkable feature of this case was, that almost every one of the individuals who had acted as residents at Sattara, since 1832, were now living, and could speak personally to these facts. Seven years after the rajah had been entrusted with the full powers of a sovereign, the Court of Directors recorded their deliberate opinion of his conduct in terms that were highly honourable to him. In 1829, that despatch was sent out; in 1831, a second of a similar character was sent out; and in 1835, they made him a present of a sword. On the 19th of August, 1829, the Court of Directors stated, "that they are impressed with a highly favourable opinion of the administration of the rajah of Sattara. He appears to be remarkable among the princes of India for his mildness, frugality, and attention to business; to be sensible of what he owes to the British Government, and of the necessity of maintaining a good understanding with it; nor does he, in his intercourse with your officers, furnish any grounds of complaint, except an occasional manifestation of that jealousy of our controlling power, which it can hardly be expected that any native princes, however well disposed to us, should entirely suppress." Such was the opinion of the Court of Directors in 1829. They thought that the rajah was conducting himself well. They thus recorded that opinion; and he was certain that the Court of Directors would not deliberately put their names to any document without being convinced that its contents were perfectly true. Again, on the 21st of September 1831, they wrote thus:—"The information which your (the Bombay Government's) records supply, as to the proceedings of the rajah of Sattara, continues to confirm the highly favourable opinion we had formed of his disposition and of his capacity for government. His administration of a certain jagheer is described as having been distinguished for good sense and disinterestedness. His conduct to the dependent jagheerdars was just and conciliatory; and in his general government, while he appears to have seldom stood in need of your advice, he seems to have been duly sensible of its value, on the few occasions when it was offered. With respect to your suggestion, that we should confer upon his highness some testimonial of our sense of the public spirit and liberality by which he is distinguished among the native princes of India, it is for you to inform us what it should be." This was the language held with reference to the rajah in 1831. The Court of Directors proceeded farther; and on the 11th of June, 1834, they bore still higher testimony to his merits. Here he would observe that he was quoting from a most able document—a document which had emanated from a mind of the highest principle, and of the purest honour. It was the production of a man who had not long since adorned the Court of Directors—a man whose excellence of disposition conciliated the affections, while his talents, and the strength of his understanding, commanded the praise of all who were acquainted with him. (*Hear, hear!*) He al-

luded to the late Mr. John Forbes. He did not wish to speak farther of him, though he could say much in his praise, lest, as he had been his intimate friend, he might be supposed to entertain feelings of undue partiality. (*Hear, hear!*) In page 370 of the printed papers, they would find, in Mr. John Forbes's dissent, dated the 8th of April 1840, the following passage:—

With reference to an account drawn up by Colonel Robertson, then resident at Sattara, which exhibited the rajah in a most favourable light, the Court observe:—"He appears to be most attentive to business, superintending every department of his Government without the aid of a minister. He confines his own expenses, and those of all under him, within fixed limits. He pays all his establishments with perfect regularity; but when, in any year, his resources are inadequate to his fixed expenses, a rateable reduction is made from all allowances, not excepting his own. When he requested your opinion on a project for laying a tax upon rent-free lands, his views appear to have extended no further than the subjecting the owners of those lands to the same rateable reduction, for the purpose of meeting defalcations of revenue, to which all his officers and he himself are subject. However, the measure, even thus limited, would have been a breach of faith; and as your advice was asked, you were bound to discountenance it. We should have regretted if a prince, whose administration is a model to all native rulers, had been guilty of any infringement of the proprietary rights of a large class of his subjects. By his frugal and careful management, the rajah has kept free from debt; and as he does not accumulate, he is enabled to expend large sums in liberality, and in the improvement of his country. We have read with great pleasure the following passage from Lieutenant Colonel Robertson's despatch: "He also maintains a well-regulated school at Sattara, in which he has teachers of great respectability, both as to character and attainments. This seminary was closely examined in all its details, last October, by a very competent judge, the Rev. Mr. Stevenson, of the Scottish Mission, who, I am happy to say, expressed the highest satisfaction with it, and did not scruple to say, he considered it a far more useful establishment than the college at Poona. In this seminary his highness teaches *Mahratta*, *Sanscrit*, and the sciences usually taught, in that tongue, *Persian* and *English*, as well as *arithmetic*, *surveying*, and other kinds of knowledge, useful in the transaction of public business. In this school his highness has a number of youths of his own caste and relations of his (whose forefathers despised all such tuition), training up for his public service, and this is one of the causes why the brahmins are hostile to him."

"It appears to us," the Court continue, "just and right, that you should from time to time signify to the rajah, not only your own, but our high satisfaction at his public conduct, and the excellence of his administration."

This despatch, which was written on the 26th of September, 1834, was followed up by a resolution of the Court of Directors of the 22nd of July, 1835, which was couched in these terms:—

Resolved, that, having had reference to the letter from Bombay in the political department, dated the 21st of January last, in respect to the description of testimonial that would be most acceptable to the Rajah of Sattara, as a mark of the Court's sense of his conduct, the chairman and deputy-chairman be requested to purchase a sword suitable to the occasion, and that a communication be made to the Bombay Government on the subject, at the period of sending out the sword, accompanied by a letter from the Court, to be presented to the rajah.

That, in framing such letter, it be declared that this mark of distinction is founded, not solely on the public spirit evinced by the rajah in the construction of roads and the execution of other public works, as suggested by the Government of Bombay, but on the general and distinguished merits of his highness's administration, which so justly entitle him to applause, as well as on the liberality which he has displayed in disbursing his private funds for public purposes.

These testimonials were at once honourable to the Court of Directors and to the individual to whom they were related. They were as strong proofs as could be produced of the just views and honest intentions of the rajah. Sir R. Grant, in a similar manner, although with some degree of caution, stated his good opinion; and although his testimony was guardedly given, it was very striking and important. In his minute of the 30th of January, 1837, they would find (page 68) the following opinion expressed by Sir R. Grant:—

Farther, it is an argument on the same side of the question, that the rajah has governed the dominions which he received from us tolerably well. The history of the British connection with India records the names of many chiefs and princes whom we began with advancing to honour, or at least supporting with our protection, and ended with deposing, destroying, depriving of a great part of their territories, or reducing to political annihilation. In almost all these instances, however, the parties so treated were charged, and justly charged, with gross misgovernment; and however severely their downfall might be felt by themselves, it was an undoubted boon to the great body of their subjects. The administration of the Rajah of Sattara, on the other hand, although, like every thing else about him, it has been over-looked, has, to say the least, been respectable (*hear, hear!*), and in some views, even meritorious. (*Hear, hear!*)

Now that he considered to be very striking testimony in the rajah's favour. Sir R. Grant went on to say—

I do not mean that he is not occasionally guilty of oppression, or that he dispenses justice with impartiality, for he is a native and a Mahatta; but he attends to business.

Now he (Mr. Martin) never knew a bad man who attended to business. "His revenue management is efficient," continued Sir R. Grant; and they must all be aware that in India nothing was more important than the correct management of the revenue of a prince. Sir R. Grant went on to observe:

If the rajah quarrels with all his jagheerdars, yet the lower classes of his subjects are content; and, at Sattara, where his revenues are spent freely, he is popular. I should be sorry, therefore, if we destroyed one of the very few among our native allies whose administration our alliance has not rendered a curse to his people.

Such was the opinion of the rajah entertained by the late Sir R. Grant, whose name was so mixed up in these unfortunate transactions. Greatly did he regret that Sir R. Grant had frittered away his fine mind in these proceedings. He had applied himself to minute and paltry investigations that would have been more becoming a village pettifogging attorney than the Governor of Bombay. (*Hear, hear!*) Why, it would be almost better to have in that situation a strong-minded man, even though he were a wicked man, than a weak-minded and vacillating individual, who did not know his own mind, although his intentions might be the most upright and honourable. (*Hear, hear!*) What did Sir J. Carnac say on this subject? Sir J. Carnac was a man of the purest feelings, and of the most upright intentions. No one was ever more anxious than he was for the welfare of the people of India. In his minute of the 19th of June, 1830, he took a striking view of the impression which the rajah's conduct had made on his mind; and let it be borne in recollection that it was his first impression. He was quite certain that Sir J. Carnac was actuated by no personal view—was moved by no personal feelings in this case—he believed that he was anxious to do justice to the rajah, and the paragraph which he was about to read would show what his intentions were. He said—

The Rajah of Sattara cannot be regarded as a very formidable foe to the British empire, and that those with whom he has been connected, are as little formidable as himself. (*Hear, hear!*) No results have followed the intrigues which have been carried on, except the transfer of money to agents and adventurers, by whom the intrigues have, without doubt, been fomented; and by whom they have, perhaps, been originated, for their own purposes. (*Hear, hear!*) Without intending to offer any apology for the conduct of the rajah, it is but just to observe, that he appears to have been regarded by that numerous class of men who are continually watching for an opportunity to enrich themselves at the expense of others, as one whose position offered a very favourable opportunity for their experiments. He has manifested great weakness and no inconsiderable portion of ingratitude; but it would not accord with the magnanimity of the British Government to visit those offences on a prince, situated as is the rajah, with too great severity. He is altogether at our mercy, and the execution of an order to dispossess him of his territories would scarcely be a more difficult work than to sign such an order. He is the representative of a house distinguished in the history of India, and associated in the minds of the people with much of interest. We have nothing to fear, and we can afford to act with generosity. (*Hear, hear!*) Under these circumstances, I must admit that, with the highest respect as well for the motives as for the arguments of those who have taken a different view, I decidedly prefer the milder course of proceeding, of the three which I have pointed out as before us.

I propose, therefore, either that the resident be instructed to assure the rajah of the desire of the British Government to maintain the relations of friendship with him, to point out the necessity of restraining his servants from entering into any measures which may subject his highness to the imputation of disregarding his engagements, and from retaining in his highness's name, or otherwise, the political services of any persons beyond the limits of his dominion; or that I should, in person, communicate with the rajah; which latter, I am inclined to think, would be a preferable course.

This (continued Mr. Martin) was acting with discrimination and justice; but, throughout the whole of these transactions, they saw the persons engaged in them constantly changing their opinion and vibrating from one point to another. The gallant general (General Robertson), who understood this question better than any man in the Court, attributed the beginning of this dispute to the jagheer question. He hoped it would be a lesson to future Indian governments, and that it would hereafter be adopted as a rule, not to transfer mere nominal governments to those native princes whom they wished to exalt. The British Government, not content with giving to the rajah a defined tract of country, attached to his government certain jagheers situate without the bounds of his territory. Over these jagheers it was said that nominal sovereignty alone was granted to him. But, looking to the cha-

raction of the prince, and the manner in which he was brought up, it was very natural for him to think that he was entitled to a positive, and not merely a nominal sovereignty over these jagheers. He could understand the workings of the rajah's mind, unwilling as he was to yield the slightest iota or vestige of power, and the consequence of it was, that, as those jagheers lapsed, he set up claims to them. (*Hear, hear!*) It was right that he should state this case gradually as he proceeded, because it had been so mixed up with irrelevant matter, that the true features of it were with difficulty distinguishable. The rajah then set up claims to the jagheers as they lapsed, although they were worth little or nothing. He applied to the Bombay Government on the subject; but his appeals were treated not only with neglect, but with contempt. In one important case, no answer was sent for two years. It was the Nimbulkur jagheer; in that case, from May 1835 to June 1837, no answer was sent to the rajah's appeals. General Lodwick was then the resident at the rajah's court, but his letters were only treated in the same way. For four years the rajah was left without any notice of his appeals. He was told they were transmitted to the Court of Directors; that was not the case, but the rajah, believing what he was told, and trusting to the justice of the Court of Directors, remained passive. In the meantime, Sir Robert Grant seemed to have been awakened from the dormant state in which he appeared to be living at Bombay, and then was trumped up the contemptible charge of the rajah's endeavouring to seduce the native troops by tampering with two sepoys. (*Hear, hear!*) To the investigation of that case the government applied themselves with vigour, and said, "Oh! now the jagheer question is of no importance at all, we shall just apply ourselves to this; for this is of far greater consequence." It was much to be regretted that Sir R. Grant had not first taken the opinion of the Hon. Court of Directors, for, as was rightly expressed by Sir James Carnac, that circumstance, even if it were true, was not an actual breach of the treaty. (*Hear, hear!*) It might have been derogatory and improper, but it was not a breach of the treaty. (*Hear, hear!*) Sir J. Carnac said so, and he laid great stress upon it. The evidence with regard to that case had been already so fully gone into, that it was unnecessary for him to advert to it farther. The opinion of that excellent man, Mr. Shakespear, whom he had known in India, and than whom there was not a more able or distinguished servant belonging to the Company, above all paltry, pettifogging conduct, and who considered the affairs of India with a statesmanlike and enlarged mind; his opinion, he said, must be decisive as to that point. Finding, then, that the first charge was insufficient, every effort was made to hunt up another (*Hear, hear!*), and at length the rajah was accused of carrying on a reasonable correspondence with the ex-Rajah of Nagpore. It all consisted of the rajah sending to Appa Sahib a sword in a fiddle and a pair of shoes. (*A laugh.*) No letter was found with them, and the whole affair, if it took place at all, was too trifling to be noticed. (*Hear, hear!*) After that it was reported that the poor rajah was in league with the Rajah of Kurnool; but that was amply refuted by the Madras Government. (*Hear, hear!*) There seemed, indeed, to be great anxiety on the part of the Bombay Government to show that their first suspicions were true; but the Madras Government, in a letter, dated the 7th December, 1839, said:—

In consequence of a communication from the Bombay Government, we requested to be informed by the commissioners, whether the report of a confederacy against the British Government, of which the ex-rajah of Sattara was a member, had been confirmed by their inquiries at Kurnool. [And which place he (Mr. Martin) believed, they had almost taken possession of, in consequence of some improper proceedings.] The commissioners, in reply, stated that they had not discovered any paper in which the ex-rajah of Sattara was in any way mentioned (*hear, hear!*); nor had any thing transpired in the course of their inquiries, which indicated that there had been any communication between the ex-rajah and Goleem Ruseool Khan, as parties to a confederacy against the British Government.

Well, the Kurnool case was disposed of; they then became anxious for something farther. Had they rested there, well would it have been; but that weak-minded man, Sir R. Grant, thought he had found out the key of the whole of the rajah's previous conduct. In his minutes of the 31st of May, 1836, he gives what he considers the solution of the whole of the past matter. However irrational or absurd any such idea might be, still Sir R. Grant found out the whole circumstances of the case, and stamped the whole with proof. He said:—

The explanation was soon supplied. The long-continued and extraneous intrigues of the rajah with the authorities at Goa were fully developed. These were carried on clandestinely for a series of years, during a period of professed amity and confidence, and when no apparent cause of collision or animosity had arisen between the two Governments. Their object was, undoubtedly, to obtain the aid of troops from Europe, for the purpose of expelling the English from India, and of re-establishing on its ancient scale of grandeur the Mahratta empire. I have already commented at such length on the Goa case, that I will here be content with merely alluding to the combination and multitude of evidence by which it has been established: evidence consecutively and independently acquired from different sources, and exhibiting a degree and description of coincidence and consistency, which the circumstances of the case made it impossible to ascribe to concert and collusion, and which, in fact, concert and collusion would be incapable of producing.

And then, in paragraph 10:—

The delinquency brought home to the rajah consists, first, of the Goa intrigue, and next, that of Joudpore; but neither even of these, nor both together, can be considered as constituting his deepest offence. His great crime is that which was at once the effect, and in some degree the consummation, of these intrigues: the attempt to seduce our troops from their fidelity. That act now stands fully explained, and appears equally without disguise and without excuse.

Now, the whole appeared to rest on the Goa intrigue, even in the mind of Sir Robert Grant. But never had a charge been more conclusively refuted—never had any thing been more conclusively established than in that case, that there had been no intrigue at all. (*Hear, hear!*) They had in that case the notarial declaration of a highly distinguished nobleman, Don Manoel de Castro, the late governor of Goa, now filling an important office in the service of the Queen of Portugal, and connected, as he believed, with the blood royal, stating that the whole charge was false. (*Hear, hear!*) That nobleman, too, declared that he was also ready to come over to this country, and in the highest court of judicature here asseverate that the whole charge was false from beginning to end. (*Hear, hear!*) He could not understand why gentlemen should give credence to the most absurd statements, and yet refuse to believe that high-minded nobleman. (*Hear, hear!*) An hon. proprietor had read to this Court the letter he had written to Don Manoel, with Don Manoel's answer and his declaration; and they had before them, moreover, the letter of the vakeel of the ex-rajah to Don Manoel, with his answer, on the same subject. (*Hear, hear!*) But why did not the Bombay government apply to the Court of Portugal itself? Sir R. Grant, in one of his minutes, suggested it as the proper course. He said it became a question, whether the Bombay government could apply to the Court of Portugal; but it was not for him to do that, it was for the British government to do it; and before any steps were taken in connection with that case, the Directors should have applied to the Portuguese government, to know whether the report were true. They should have also taken possession of Goa. (*Hear, hear!*) When Lord Wellesley was Governor-General of India, and heard some rumour of an intrigue between a native prince and an European settlement not belonging to us, he immediately sent and took possession of the settlement. (*Hear, hear!*) This settlement of Goa ought never to have been left in India; but as it was so left, it was their bounden duty to have transmitted to Lord Palmerston an account of the affair, and asked him to apply to the Court of Portugal through our ambassador there, Lord Howard de Walden, to learn whether there were any truth in the matter. (*Hear, hear!*) But instead of that, they jumped at evidence which was said to be given by two men who it was reported were actually dead at the time (*hear! and laughter*), and never applied to the Court of Lisbon or the late governor of Goa to ascertain whether they had taken part in the conspiracy. (*Hear, hear!*) The result had been, that the government of India had been misled. (*Hear, hear!*) Mr. Robertson, a very able man, and a member of the Governor-General's council, said that the charge had been proved. In his minute of the 8th of March, 1839, he said:—

There is direct evidence to the fact of a treaty, containing several extravagant conditions, of which the first was the payment by the rajah of the sum of twenty-five lacs of rupees in advance, having at that stage in the progress of the plot been reduced to writing at Sattara, and transmitted to Don Manoel, while he was yet in power at Goa. There is likewise evidence to the same, or a similar paper, having been signed and sealed by Don Manoel, and deposited in the temple at Sunkeshwar.

But not a particle of evidence, not an iota was there to shew that; and yet that charge had been believed without any inquiry of Don Manoel or the Portuguese

government, as was the bounden duty of the Directors to have made in a matter like this between two countries in amity together at the time. (*Hear, hear!*) The whole of the case seemed to him to have gone on in surmises and conjectures from beginning to end. Sir Robt. Grant entered into an elaborate minute to dissect the evidence, but the truth lay in a nutshell. (*Hear, hear!*) In the 219th paragraph of his very long minute of the 5th May, 1838, in speaking of the signature of Don Manoel to the letters which were found, and questioning whether it might not have been forged—and indeed he seemed to think that it was forged—he said:—

In order to establish the third of the above-mentioned proofs, I circulate with this minute seven original letters, which have been indiscriminately selected by the political secretary from our records, and which were addressed by Don Manoel to Sir John Malcolm, Sir Sidney Beckwith, and Lord Clare, and respectively bear the signature of the writer. My colleagues will judge if the signatures on these correspond with those on the letters *a* and *b*. They will observe, that the signature of the viceroy is very peculiar, more especially in the formation of the letter *P* of Portugal; and, in that respect, all these seem to me to resemble one another. *I am aware that courts of law are not very partial to evidence founded on a comparison of hand-writing.* The fear, I suppose, is, lest one forgery should be made to help out another. I see no room for objection, however, when the document which is produced in order to test that in dispute, comes in a shape which precludes all doubts of its genuineness. To me, certainly, it appears that, if the signatures on *a* and *b* are not those of Don Manoel, there never was a more imitable forgery; and I will only observe further, that as the rajah is, of course, unacquainted with the Portuguese language, the necessity of so elaborate a forgery is not apparent; for, on the supposition that the viceroy was not really implicated in the intrigue, but that Nago and his associates falsely assured the rajah of his concern in it, and fabricated these letters in support of the calumny, any forgery of the autograph of the Governor, however clumsy, would have served the purpose as well as the most exact counterfeit, since there could scarcely be any person at Sattara able to detect the imposition.

But in such a place as India, forgeries were very easily committed, and were detected with great difficulty. (*Hear, hear!*) He remembered a case in Bengal, of a forgery on the Hengal bank, and so well had all the names of the directors of that bank been forged, that after an investigation which lasted several days, and in which the government lent also their assistance or its power, and notwithstanding all the exertions of the bank, it was impossible to determine which names had been forged and which had not; and yet here the government of Bombay took upon itself to declare that the paper imputed to Don Manoel was genuine, because it was very much like his signature. But what did Sir R. Grant himself say on the same subject? In the same minute, paragraph 148, he said:—

With regard to the letters purporting to have been addressed by the rajah to Don Manoel, it is proved in evidence that these were not invariably submitted for his highness's approval, but that Nago prepared such drafts as he thought proper, sealed them, and delivered them as proceeding from his master.

Would any paltry police office in this country, then, have received such evidence? (*Hear!*) This, again, was most important. There was not a single instance proved of any letter having actually been written at Sattara with the cognizance of the rajah, and we are left to conjecture what was the nature of the powers delegated to Nago; were it not, therefore, for the abundant evidence obtained of the connection which existed between the rajah and Nago, and for the fact, clearly proved, that the rajah received letters from Don Manoel alluding to letters which the latter had received, purporting to proceed from the rajah, I should say that the correspondence of the rajah with Don Manoel would be doubtful, and that we might infer that the letters written in his name might not have been authorized on his part. Why, he thought the principal charge against the rajah was, that he had been corresponding with the governor of Goa; and yet, said Sir R. Grant, not a single instance had been proved of any letters having been written by the rajah, nor even with his cognizance. (*Hear, hear!*) He could not understand the mind of any man who could say that he believed the rajah was guilty on such testimony as that. (*Hear, hear!*) It was utterly incomprehensible how any human being could say he thought the rajah guilty on such evidence. (*Hear, hear!*) And who were the persons who were examined before the commission? As to the first witness, Untajee, his character was thus summed up in Mr. Forbes's dissent:—

The Commission represented him to be "an intriguing brahmin of the worst character." His relations stated that they cannot trust him, and avoid him. He was proved to be a common cheat, and a thief. As a witness, as it might be expected under these circumstances, he would tell one story and then another. The Commission observe, "he provokes by the hour; and he concludes by declaring himself to be the sole author of the plot; that all the representations he had made to the native officers were false;

that what he had stated before the Commission to have taken place at the dewan's and at the rajah's was also false.

Was such a man as that to be believed? (*Hear, hear!*) There must be something remarkable in the investigation of truth and innocence; for Providence seemed to throw out lights by which to test the falseness of iniquity and error. India, unfortunately, lay under the curse which hung over many other countries of the earth. Misrule had produced its usual effect—immorality and a disregard of truth. (*Hear, hear!*) He would not go into the other part of that evidence which had unfortunately been adduced; he said unfortunately, for it was painful to see such statements as those brought forward. It appeared, also, that the other witnesses before the commission were perjured. The hon. Court of Directors never sanctioned such proceedings. (*Hear, hear!*) He had anxiously investigated the proceedings of the East-India Company, and he had a firm belief in the purity of the motives that actuated the Directors, for he knew them to be high-minded and honourable men. (*Hear, hear!*) He believed, then, that if perjury were brought forward, they would never sanction it. (*Hear, hear!*) Then another of these witnesses was Ballajee Punt; he began by selling his master—he began his career of iniquity by betraying the peishwa. Why, they knew that Ballajee Punt had some time before falsely accused his master of treason, and he had been plotting treason against him ever since that time. (*Hear, hear!*) Of him, Mr. Forbes in his dissent said:—

Defeated in the chief object of his ambition, that of discharging the functions of dewan, the whole of his career has been one untiring intrigue against the rajah. In 1835, he appears giving information respecting certain alleged treasonable proceedings against the rajah, which, upon strict inquiry, Colonel Lodwick ascertained to be wholly unfounded.

He would not go farther into the history of the proceedings in the commission. The rajah was removed, and his brother placed on the throne; and much was it to be deplored that the Bombay Government had taken such a step, totally contrary to the opinion of the Governor-General of India, to the opinion of this Court, and that of Sir Robert Grant. The Governor-General, in his minute of the 29th April, said:—

The first impression of his Lordship in Council upon this case was, that, in the event of the reigning rajah being finally pronounced guilty, and as it then seemed probable that his nearest connections, and the great majority of his Court, were innocent and unconscious of his supposed evil designs, the best and most moderate course would be, to set him aside, and to put his brother, or other best qualified member of the family, in his stead.

But the papers contained in your letter of subsequent date, have shaken the confidence which the Governor-General in Council was disposed to place in the innocence of Appa Sahib, the brother of the rajah, and of others who have exercised influence in the government of that state; and he might refer to page 165 of Major Sutherland's sketches, for opinions but little favourable to Appa Sahib's character.

Sir Robert Grant, also, in one of his minutes, strongly protested against raising to the gads the brother of the man who had a direct interest in subverting the existing rajah from the throne of Sattara. (*Hear!*) The Governor-General had also strongly advised that the proceedings against the rajah should terminate, "since no more evidence had been adduced." In January, 1838, he expressed that opinion; and throughout the whole of that year, and all the time, indeed, that Sir W. Macnaghten remained with Lord Auckland, he seemed to maintain that opinion; but when Sir W. Macnaghten left for Afghanistan, then a change took place in the opinions of the Governor-General. That the Governor-General did entertain that opinion, and that it was not confined to the Bombay Government, but was also expressed to this Court, appeared from his letter to the Hon. Court, dated the 6th January, 1838, in which he said:—

I have witnessed with considerable pain the protracted and extended investigations in which the Government of Bombay has thought it necessary to enter, in connection with the original charges against the Rajah of Sattara, and I have required that the proceedings be terminated, and brought under the review of the Supreme Government at the earliest possible period.

Did they (the directors) concur in that opinion? If they did, he could not understand what had since changed it. That they had concurred in it, was proved by

their own letter to the Government of Bombay, dated the 13th January, 1838, in which they said :—

We have perused with great attention the letters noticed in the margin, which relate to certain charges against the Rajah of Sattara. The Governor-General has informed us, that he has required your proceedings on this subject to be transmitted and brought under the review of the Supreme Government at the earliest possible period. We hope and trust that these orders of the Governor-General have been long before fully complied with by you. In this belief, we shall suspend our judgment on these proceedings till we are in possession of that of the Supreme Government. At the same time, we have no hesitation in giving it as our most decided opinion, that it would be not only a waste of time, but seriously detrimental to the character of our Government, to carry on any further inquiry in the matter.

We are, &c.

(Signed)

J. L. LUSHINGTON,
R. JENKINS,
W. ATELL,
W. S. CLARKE,
J. LOCH,
J. R. CARNAC,
P. VANS AGNEW,
F. WARDEN,

J. FORBES,
H. SHANK,
J. THORNHILL,
W. B. BAYLEY,
J. MARTERMAN,
G. LYALL,
J. P. MURPHY.

London, 13th June, 1838.

And here he could not but observe, that the very first name signed to that despatch was that of the Court's Deputy Chairman. What, he would ask, had taken place since the date of that despatch to induce the worthy director to change his opinion? But the opinion expressed in that despatch was confirmed by the directors in their further despatch of the 22nd January, 1839. They had then before them the whole of these transactions—every thing that could enable them to form an earlier unbiassed judgment upon them (*hear, hear!*); and after a considerable interval, they still held the same opinion. They said :—

As Sir James Carnac, the Governor of Bombay, has been in communication with us on the subject of your proceedings regarding the Rajah of Sattara, we are particularly desirous that you should suspend any final decision on the case until you have had an opportunity of taking into your consideration such observations and suggestions as may be made to you by Sir James Carnac, on a review of those proceedings.

In the meantime, it may be as well for us to state to you, that we see no reason to dissent from the opinion expressed by the Court of Directors in their letter of the 13th June (No. 39), 1838.

A copy of this letter will be communicated to the Governor in Council at Bombay, with a request that he will suspend the transmission of any decision to the Rajah of Sattara, until you shall have had an opportunity of issuing such further direction as you may think proper, in reference to this despatch.

We are, &c.

(Signed)

J. L. LUSHINGTON,
R. JENKINS,
W. ATELL.

East-India House, 22nd January, 1839.

There was nothing that had arisen since that time to alter that opinion; not a particle of new evidence—not a circumstance that was not before them then (*hear, hear!*); and when there had been such inconsistency—to use the mildest term—he thought it was due to this Company, to the public of this country, and to the public of India also, to know the reasons of that change. The despatch to India approving of the conduct of Sir J. Carnac did not state why they had changed their opinion. (*Hear, hear!*) They did not enter into any explanation, but merely gave a direct deliberate negative to the opinion they had several times recorded. (*Hear, hear!*) It was not for him (Mr. Martin) to answer for their inconsistencies; he had no doubt they were able to explain them, but he thought that a statement in this Court ought to be made by them of the reasons that had induced them to turn round and so directly change their opinion. (*Hear, hear!*) An hon. proprietor had said that the Government of India were on their trial (Mr. Fielder—"Yes!"); that was his assertion; if the hon. proprietor maintained that opinion, he was bound to persevere in it. (*Hear, hear!*) The Government of Bombay, to a certain extent, were on their trial, but he trusted that the Government here would be able to clear up the difficulty. (*Hear, hear!*) He (Mr. Martin), and those who held on this subject the same opinions as he held, had brought no charge against the Government of India; as to himself, he knew nothing of the Rajah of Sattara—he had no communication with him or his friends; but he took up this cause from the sole love of the principles of justice. (*Hear, hear!*) He made no charge; he simply said he thought the Rajah

of Satara had been unjustly deposed, and had not had a fair trial. That was the whole sum and substance of what he said; and there were others who held the same opinion. Even Sir Robert Grant said, most irresistible evidence was necessary before they took any step against the rajah. In the minute of the 25th October, 1836, he said:—

In ordinary trials for crimes, the question being whether a positive law has been violated, the decision may turn on nice points of legal construction, or on an accurate examination of precedents. If the case on either side is, either by accident or design, imperfectly represented, the judge, knowing nothing of it but what appears at the trial, has very limited means of supplying the defect. Professional aid is, therefore, necessary on both sides; and, indeed, it must be evident that, if allowed to the accuser, it cannot be denied to the accused.

The present case is wholly different. The question is not one of law, nor admits of any legal refinements. It is an inquiry, not set on foot by a prosecutor, but conducted by the Government itself, which has no bias against the rajah, but, on the contrary, the sincerest wish to see his innocence established. The honour, indeed, of the British Government, and also its credit for consistency, are deeply concerned in not admitting, except on the most irresistible evidence (hear, hear!), the guilt of a prince whom the Government raised from a priam to a throne, whom it has ever since fostered with friendly care, and from whom it has uniformly received all the observances of attachment and confidence. (Hear hear!)

The investigation is immediately conducted by three British officers of high character, who know that the sole object of Government is the discovery of truth, who cannot possibly have any feeling of interest adverse to the rajah, and who, being unembarrassed by legal forms and technicalities, have the fullest means and facilities of seeking out all the information attainable.

Were the rajah to be attended by his counsel, it ought, on similar principles, to be held that Government must appear on the occasion by the Advocate-General. But I see not the slightest reason for adopting, in the present case, a course utterly unknown, and, indeed, so palpably inapplicable to proceedings of this nature. The rajah may be attended by one of his own ministers or confidential friends. No intention exists of warping doubtful circumstances to his disadvantage; and, if he be innocent, my conviction is, that his cause will find a surer support in the intelligence and consciences of the commissioners than it could derive from the dexterous tactics and ingenious pleading of the ablest advocates whom he could hire for his defence.

But the other parts of that minute were so important, that he would read the whole of it. It proceeded:—

With regard to the manner of communicating with the rajah, I have thought it right, as the most effectual, as well as the most conciliatory proceeding, to address a letter from myself to his highness, in which I stated—That circumstances having rendered it necessary for Government to appoint a Secret Commission at Satara, for the purpose of inquiring into certain circumstances of great importance to the country, this Commission, as representing the Government, would be entitled to every consideration from his highness; that during the inquiry, some questions had arisen which had involved the interests of his highness; and that, as the Commission could not meet in his palace without occasioning a display of publicity which it was desirable to avoid, I wrote with my own hand, to invite him to visit the commissioners at the residency, when all should be made plain.

In the concluding instruction to the Commission, I desired that this letter should be delivered to the rajah by the political secretary, as the immediate organ of Government, who would, of course, be introduced by the resident: that if the rajah declined to attend at the residency, he should be requested to point out any other mode by which a meeting between his highness and the commissioners could be effected, without compromising the dignity of one party, or the duty of the other. Should the rajah refuse to do so, or should his proposal be deemed inadmissible, I instructed Mr. Willoughby to inform his highness of the charges against him, and of the evidence on which they rested, and to point out, clearly and forcibly, the bad impression the Government must entertain by his declining to meet these accusations.

Even should this appeal be unavailing, I represented to the commissioners that I did not think they should close their proceedings, without giving the rajah the option of either delivering a written statement of his conduct, or of answering, in writing, whatever interrogatories the Commission might consider it advisable to propose.

It is of so great importance that the Commission should close their proceedings, to allow Mr. Willoughby and Colonel Ovens to return to their duties, that I trust the Board will approve of my having answered the reference, without previously submitting it to Bombay. We shall now shortly be called upon to deliberate on the mode of treating this delicate case, should the Rajah of Satara have really proved faithful to his engagements with the British Government; and I request that my colleagues will give the subject their most serious attention, as it will probably be the first on which we shall have to consult when we meet at the presidency.

Sir Robert Grant proceeded to say, that a trial was essential, and that the rajah ought to have an opportunity of offering evidence and of answering the charges made against him: that appeared from the 55th and 56th paragraphs of his minute of the 31st May, 1836, in which he said:—

It would be more agreeable to ordinary practice, and would at the same time satisfy the ends of justice, if the rajah were supplied, in writing, with the nature of the facts brought forward in evidence against him, and were called to meet them with any defensive or explanatory statement which he might think fit

to offer. In the letter of Lieut. Colonel Ovens, of the 17th January last, to which I have already alluded, there is a summary of the evidence to be submitted to the rajah [but which never was submitted to him (*Hear, hear !*)] as constituting the charges against him, whether such evidence should be communicated to his highness in full, or in an abridged or abstracted form, may be a question for consideration. Mr. Anderson, as I collect from his minute of the 22nd instant, would hold the latter plan to be sufficient, and has authority on such a point is high; but the determination must rest with the Government of India.

There is, however, a very material observation to be offered in this place. Whatever be the mode of trial or inquiry we adopt, yet if the rajah is to have the opportunity of offering evidence (and I repeat that he ought), it is essential that he be placed in the same situation with any other accused person, and enjoy the same advantages, but no more. Let the accused be allowed the widest latitude and the utmost facility of defence.

He wished that such a course had been adopted towards his highness. Again, in the 52nd and 53rd paragraphs, Sir Robert said —

I perfectly agree with Lieut. Colonel Ovens when he argues, that this is not a case that can be disposed of by admonition or reprimand, or by attempting to attach, or re-attach, the rajah to the British connection by measures of lenity and forgiveness. His highness it will be observed, exhibits no symptoms of contrition. At one time it was believed that he meditated a confession of his fault, but from this, perhaps his most sensible course, he is said to have been diverted by his Bombay advisers. Whatever may be his counsels that sway him, he has assumed the position, not of repentant guilt, but of traduced and oppressed innocence. He loudly demands redress for the suspicions and humiliations that he has undergone, and vengeance against the accusers who have caused his wrong. Not only so, but he has seized, as I before observed, this occasion, to marshal in arms what he alleges to have been the grievances originally sustained by him at our hands, and he calls for reparation and indemnity. I under these circumstances, what ground does the case present on which an equitable adjustment can be made? To talk of showing him mercy will, on his principle, be to add gross insult to grievous injury. He will say, "I have done nothing to call for lenity. [It was remarkable how Sir R. Grant saw the course of the rajah's mind. I am unjustly accused, and even pronounced guilty of crimes which never entered my imagination. make compensation to me for this unheard-of prosecution. I want redress. I want pardon. Declare me innocent by proclamation. Confess that I have been cruelly wronged. Cede me territory; cede me my just claims over the higher courts. Deliver up to me my false and base accusers, that I may deal with them according to their deserts."]

That was a most remarkable presentiment in the mind of an honest man, and it convinced him of the honesty of Sir Robert Grant, even in the midst of all these strange and inconsistent proceedings. He had traced out most accurately the line which the rajah had pursued (*Hear, hear !*) The minute proceeded —

It will be asked, however, whether he is to be condemned without the opportunity of defending himself. The rajah has not been told of the evidence taken by Lieut. Colonel Ovens, and undoubtedly has a right to be heard in his own vindication. I have never meant otherwise, although I do not think that he will vindicate himself successfully. In my minute of the 15th August, 1847, "I am farther strongly of opinion, that before the case is conclusively disposed of, the rajah should be made acquainted with the fresh evidence which has been elicited against him, and should be allowed the opportunity of offering defence or explanation." I repeat that opinion; not meaning that there should be merely the form or substance of a trial, to be closed by a ready-made judgment, but that the defence should be fairly heard and impartially weighed. So far as this Government should be called to decide on that defence, it would be my honest endeavour to discharge my mind of all my previous opinions on the subject, and to judge the case as if I heard it for the first time. But if it be thought that the Bombay Government is too strongly prepossessed with the guilt of the rajah to be placed in the chair of judgment over his highness, let the Government of India constitute, in any manner which they think fittest, an impartial and competent tribunal for the occasion.

But the opinion of Sir Robert Grant appeared to be equally entertained by the Governor-General, as appeared from the minute of the 26th December, 1836, page 335:—

We are called upon, I feel, by very strong considerations of propriety and expediency, to bring the guilt of the rajah to the test of a final proof, by the best and most just process which can be devised; and then, if he should have been unable to exculpate himself, to remove him from a throne of which he will have shown himself to be unworthy and undeserving.

The Governor-General then went on to direct the form of the trial. And when it was asserted that this was not a case to be treated by a judicial court in any form, for the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman seemed to think that it was a political case, and in the present discussion some had treated it as a judicial case and others as a political one, he would say that the Governor-General appeared to regard it as a political case, and yet he approved of a judicial trial. In his minute of the 22nd December, 1836, he said:—

It is not necessary to establish it as a fixed rule, "that the British Government cannot depose any prince not taken *flagrante delicto*, except through the medium of a formal trial." But in this instance, if the rajah should eventually demand to be confronted with the witnesses against him, and to be placed on his trial, or even if he should not himself make that demand, but the written explanation or defence, which I would propose in the first instance to require from him, should seem, as it very possibly may, to leave a necessity for some further proceeding, there may perhaps be no alternative to such a mode of final examination and disposal of the case, however cumbersome, dilatory, and inconvenient: it must be felt to be. Commissioners of high rank and character from the other presidencies, if necessary, might be assembled for the purpose. [All that was very honourable and very just.] Detailed orders would, in such a case, if we are forced to the measure, be necessary on the precise mode of trial, and all the other circumstances attending the procedure, to which allusion is made in the letters from Bombay. But it would be premature to enter at all upon those points at present.

As the first step, I would, as suggested by Sir Robert Grant, request that the rajah should be furnished with a written statement, embodying a full and clear detail of the facts connected with the several charges and of the names (with any reservations which may be absolutely required for the safety of the party) of the witnesses by whom they are proved, with a notice of the circumstances under which the evidence was obtained, and call for from him, within a certain reasonable time to be fixed, a similar written statement of whatever he may desire to urge in his own behalf. The acting resident will, of course, take care, by every means in his power, to see that his guarantees to witnesses are, in letter and spirit, fully maintained.

I should think the above measure, as a preliminary one, preferable to the course of giving to the rajah a memorandum of each distinct portion of oral or written evidence against him, the result of which might be much confused, and unnecessary prolixity in the reply. When that reply shall have reached me, I would judge from the tenor of it, whether it would be advisable to go on at once to any further proceeding, or to await a further communication from the Honourable Court: to whom, of course, as well as to the Supreme Government in India, the reply would be immediately communicated.

He did not know whether any reply had been made to that—whether the Court of Directors had taken into their consideration the view entertained by the Governor-General of India; but he trusted, that before the debate was concluded he should have some intimation given of the necessity of the proceedings that had been adopted, and the reasons of their having changed their opinions. They had heard it stated, that the dethronement of the rajah was not sanctioned by the Court of Directors. They had heard it further stated, that the elevation to the throne of Appa Sahib was not sanctioned by them either. But he had yet to learn why the Bombay government had taken upon itself such a course of proceeding, contrary to the express instructions of the Governor-General of India and of their Court. Great misfortunes had before now been the consequence of the Government of India not obeying the orders of the Court of Directors. (*Hear, hear!*) And so far from criminating this government, he thought the Bombay government were highly culpable in not paying that deference to the Court of Directors that they ought to have done. (*Hear, hear!*) If indeed they had done that, much of the evil that had occurred could have been avoided. (*Hear, hear!*) The Directors in this country might have had the assistance of several distinguished officers who had been connected with this case. (*Hear, hear!*) Doubtless they would have applied to them. (*Hear, hear!*) They had also Lord Clare, the former Governor of Bombay, who, to his honour, declared that from what he had since learned, the opinion he had formed in the rajah's case was wrong. (*Hear, hear!*) Why should they be ashamed to retrace their steps? Why should they be ashamed to acknowledge that they were wiser to-day than they had been yesterday? (*Cheers.*) Was it not the impulse of every candid mind? (*Hear, hear!*) As to the proposal of an amnesty, the Governor-General was of opinion there should be no compromise. His words were these:—

The Governor-General in Council cannot agree with the Bombay Government, that it is expedient to adopt a middle course in this case. [Now this was before Sir J. Carmichael's arrival in India.] The Report of the commissioners convicts the rajah of an attempt to corrupt the fidelity of our troops, and of plotting the subversion of our rule, and, if he is guilty, he is guilty of an offence with which there should be no compromise; nor can his Lordship in Council admit the principle, that in a case like the present, the British Government should, from fear of imputations on the purity of its motives, refrain from the plain course of retaining territories and power, when those who have been entrusted with them are using them for its destruction. In such a case, his Lordship in Council is of opinion, that the treason should rest upon those who contrived it, and should be made, at the same time, a source of additional strength to the British Government.

The proper course to have pursued in the case of the Rajah of Sattara would have been the one which had been pursued in the case of the Rajah of Mysore, who had been suspected of plotting against the British government. They had not taken upon

themselves to decide the cause; but commissioners had been appointed, to whom the administration of the dominions of the rajah had been confided; so that if the rajah was found guilty, he might eventually be deposed; but if he should prove his innocence, in that case his dominions would be restored to him. And such ought to have been the course pursued towards the Rajah of Sattara. (*Hear, hear!*) They ought not to have decided on the question of his guilt or innocence at once, but they should have waited the result of an investigation. (*Hear!*) Instead of that, they had rushed at once to a decision without inquiry; and the rajah had been seized in his own palace at the dead of night, and, notwithstanding his protestations of innocence, hurried off to Benares, a prisoner, guilty or not guilty, without having had a fair trial. Sir R. Grant had also expressed his opinion that there ought to be no compromise—so did they say. If the rajah were guilty, he ought to be deposed—he had justly forfeited his throne; and he did think, if the rajah were proved guilty, that no one there would hold up their hands against his deposition; but he could not be declared guilty until he should have had a fair trial, whether the case was judicial or political; and he said that this man, who was now a prisoner at Benares, was Rajah of Sattara at that instant. (*Hear, hear!*) Until they proved him guilty, the law justly said the accused was innocent; it threw around him a shield, that proof of his guilt could alone remove. And in this case that proof was wanting. He had shown from the despatches of the Directors and the Indian government, that they did not think the rajah was guilty of the charges against him. By whom were the accusations made? Who had been the witnesses against him? Liars, suborners, perjurers, criminals of the deepest dye. And could they believe him guilty upon such testimony, notwithstanding his protestation that he was not guilty, while the most distinguished proprietors who had been residents at his court had solemnly declared that they believed the rajah was incapable of giving utterance to a falsehood? (*Hear, hear!*) and he had authority for stating, that the only other gentleman who had been a resident at the court of Sattara, Captain Grant Duff, entertained and had expressed similar opinions. Could they believe him guilty upon such evidence, contrary as it was to the whole tenour of his former life? (*Hear, hear!*) When he had told them that he had no friend but the British government—that he had flatterers and intriguers innumerable around him, but no friend—would they believe that such a prince, one who they had before said was a model for the native chiefs of India, was guilty of such charges? Would they allow vice to be triumphant, and virtue to be trampled under foot? (*Hear, hear!*) The case had gone too far for them to stop. It would be circulated throughout India, and the adjudication and decision of this Court would be as widely circulated too. It was a deep and solemn question, affecting the whole of our Indian possessions; and more manly, honest, and just—and, he would add, more expedient—would it be to say, that the case had not been properly understood—that they now had proof that the whole of the Goa intrigue was untrue. (*Hear, hear!*) That they had a nobleman, the late Governor of Goa, now ready to come to this country to assert that it was false; and that, under those circumstances, they were ready to give to the question the fullest, freest, and fairest reconsideration. Our dominion in India was not held now as formerly, by the sword (*hear, hear!*), but by the purity and integrity of our motives and the justice of our conduct. (*Hear, hear!*) Let not, then, an impression go abroad that they were ready to seize the possessions of the Rajah of Sattara. They had deposed the Rajah of Sattara, and appointed his brother in his place—a ruffian, whose life had been extended over nearly half a century, and who, it could not be supposed, would be a long-lived man. At his death the territory would lapse to the Indian government. Would it not be said that this was done designedly? All the nations of Europe viewed with jealousy the extension of our dominions beyond the Indus. Would they not taunt us with accusing the Rajah of Sattara of ambition, at the very time when we were extending ourselves over central Asia? Would they not say, “You have no right to accuse the rajah for endeavouring to regain the possessions of his ancestors, when in the course of half a century you yourselves obtained by conquest, and wrested from the rule of others, half a

million of square acres and eight hundred millions of subjects?" No! The days were gone by for adhering to such a course of conduct. They were not asked to say that they were wrong. The motion only asked for inquiry. In fact, it did not go so far; it merely recommended them to inquire. But he really thought, if the case were reconsidered, that few members in that Court could honestly lay their hands on their hearts, and say that they believed the rajah guilty. (*Hear, hear!*) He did not believe it was possible for an honest and conscientious man, who had examined the whole of these papers and not trusted to others, with justice to himself to say that the case was fully proved. (*Hear, hear!*) He thought that this debate did honour to this Court, and had shaken the opinion of some who came here persuaded of the rajah's guilt. All they wanted was a fair trial. (*Hear, hear!*) They should recollect the nature of the Government in India. It was a despotic Government; but there was, whether right or wrong he would not then say, there was a free press—there was a public tribunal for the discussion of affairs. Every act of theirs must undergo a scrutiny. (*Hear, hear!*) For that reason he would recommend the India Government to meet every question. (*Hear, hear!*) It would be well that there should be amongst the people of India a growing feeling that they could appeal, under any feeling of injustice, to this Court for redress. (*Hear, hear.*) Instead of acting like the President of the Board of Control, who would fain prevent those "turbaned fellows" from coming to this Court with their complaints—instead of treating the vakeels from the native princes with ignominy and contempt, they ought rather to encourage them to bring their complaints before that Court—(*hear!*)—to make them feel that they had but to appeal to that Court to ensure redress. (*Hear, hear!*) They should afford them every possible opportunity of appealing to the Court of Directors on any alleged grievance. (*Hear, hear!*) Before he sat down, he must express a hope that some less offensive amendment would be proposed than the one which had been proposed from the Chair. He did not think it met the case fully. He did not say it was insulting, because he believed it had not been proposed in that spirit; but it certainly did not meet the case fully, freely, and fairly. It merely left the Court where it was in February, 1840, before the Directors had decided on the case. The proceedings of that Court were declared to be utterly useless by that amendment. The Deputy-Chairman had not been content to rest the case on the amendment: he had gone into the merits of the case, and had put the question on its issue. (*Hear, hear!*) He begged them, not only as a matter of justice, but as a matter of expediency, not to persevere in the amendment which had been proposed from the Chair, which, to speak of it in the mildest terms, was *short* and short, and was treating the Court in a manner in which it ought not to be treated. (*Hear!*) They would not have sat there day after day since Wednesday, if this had been a question which it was highly inexpedient to discuss. (*Cheers.*) He hoped that some amendment would be proposed, if the original question was negatived, which would at least vindicate the necessity for investigation—(*Cheers*)—and which would be compatible with the serious nature of the subject, and with the honour and dignity of the Court. (*Loud cheers.*)

Mr. Norris said, when a sacred principle of justice is disregarded and violated, he thought it the duty of every man to stand forward in its vindication, and he deemed it particularly incumbent on those who have long resided in India to contribute all the aid in their power upon such an occasion, in the cause of justice, when the victim was a native of India, and a prince of that country with whom they had been acquainted, and who has a claim to their sympathy and assistance. The hon. seconder of the original motion has told them that he had no correspondents or friends in India. His (Mr. Norris's) situation was exactly the reverse of that of the hon. gentleman. He had correspondents there, he had friends there and in this country, bound to him by intimacies of from twenty to thirty years' standing, whose names he found associated with the proceedings which formed the subject of this debate. He found himself compelled to take a very different view of those transactions from that entertained by those friends. Others had not questioned their motives;

he should go further, and assert that he felt sure that their motives were perfectly pure and honourable. (*Cheers.*) He differed at the same time, as he had said, widely from them, but he knew their noble, candid, and manly feelings, and he was sure that he should receive from them that liberty which, were our situations reversed, they would receive from him of commenting freely and fully upon the public proceedings of public men. He had perused the whole of the papers in this case, not merely the contents of the Blue Book, which he had read carefully, every word twice over, but the contents of the fifty manuscript volumes which lay on the table of the proprietors' room, and he rose from that perusal fully convinced of the rajah's total innocence of the charges alleged against him (*Hear, hear!*) He was the victim of an abominable conspiracy, the true clue to which had been furnished in the dissent of the late Mr Forbes and in the speech of his esteemed connection the gallant general (Robertson), whom he saw with a satisfaction which he could not adequately express on the other side of the bar. The actors in that conspiracy were brahmins, intriguers of the worst description and most unscrupulous character, whose inveterate enmity to the rajah was perfectly notorious, and had been proved by evidence that could not be impeached. The gallant general (Robertson) had read to the Court a letter from Lord Clare, dated in 1831, stating that a body of from 2,000 to 3,000 brahmins had repaired to Poona, to intreat his lordship to interfere to protect them against the oppression which they alleged they suffered from the rajah. That fact was also within his (Mr. Norris's) personal knowledge. It was to be inferred that the rajah was not to blame, as Lord Clare did nothing in the matter. The gallant general had further informed them that large bodies of the same caste followed Sir John Malcolm previously all over the Deccan, protesting against the rajah's treatment of them; it was of great importance to recollect these occurrences, and the enmity which they proved to exist between the rajah and the brahmins, as the principal witnesses in two out of the three charges were brahmins. He had himself been in the rajah's company about a dozen times, and it had happened to him to hear him express himself of brahmins as of persons whom he regarded with dislike and distrust. (*Hear, hear!*) The original motion before them was one, the prayer of which he firmly believed would not have required to be asked twice in any place in all England except the East-India House. It was simply that one who had been condemned unheard, notwithstanding the assertion of his innocence and his solicitation to be heard, should be allowed a fair hearing. He should have thought that anywhere in England, as soon as these facts were established, both parties, being Englishmen, would at once have agreed to give their united efforts with a view of seeing how justice might best be done; but here the reverse seemed to be the case: the directors, or at least the members of the without-a-hearing-condemning section of them, unable to deny the astounding fact that the rajah had been condemned unheard, still pertinaciously refused to grant to their repeated applications that fair hearing which was solicited. The rajah's advocates had therefore gone beyond the line, which in such a case it ought to have been within their power to observe, and they had shewn that the evidence, though of one side only, was yet very defective, and insufficient to furnish ground of conviction against the rajah. There was first the case of the alleged attempt to seduce the sepoy. They had the brahmin Untajee, a common beggar, altogether breaking down in his evidence, and contradicting at one time what he deposed to at another. (*Hear, hear!*) Then as to the native soldiers. One of them, according to his own account, took a solemn oath which he violated; the oral evidence also of one of these men differed from the contents of his written journal; they were also certainly not cross-examined with sufficient strictness. The rajah, besides, had not adequate opportunity for making his defence; he had the evidence of the native soldiers read to him; and was asked whether he wished to be confronted with the witnesses, which he declined. He (Mr. Norris) could not wonder at that. It was surely not to be expected that he would hazard the loss of his character and his kingdom upon the issue of a confrontation, at the moment, with witnesses who, if they had deposed falsely, had probably screwed up their courage to persevere, for a time at

least, in their guilt. The rajah could not but be agitated at having a serious offence alleged against him; any person, however innocent, would have been so; from his rank and habits also he was not likely to be very conversant with ordinary judicial business; and he could not but think, that he ought to have been furnished with a copy of all the evidence against him, and to have been allowed ample time to prepare his defence, and to engage the assistance of any persons whom he might select to aid him. Taking the case also as the commission themselves represent it, what was it? evidently an affair of little moment. They had next the confession or evidence of the dewan Govind Row: it varied at different times, and, considering that such of it as inculpated the rajah was delivered when he was in strict confinement, he (Mr. Norris) cannot attach much weight to it; he was allowed, while in prison, to communicate with his mother, and she was of course enabled to communicate with brahmins, to which caste Govind Row belongs. His evidence, he thought, can in no possible light be thought so trustworthy as to render credible what was in itself highly improbable, and such certainly the intriguing of the rajah with the sepoys must be considered to be. What could be more unlikely than the communication said to have been made by the rajah to the sepoys, a communication enigmatical enough to have puzzled the sphynx of old? (*Laughter.*) It was as follows:—

These infidels of Christians have taken all our country and wealth; now I am making arrangements for their overthrow, and wish to tell you of the four following points:—

1st. When there is a rising or fight at Belasote, I will send you notice.

2nd. When a disturbance takes place in Bombay, I will give you warning.

3rd. When the Mogul army marches from Hyderabad towards Sattara, I will also give you notice.

4th. When the Hindoostan army arrives on this side the Nerbudda, I will also give you notice.

Remember these four things. If any other disturbance takes place in other parts of the country, take no notice of them: I am only concerned in those I have mentioned to you. I have been making arrangements for the above business for the last six months.

Now hon. gentlemen would recollect that the rajah, at this very time, is said to have been deeply engaged in plots for the introduction of Portuguese troops, for the subversion of the British power in India. Why, then, did that strange intriguer, when endeavouring to seduce the sepoys, not inform them of this plot, as well as the foregoing unintelligible schemes? (*Hear, hear!*) Why, in short, did he expressly exclude the Goa intrigue, by saying that he was engaged in the other four matters alone? (*Hear, hear!*) Under that communication, if the troops from Portugal arrived, the seduced sepoys would not have been prepared to act with them. (*Hear, hear!*) Altogether the whole story seems to me to be unworthy of credit. The second charge, that of intriguing with Appa Sahib of Nagpore, a state prisoner at Joudpore, he thought equally or more improbable; traces of interested expectations might be found in the evidence of the witnesses; and, after all, what was it that they depose to? To the interchange of presents of some shoes and a sword in a fiddle sent with the consent of the rajah by Appa Juareek; to the receipt of some letters from Appa Sahib, and to the delivery of a most singular message by the rajah to Appa Sahib, viz. that “he begged his good word with the Sooltan of Constantinople to let the Russians march through Turkey to India?” Really he could not attach any belief to a tale like that; the rajah had far too much good sense and information to send a message betokening such ignorance and want of intellect. If he were thought guilty of this, he should have been watched with a view to the possible necessity of confining him as a bedlamite. The Goa case remained; that, he confessed, appeared to him more fabulous than any, because it extended, contrary to all probability, over so many years, and because the principal agents were brahmins, who were the rajah’s avowed enemies in whose power he would securely place himself, his children, and his principality. The first and principal of their intriguers was the Swamee of Sunkeshwar; the next was Nago Deorao, and along with him were several others united with him by caste and blood, and he was convinced also in rascality. (*Cheers.*) He would read their names: Hurry Punt, first cousin to Nago; Moropunt Josee, brother-in-law to Nago; Kesoo Bucherow Josee brother-in-law to Nago, Kelhobe Kelhur, who fled from justice for being concerned in planning an attempt to rob the Vingule treasury, brother-in-law to Nago;

Luximan Nagut, eldest son of Nago; Dnjeba Wyd, son of Nago's cousin Belumbhut; Wasdeo Shortree Agasey, kinsman of Hurry Punt Fatuck. (*Hear, hear!*) To Nago, the head of this family party of plotters, the rajah was said to have given the most extraordinary power—to have authorized him to get a seal made at Pedney, in the Portuguese territory, to be used as the rajah's signature—to write letters which the rajah never saw, in the rajah's name, to the Viceroy of Goa on treasonable subjects, and to receive answers from that officer in reply, and keep them in his own custody. He found it impossible to bring himself to believe in those things, and he would ask the members of the without-a-hearing-condemning section (*a laugh*) of the Court of Directors, why, if these intrigues of the rajah through these brahmins with the Viceroy of Goa were true, did not some of the three thousand brahmins who repaired to Lord Clare in 1831, to complain of the rajah's tyranny, make known his intrigues? (*Hear, hear!*) Why did none of those who pursued Sir John Malcolm previously in the Deccan with complaints of the same nature do so? It might be said none of them were acquainted, perhaps, with these transactions—well, if it were so, the swanee at least, the most brahminical of brahmins, knew them, and why did not he communicate to some of these brahmins these facts to enable them to overthrow the prince, whom they detested, and he certainly would have done so, if these intrigues had had any real existence, which, in his conscience, he (Mr. Norris) believed they had not. (*Hear, hear!*) It must not be forgotten, too, that the rajah had had no opportunity whatever of defending himself on the Joudpore and Goa intrigues; the charges and the evidence, indeed, in these cases, had not been made known to the rajah. He begged to correct himself, he knew the charges now; they were disclosed to him by Sir James Carnac, when he dethroned him. In addition to the considerations above shadowed out, showing that the case against the rajah was an *ex parte* case, is singularly weak, there were, he thought, fair arguments to be drawn from the rajah's acknowledged character, which went far to prove him to be not guilty of the charges alleged against him. In the first place, the rajah was said to have been engaged in these intrigues for a long series of years, to have carried the utmost cunning, and the deepest dissimulation and coolness, so as entirely to deceive the successive residents at his court as to his character and designs. Now he begged to describe, in the first place, the manner of the rajah towards Englishmen, and he spoke in the hearing of those better acquainted with him than he had been, and he solicited them to correct him if he were wrong. He said then that the rajah, in his manner towards the English was always frank, hearty, unembarrassed, social, and alive to the enjoyment of all that was passing around: that continued uninterruptedly, until the dispute about the jagheers took place. In that dispute the British Government were entirely wrong, and the rajah quite right. They broke the treaty, that is, they, under a misapprehension, doubtless, withheld from the rajah advantages promised to him by the treaty. That question he considered settled; the gallant general (Robertson) set it entirely at rest—he drove out the enemy at the point of the bayonet, and blew up the fort to prevent its furnishing cover in future to the disaffected (*a laugh*), but a few words might rehearse the points of that question—there were two passages in the treaty; the one gave the rajah territory within certain limits “exclusive of jagheers;” the other gave him certain specified jagheers; each passage was as good as the other, and of course the natural interpretation was, that the rajah had the said territory and jagheers; but then his opponents argued, that the said jagheers were to be jagheers only within the said territory; that interpretation, however, was negatived by the fact of the Akulkot jagheer, which was one of those specified, being altogether beyond the said territory (*hear, hear!*); the opponents then said “Oh! but the Akulkot Jagheerdar preferred specifically being placed under the rajah's government;” now again they were met, for the Suchew Jagheerdar did the same, so that, at length, they were left to take the obvious meaning of the treaty, under which the territory and the sovereignty of the jagheer were to belong to the rajah. (*Hear, hear!*) Well, in addition to the invasion of his rights, in regard to

the jagheers, the rajah considered that he had been deceived by Sir Robert Grant; it was not necessary to his argument to examine whether the rajah justly thought so; he (Mr. Norris) certainly thought that he had been deceived. Now he would ask every candid man to say, what would have been the conduct of the adept in duplicity, the traitor in dissimulation, the deep intriguer, the cool calculator which the rajah was said to have been? Would he not have been, at least, as civil and courteous to the English as before, to prevent suspicion of his hate, his indignation, and his hostile designs (*hear, hear!*)? would he not have maintained the same smooth exterior as before, and in the recesses of his palace, would he not have indulged in reflections like the following:—

Detested English, whom I will root out ere long from the land, go on with your insults and gross injustice: the measure of your offences will soon be full, and soon shall they meet their merited retribution. My trains are laid, they are approaching maturity, soon shall I have my 30,000 Portuguese soldiers with powder and shot—soon shall my Russian allies reach India through Turkey, and then will I lay aside the mask, and for every thousand rupees which you have forced from me, I will wrest from you a crore, and for every jagheer, a fertile and extensive province. (*Hear!*)

Such, he maintained, must have been, under such circumstances, the conduct of the rajah. Well, they found him, on the contrary, act like a simple-minded, high-spirited man; from the instant that he felt himself injured and deceived, his manner entirely changed; he became morose, perhaps uncourteous, towards the British residents and Government; he could not control the expression of his resentment and dissatisfaction; he seemed to court and defy the anger of the British authorities in Bombay, and commenced plans for effecting direct communication with the Court of Directors. Was that conduct, he would ask, consistent with the supposed fact of his having been engaged in hostile intrigues for more than twelve years before, for it was twelve years, and not seven years, as had been stated by an hon. proprietor in this debate, during the whole of which period he had dissembled his designs and his feelings (*Hear, hear!*) He said decidedly not, and as the one was known, while the other was only conjectured, let them adhere to fact, and throw away fable, and suppose that the rajah was innocent of the crimes imputed to him. He had more to say upon that point. If in common life a man blows his brains out, and it was discovered that he was a gambler, what were the first reflections which were made by his acquaintances? Did they not endeavour to bring to recollection the manner in which he had conducted himself for the last few months; and was it not generally found that the man had neglected the ordinary occupations of life, that he had become morose, absent—solitary, as it were, in the midst of society—engaged apparently with thoughts foreign to the scene around him? Well, if the rajah were as he had been described in the Blue Book, he was a regal gambler; his mind must have been totally engrossed, by day and by night, with visionary schemes of boundless dominion and uncounted treasures. Now, what was the account which the residents gave of him? They described him as entirely occupied with the internal administration of his little principality, with the erection of buildings, the construction of roads, the institution of schools, and other local matters, and as being the most industrious and pains-taking of the Hindoo princes of modern times. He said again, it was impossible that the same man could maintain two such opposite characters. One or the other was false; and as the last was, as they knew, a fact, the first should not be credited. (*Hear, hear!*) There was another peculiarity in these reported intrigues; they were confined to the petty courts of India, the Portuguese court of Goa, the court of Appa Sahib—he, poor fellow, could scarcely be said to have a court, however let them dignify him for the occasion—the Hubshee, and so forth. Now, if a gang of conspirators were to unite for the purpose of concocting a set of intrigues, pretended to be for the rajah's benefit and in his name, which he would call "sham intrigues," those were exactly the courts to which they would resort. To them it could be of no moment whether the prince resorted to was powerful or weak; it would be sufficient that they should establish the appearance of intrigue between the rajah and such prince; they would avoid the large courts, because these, without offering any additional advantages to them, presented the

serious difficulty of a British resident, a high functionary, probably of talent and penetration, surrounded with well-paid agents to furnish them with information—above all, one who could not be bribed—they would here fear detection and exposure. But if the intrigue was real, that was carried on by the rajah for the purpose of effecting the subversion of the British power, he contended that the large courts would have been resorted to. It was true, the British resident would in that case, as well as in the other, increase the chance of detection, but the rajah would at least, if he succeeded, prove an ally worth having. (*Hear, hear!*) But what could he gain by seducing the governor of Goa?—absolutely nothing. What, by prevailing with Appa Sahib?—absolutely nothing, or rather less than nothing; for on taking the field with Appa Sahib on his side, he would have against him the Rajah of Berar, whose interests were exactly opposed to those of Appa Sahib. In short, Appa Sahib to him would be what Shih Soojah was to the Company, and the directors could tell very well that that is no advantage. Here, then, he contended that, in addition to other arguments, they had ground for suspicion that the intrigues alleged against the rajah were not instituted by him, or with his knowledge and for his benefit; for he would not have been so mad as to have run the risk of detection and severe punishment, with no hopes of advantage if successful. With respect to the amendment proposed by the hon. Chairman, he entirely agreed with the last speaker (Mr. Martin). He had heard many professions of respect from the Court of Directors to the Court of Proprietors, but he confessed he should like to see some acts illustrative of that respect; and he did not by any means conceive it to be respectful in them to serve up to the proprietors for ever that stale old *hack* of a motion for confidence in the executive, or non-interference with the executive. (*Hear, hear!*) The same dish never came more than twice at the most economical table (*laughter*); but this was eternally placed before the proprietors. It was, besides, quite inapplicable to the state of the case. When this subject first came forward, the Court's sanction to the measures of the local government had not been given, and it was therefore argued with some force that the thing should be left to the executive. It was so left, and a pretty business the executive had made of it. On the next occasion, some further papers were called for; but since that they have all the papers before them, and were taking them into consideration, why should they leave the matter to the executive? (*Hear, hear!*) The executive did not intend to do any thing more in the line which it had taken up, nor did it intend, that they could learn, to alter what had been done. It had condemned the rajah without a hearing, and had banished him, and confiscated his property, and there was an end—for it could not hang him. (*Hear, hear!*) To what purpose, then, should they leave it to the executive? The fact was, his motion was intended to serve as a sort of approbation of the acts of the without-a-hearing-condemning section of the Court of Directors. (*Hear, hear!*) As such, proprietors ought to view it. It was far too much for them to give, and he must say he considered it infinitely too little for the directors to take. The fact was, the field of the whole matter was occupied by two parties—the rajah's advocates, and the without-a-hearing-condemning section of the Court of Directors; the one party had shown great perseverance in maintaining the right, and the other as blamable pertinacity in adhering to the wrong. He should not say which party merited the one characteristic, and which the other; but he did say, that they, the rajah's advocates, met the question boldly and fairly, by moving that the course pursued had been wrong. Why did not the without-a-hearing-condemning section move a vote of thanks, grounded on an assertion that their conduct has been meritorious? Here was a motion of thanks which would meet the case:—"That this Court is of opinion, that the dethronement of the Rajah of Sattara by the Bombay government, upon his conviction of the three charges charged against him, without his receiving a copy of the evidence against him on one charge, and without his being allowed any hearing at all on the two other charges, was just and proper; and that the East-India Company and the British interests in India are deeply indebted to the Court of Directors for the eminent wisdom, equity, and energy of their proceedings, in sanc-

tioning and confirming that measure with all possible dispatch." (*Laughter.*) This was what the without-a-hearing-condemning section deserved, if it deserved any exculpation; for it maintained its course against persevering opposition; and if that course be right, the merit of the without-a-hearing-condemning section was considerable. Such a motion would be more agreeable to him than the present one on several grounds. It contained a compliment to the Court of Directors, in which there were several gentlemen for whom he entertained great respect. But he could not move it, because he considered it to be founded in falsehood; but there must be several gentlemen among the Directors who could not think so, and they might move it; or, if their modesty would not permit their moving it, the gentleman near the railing (Mr. Fielder) might do it.

Mr. Fielder. — I will move a vote of thanks — but without the other part. (*Laughter.*)

Mr. Norris proceeded. — Did members of the without-a-hearing-condemning section hear what the gentleman said? He would vote thanks to them, but he could not vote approbation of their conduct. He (Mr. Norris) confessed that he was astonished how, as Englishmen, and as Directors, they could be content with such a vote as they have proposed; which, instead of giving them approbation, if approbation is deserved, in answer to the original motion, which clearly condemned the proceedings which the Court of Directors had sanctioned, merely said, "Let us alone, let us alone." To return to the facts of this unfortunate case. He found that every one of the authorities in India who had it successively under review decidedly contemplated a fair trial for the rajah, down to the period when Sir James Carnac arrived in India: various discussions took place as to the mode of trial, but a trial all agreed there should be, and the Governor-General desired that the resident at Sattara should make out a statement embodying the charges against the rajah, and the evidence against him, which were to be sent to the rajah previously to his being placed upon his trial, in order that he might consider and prepare his defence. This statement was prepared accordingly, and was among the papers in the proprietors' room, but it was never given to the rajah. The fact was, further consideration led to a recommendation on the part of the Bombay Government, that the commission to try the rajah should be nominated and sit before the rajah was furnished with the statement—the Governor-General was accordingly requested at once to nominate the commission. He then appeared to have shrunk from the responsibility of this step, and to have resolved on a further reference to the Court of Directors; observing that the matter had already occupied so much time, that it was of little consequence that it should remain undecided two or three months more. Soon after Sir James Carnac arrived, and the consequence of his putting before the rajah a paper for his signature, which the rajah would not sign, was the dethronement of his highness without a trial. He believed that this was the first time that he had mentioned the name of Sir James Carnac. He could not presume to call himself a friend of Sir James Carnac: his acquaintance with Sir James, which commenced only after his (Mr. Norris's) return to his country, was too slight to admit of his taking such a liberty, nor could he expect that Sir James should so far honour him as to call him his friend; but this he must say, that he had always felt, and always should feel himself deeply and particularly obliged to Sir James Carnac for great and marked kindness to him, in appointing him, after his return to England, to a very high situation in India—higher than any which he had before held in the Company's service; and he was also obliged in due proportion to all the other members of the Court, who then belonged to it. It would not, therefore, be imagined that he could have any pleasure in blaming the proceedings of Sir James Carnac. Still, it could not be contended that Sir James Carnac's name could make that just and reasonable which evidently was not so. Sir James Carnac, then, he would proceed to state, came out to Bombay fortified by the support of the opinion of the members of this Court (which coincided with his own), that the rajah was innocent, and that the whole affair should be quietly quashed, and the rajah maintained on his throne.

if nothing had happened. He supposed that he was very right in his assumption—if it be questioned, it could easily be proved by inference.

The *Deputy Chairman* here rose, and stated that Sir James Carnac went out, not impressed with a conviction of the rajah's innocence, but only resolved, if possible, to save the rajah.

Mr. *Norris* continued.—Well, he went out resolved, then, at any rate to quash the whole matter, and to maintain the rajah on his throne, as if he was innocent. The able seconder of the original motion (Mr. Salomons) stated that Sir James Carnac had deviated from the plan which he had at first adopted. The honourable the Deputy Chairman denied this. He, however, must beg leave to contradict this denial, and he could easily prove, by reference to the printed papers, that the seconder of the original motion was perfectly right in what he stated. On the 19th of January, 1839, Sir James Carnac recorded a minute, in which he considered the various modes which occurred to him of dealing with the rajah; and finally determined on adopting the following one :—

By addressing to the rajah such remonstrance as may appear expedient, and passing over his past offences, in the hope that the exercise of clemency may give rise to better feelings.

The term "rebuke" would, perhaps, have been better than "remonstrance," as not conveying so much the idea of an answer being expected, which could scarcely be desired; but it was, at all events, clear from this, that all that was contemplated was, that the Governor should address, either verbally or by letter, some communication to the rajah upon what had taken place, and thus freely forgive him, and restore matters to the former footing; and that, even if the rajah answered and the Governor replied, still the communication between them should be of that nature only, and nothing like new arrangements should be made. But, on the 20th June, in the fourth paragraph of his minute of that date, Sir James says :—

Before proceeding to Sattara, I shall cause a letter to be prepared to the rajah's address, embodying the sentiments which Government entertain of his conduct, and the requisitions which we deem it essential to make, in order to insure his future adherence to his engagements, and to promote peace and concord between the two Governments. The latter may ultimately be embodied in a formal engagement, to be required from the rajah.

Here he (Mr. Norris) contended was a very marked deviation from the former simple and proper course. They have here new *requisitions*, which were not before mentioned; and they were further to be embodied in a *formal engagement*. They all knew the fatal result of this unhappy deviation. The requisitions were subsequently preceded by a preamble, containing at least an implied acknowledgment of his guilt by his highness. This his highness refused to sign, and Sir James Carnac, in consequence, deposed him without a hearing. In the ninth paragraph of this minute, Sir James Carnac alluded to the possible, though he hoped not probable, issue of this attempt to re-establish the relations between the two states on a friendly footing :—

The rajah (he says), either from misappreciating our motives, or from relying on the influence which he may fancy he has established, by means of the numerous agents he has employed, both in England and in India, may refuse to accept our proffered clemency, boldly assert his innocence, and challenge inquiry.

He then proposes to refer for instructions to the Governor-General, as to what should be done in such case; and the Governor-General, in reply, declared himself ready, in such event, to sanction any strong measure which the Governor might adopt, even to the extent of the rajah's dethronement. It was, he thought, very remarkable that it did not occur to Sir James Carnac, that that clemency which could be rejected might possibly be no clemency at all; and that the possibility of so extraordinary an occurrence suggested the advantage of falling back upon his original plan. But the thought appears not to have entered his mind. The Governor-General also seemed not to have entertained this reflection; though an idea appeared to have struck him that there was danger to be apprehended from our demands in regard to the rajah's guilt being too positive and inflexible. The whole of his lordship's letter, in reply, deserved to be read. It ran thus :—

To J. P. Willoughby, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Sir: I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th ultimo with enclosures, and am directed to state that the Governor-General has studied with much interest the minutes recorded by the Honourable the Governor and by the Members of Council of Bombay, and that his Lordship assents to the general amnesty which it is proposed to extend to the Rajah of Sattara, and to the conditions under which it is suggested that this amnesty should be granted, and that his Lordship also entirely approves of the intention of the Honourable Mr J. B. Carnac's himself proceeding to Sattara, for the purpose of endeavouring to carry his views into effect, and again to place our relations with the rajah on a friendly footing.

His Lordship feels it unnecessary to enter into any review of this case, he has already avowed his opinion, that whether led by malignity or folly, or a weak subservieney to bad advisers, the rajah has committed acts which might justly forfeit for him all the favour of the British Government, and justify a sentence of severe retribution. He sees all the embarrassment which might arise out of a formal trial. He feels the strong objections which would be urged in quarters of the highest authority against a summary act of extreme severity, and he is compelled to acknowledge the expediency of the milder course proposed, and would indulge the hope that the exercise of clemency may give rise, if not to better feelings, at least to more guarded conduct.

With regard to the precise course of proceeding which is to be pursued, his Lordship concurs with the Honourable the Governor in Council of Bombay in opinion, that the measure of amnesty being agreed upon, it should not be accompanied with any demands which might justly be regarded as a punishment; but there may be, as suggested by Mr. Anderson, warning for the future—principles may be laid down for the more strict observance of the treaty, and above all things, effectual protection must be secured to those who, in the course of the late inquiry, may, by having afforded information, be assumed to have given offence to the rajah. With this expression of his views, his Lordship cordially assents to the proposition laid down by the Honourable the Governor of Bombay in his minute of June 20th, and adopted by his colleagues. He would only suggest that great care be taken in framing the letter to the rajah, so guardedly and yet decidedly to express the views held by Government on his case, as that, if possible, discussion shall not be provoked or admitted upon his own guilt or innocence, and it may be doubted whether it has not been proposed too distinctly to assert the proof of personal criminality, and whether this assertion may not appear in too great a degree to be inconsistent with the leniency which follows. Perhaps the right of the British Government to call the rajah to account would not be weakened under the admission, that part of the guilt laid to his charge and proved, may possibly be thrown upon advisers too readily listened to, or upon agents too carelessly overlooked.

His Lordship can hardly think it possible that to a frank tender of oblivion of past transactions, and of a return to cordial and amicable relations, and to a strict observance of all the stipulations of the treaty, the rajah will reply by a tone of offensive defiance, or by a rejection of the just and moderate terms proposed, or that he should endeavour to re-open the late inquiry, and to continue the unseemly discussions in which he has been so long by himself and by his agents engaged; yet it is possible that those who have reaped gains by the bad advice with which they have misled him, may see advantage to themselves in this course, and may prevail upon him to adopt it. In such case, his Lordship would willingly rely upon the judgment and discretion of the Governor of Bombay, and is prepared to support any strong decision upon which he may determine, whether that decision may be for the deposition of the present rajah, for the substitution of his brother in the raj, or for any modified course of curtailing his political and military power.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) H. TORRENCE, Dep. Sec. to the Government of India with the Governor-General.
Simla, the 11th July, 1839.

An hon. director (Sir Henry Willock), who addressed the Court on a previous day of this debate, appeared to have doubted whether the rajah was required to sign the, at least, implied acknowledgment of his guilt, but the following extract from the printed papers seems to prove that fact:—

Information having been received by the British Government that your highness, misled by evil advisers, had, in breach of the treaty which placed you on the throne, entered into communications hostile to the British Government, an inquiry into these accusations was considered indispensable. This inquiry has satisfied the British Government, that your highness has exposed yourself to the mortification of its alliance and protection. Nevertheless, moved by considerations of clemency towards your highness and your family, the British Government has resolved entirely to overlook what has passed, on the following conditions, namely:—

First, that your highness now binds yourself, strictly and in good faith, to act up literally to all the articles of the treaty, which is as follows: "The rajah, for himself and for his heirs and successors, engages to hold the territory in subordinate co-operation with the British Government, and to be guided in all matters by the advice of the British agent at his highness's court."

Second, that your highness binds yourself to pay your brother, Appa Sahib Maharaj, whatever allowances he has heretofore reserved, and to put him in possession of all his private property; and, should any dispute arise on this subject, the same is to be referred to the resident for adjustment. Appa Sahib Maharaj is also to be permitted to reside at any place he himself may choose, under the protection of the British Government.

Third that Bulwant Row Chitnavas be dismissed from your highness's counsels, and not permitted to reside within your highness's territory without the sanction of the British Government.

Fourth the persons whose names are inserted in a separate list having been guaranteed by the British Government in person property and allowances of every description as the same stood in July 1836 this guarantee is to be binding on your highness and all complaints against them are to be referred to the resident. Should it appear necessary hereafter to the British Government to add the names of any other persons to this list the same guarantee is to be extended to them and it is to be acted upon in good faith by your highness in any manner that may be pointed out by the British Government. All complaints against these persons are also to be referred to the British resident for his adjustment.

The above are the terms to be agreed to by your highness and these conditions are to be considered as supplemental to the treaty of the 28th of September 1819 and to be *signed and sealed* as such by your highness but there can be no modification in these terms as your highness's sincere well wisher the British Government offers them in the confidence that your highness's penetration will recognize their moderation and the expediency of a prompt acquiescence. It is confidently expected also that the clemency of the British Government in preserving your state may will be duly appreciated by your highness as it cannot fail to be by the general voice of this country and induce your highness for the future scrupulously to maintain the relations of friendship and mutual confidence, by acting up to the provisions and principles of the treaty.

In the 22nd par we have this passage —

In order not to provoke discussion I omitted to specify the three specific instances in which the rajah has violated the treaty and substituted the *wild presumption* to the conditions above given for what I proposed in the fifth paragraph of my original minute.

And again, in par 23 we have this passage —

By the rajah's advocates both in this country and in England and perhaps by others who will not have an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the merits of this case it may be remarked that the *moderately expressed presumption* to the conditions and my refusing to re-open the question of the rajah's innocence or guilt, were fatal to the amicable adjustment of the differences between the two states which I so ardently desired, and which I so strenuously endeavoured to effect.

It thus appeared to be proved beyond a doubt, that the rajah was required to sign the preamble in question. At the same time, looking at the way in which it was first introduced to our notice in the printed papers, where it was called a 'memorandum,' and also at the conclusion of that paper he was inclined to think that it was not a copy of the treaty, but a memorandum of the proposed treaty though the treaty would very probably have contained the same preamble. In both cases the thing was the same—the rajah was required to sign the document, which was then to pass out of his own possession. Now, entertaining, as he did, a firm belief that the rajah was innocent, and that he must therefore have been supported at this moment by a perfect consciousness of his innocence he could not but consider, that he never could have signed that paper without degrading and disgracing himself for ever, and his refusing to do so added a conclusive proof in his mind to the many points which he had already noticed as tending to the same opinion, that the rajah was an innocent, and a deeply-injured man. What a serious, what an inexpressible offence, he might here remark, did the rajah's refusal to sign his own guilt and dishonour appear to have been in the estimation of the Bombay Government! They had resolved on overlooking his supposed treasonable intrigues though convinced of his guilt,—even, before they came to that determination, they had agreed, that, at least, he should have a trial before he was finally condemned, but the instant that he refused to sign that paper he was at once declared to be guilty of all that had been alleged against him, and so guilty, that it was not requisite to give him a trial. Judgment was instantly passed and executed, and the rajah was dethroned, and deprived of his property, and sent a prisoner to Benares! These proceedings, under which this injured prince, while asserting his innocence and begging for a trial, was declared without a hearing to be guilty, were confirmed by the Governor-General, and had received the sanction of the Court of Directors or of a section of that Court, nor, in conveying their sanction of the practical enforcement of the monstrous doctrine, that men are to be condemned unheard, had the Court made use of one expression, intimating the slightest desire that such things should not be done again and again. Condemnation without a hearing! really the thing was so strange to English ears and English practice, that he knew not where to look for a precedent. In this metropolis two hundred years ago Bradshaw and his associates tried the king. They tried the king

and they condemned him; but they did not refuse the king a hearing. Those bold and unscrupulous men, possessed, by the madness of the nation, of all the power in England, could not bear that their proceedings should go forth to the English people with such a stain upon them as that they had refused the king a hearing; and was it not wonderful, could they believe it if the fact was not proved and admitted, that the Court of Directors of the East-India Company in the year 1841, or at least, a without-a-hearing-condemning section of that Court, were less scrupulous than Bradshaw was? Yet this was the case; for they refused the rajah a hearing, inasmuch as they had confirmed the proceedings of your Government, which did so, add that without the least reservation, and still refused to take any step to remedy the injustice which had been done. A great deal had been said about the difficulty of trying the rajah, and it had been asked how could a tribunal be found to try the rajah? He thought the question extraordinary and un-English! Why, if a Court was found to condemn the rajah, a Court ought to have been found to try him. (*Cheers.*) The same tribunal that condemned him should have tried him,—that tribunal was the Governor in Council; or, if he had not time, then any authority to whom he might delegate the duty. It might be said that the Governor in Council had tried him. He must beg leave to contradict that assertion. The Governor in Council did not come within a hundred feet of trying him. The Governor in Council never gave him a hearing. Impediments to the grant of a fair hearing to the rajah had been raised, upon the use of the somewhat technical term "trial." The rajah was not answerable for them; he had uniformly demanded a fair hearing only (*Cheers*), and the rajah's advocates had asked only for the requisites of British justice for the rajah, viz. a full communication of the charges made against him, together with the evidence; a fair time to prepare his defence, with liberty to procure any assistance to enable him to make it, fair opportunity to make such defence, and to offer all evidence which he might have to adduce. (*Cheers.*) It had never been imagined that twelve Hindoo princes could or ought to be collected to try him. Impediments like these were set up to defeat justice (*Cheers*); but the essentials of British justice, and the forms, so far as circumstances might render practicable, should be observed. They all knew that the Government of India was carried on under Regulations passed by the Governor-General in Council, which were the laws of India. These laws did not rest on the sanction that the laws of England did, viz. the will of the representatives of the people—circumstances rendered that perfection unattainable; but should it therefore be argued that the Government of India should be a Persian tyranny, and that the Governor-General should have the power of scooping out the eyes of anybody who did not fall down on the ground upon his face before him? Such reasoning was evidently most foolish and wicked; but he maintained that the argument was exactly the same, as that which those persons here used, who said, that because the rajah could not have the same perfect trial as a subject in this country, therefore he should not have a hearing at all. (*Cheers.*) It had been argued, also, that the rajah, as an independent prince, could not be tried. Certainly, if the rajah, on being called on for explanation, had answered, that being independent he declined giving any explanation or offering any defence, it would then have been competent to the Government to have the investigation conducted according to the best means in their power, and then proceed to judgment. But how different were the facts! the rajah repeatedly declared, that he required nothing but a fair hearing, and that he was ready and anxious to lay all that he had to say before the Government or the resident. Under these circumstances, he (Mr. Norris) did not think that it was just or fair to use against him, and to his disadvantage, the prerogative argument; one which must be considered to constitute not a peculiar liability, but a peculiar privilege of which the rajah never desired to avail himself. He did not, in fact, see in any case why a hearing was refused to the rajah. If the evidence against him was conclusive, it was the more inexcusable to refuse, without cause, so essential a requisite of justice; and, if the evidence against him was inconclusive, then common justice dictated the absolute necessity of a hearing to the accused. The question

had been asked, emphatically, whether any one could say that the rajah was innocent? It was not a fair question. If he were asked whether the hon. Deputy Chairman was guilty of house-breaking, he could not answer, No (*Cheers and laughter.*) from his own personal knowledge. He could only say that he did not believe it; and in the same way he could say that he did not believe the rajah to be guilty; but one thing he knew, and that was, that he had not been proved guilty, and that he had not had a hearing. (*Cheers.*) No one could forget the emphatic, the expressive silence with which the question of the mover of the original motion, whether any honourable director would stand up, and say that the rajah had had a fair hearing, was received. He now repeated that question. In page 70 of the printed papers he found the following paragraph, which was in the 22nd paragraph of Sir R. Grant's minute of 30th January, 1837; and the paragraph gave Sir R. Grant's opinion of the manner in which the rajah would receive punishment if guilty; and, if innocent, which the Government were then deliberating to inflict upon him for his supposed guilt in the case of the seduction of the sepoy's. Par. 22 of that minute runs thus:—

With regard to the other part of the objection under consideration (namely, that by punishing the rajah moderately we shall excite his enmity, and at the same time leave him the means of giving that enmity effect), it seems to me to proceed on a tacit assumption that he is not guilty. If he has committed no crime, punishment will doubtless, and with great reason, incense his mind; and whatever power he is permitted to retain must, in that case, be regarded as a weapon put into the hands of a secret enemy. But I cannot see the force of the argument, on the supposition that we have come to a right decision on the question of his guilt or innocence. If he is guilty, whoever else may doubt the fact, he must be conscious of it himself, and must feel that, in being left Rajah of Sattara, he is treated very leniently. This will probably not excite his gratitude, but at least it will afford him no ground of complaint; while, on the other hand, the very circumstance of his detection and punishment may be expected to operate as a check on his future conduct.

Sir R. Grant has clearly delivered it as his opinion, that the rajah, if guilty, would receive his punishment tamely. Subsequently, the rajah, when he was placed in this predicament, and was about not to be visited with slight punishment, but to receive an amnesty, if he would only subscribe to his own guilt, preferred rather to abandon his throne, than submit to such dishonour. He acted, in short, in a manner which Sir R. Grant had admitted was the most inconsistent with the notion of his being a guilty man. Why, then, he asked, should not the rajah have the advantage of this strong inference drawn from the writing of a strenuous opponent, that he was an innocent man? His esteemed friend, Mr. Warden, had observed, that it was little creditable to the rajah, to have delivered up his minister, Govind Row, to the resident, when required. He (Mr. Norris) confessed that he did not think so. The rajah, he imagined, felt perfectly innocent of treason towards the British Government, and considered Govind Row to be so too, and he felt that in surrendering him to the resident he was exposing him to no danger, unless he was guilty, when he deserved punishment. The occurrence seemed to shew that the rajah felt that he had nothing to fear from any disclosures that Govind Row might make, and afforded strong presumptive proof of the rajah's innocence. He had mentioned formerly, that the Court of Directors, at the time when Sir James Carnac went out as Governor of Bombay, were, he believed, unanimously desirous of putting an end to the inquiries which had so long been going on, into the rajah's conduct, by burying all past transactions in oblivion. In fact, at several periods of this lengthened investigation, the Governor-General had in the same spirit earnestly urged this line of conduct on the Bombay Government, who however persevered, under a strong impression that the rajah was guilty, and that his guilt should be established. The Court of Directors expressed their desire that the affair should be terminated, and buried in oblivion, down to so late a period as the 22nd January, 1839, when they were in possession of every single document containing any fact or disclosure relative to the rajah's case, including not only Sir R. Grant's elaborate minutes of May, 1836, which led the Governor-General, who had before thought the rajah innocent, to change his opinion, but also the Governor-General's minute of the 23rd September, 1836, in which he declared such change of opinion. Sir James Carnac then went out to Bombay, and, in September, 1839, deposed the rajah. This measure

was reported home, and the Court, on the 1st April, 1840, without one single new fact before them establishing the rajah's guilt, with unparalleled inconsiderateness, approved, in the most unqualified manner, of that extreme measure. (*Hear, hear!*) Several able dissents were entered by various members, giving their reasons, in the most powerful language, for not coinciding in this decision; and afterwards the without-a-hearing-condemning section, he supposed, thinking that it had a bad appearance that all the reasons should be on one side (for their despatch did not contain the smallest fragment of a reason), resolved on getting up a document, shewing forth their own reasons. Whether or no they requested the late Mr. Edmonstone to set forth some reasons, or whether that gentleman took upon himself the office, he could not say; but it was certain, that, on the 20th April, 1840, he entered a paper of observations, containing (to use his own words) "the considerations which led him to concur in the opinion of the majority of the honourable Court." On the 25th April, 1840, nine of the directors placed on record a letter to the Court expressing their "unqualified concurrence in the able exposition afforded by Mr. Edmonstone of the merits of that important case." They came in all at once, like a China fleet entering the harbour of Bombay. One craft seemed to have caught the breeze later. It however came up with the chace on the 7th May, 1840. If this paper of observations had been merely the late Mr. Edmonstone's minute, he should not, of course, have noticed it; but it had now become the manifesto of the without-a-hearing-condemning section of the Court; and was thus a very important document, as containing their reasons for confirming the rajah's dethronement. Gentlemen must all remember the lengthened, the warm eulogium passed by the hon. Deputy-Chairman upon this valuable paper, and the earnest manner in which he recommended the whole of it to their attentive perusal. The contrast between these liberal encomiums and the moderate quotation which the hon. Deputy-Chairman made from it was perfectly ludicrous. It reminded him of *Friar Tuck* regaling on the water of the blessed well. The friar just touches the water with his lips, and hands the full jug to his guest, recommending him to drain it to the bottom. He was fonder of water than *Friar Tuck* was, and he should, therefore, take a full draught from the jug. He had not the honour of the late Mr. Edmonstone's acquaintance; but there was no one connected with India for the last fifty years to whom the name of Edmonstone was unknown. He was among the most distinguished of the Company's servants for talent, industry, zeal, and every shining quality, at the time when there were more distinguished men in the public service in India than at any other period. He had put forth all his talent in the composition of this paper. It was beautifully written. There was not in it a word which had not been carefully weighed, nor could a word, he believed, be altered with advantage; but the observations were not worth the paper which they covered. He repeated it, as constituting a defence for the without-a-hearing-condemning section of the Court, or as furnishing any matter difficult for the rajah's advocates to answer, the observations were not worth the paper which they covered. He should proceed to prove this by an examination of it paragraph by paragraph. Paragraph 1, sets forth:—

For the purpose of forming a correct judgment on the question of the Rajah of Satara's deprivation of his sovereignty, recently decided by the Court, it seems necessary to acquire, in the first instance, a just and accurate notion of his true position relatively to the British Government, and comparatively with that of other states and principalities in alliance or connection with that Government (such, for instance, as Hyderabad, Guzerat, the Rajpoot States, Oude, and other anciently established dominions); because the state of Satara has been treated as on a footing with these, and the rajah has been represented as having succeeded to his hereditary dominion in the character of the legal descendant of the great Senajee, the founder of what was termed the Marhatta empire.

The fact (said Mr. Norris) was, that the Rajah of Satara was just on the same footing as any other Indian prince, with reference to the British Government—that is, he had a right to demand from the British Government whatever his treaty with that Government entitled him to, and no more; and all the other Indian states were in exactly the same position.

2. I consider the principality of Satara to be in a situation essentially different from all other principalities or states with which we are connected by subsidiary or protective engagements. The latter were

anciently established dominions or chiefships. We negotiated with their heads, as parties already in the possession of territory, and in the exercise of authority; excepting, however, the Rajah of Mysore, whose case, though in one respect analogous to the Rajah of Sattara, both having been excluded from power and kept in confinement by the usurpers of their ancestral sovereignty, yet differs in this material point, that the former was declaredly placed by us in the actual enjoyment of the hereditary title and dominion, from both of which the latter was professedly and guardedly excluded.

There was nothing in this paragraph that could disturb the fact, that the rajah, like any other allied prince, could demand from the British Government just what his treaty entitles him to, and no more.

3. The principality of Sattara had no existence antecedently to the formation of the treaty with the rajah. By the subversion of the peishwa's power, his territorial possessions, of which the territories now composing the state of Sattara formed a part, together with all the rights of sovereignty and supremacy which he exercised, devolved upon us. The Mahratta federative compact was dissolved, the nominal supremacy of the imprisoned descendant of Sevaaj was virtually extinguished: the materials which formerly constituted the Mahratta empire were dismantled. The full extent of the rajah's claim upon the justice, and even the liberality of the British Government, might have been satisfied by a stipend or a jagheer: its policy awarded to him a dominion, under special restrictions, however, having specially for object to guard against the assumption of that titular supremacy to which he still considered himself to possess an hereditary claim.

The rajah was made Rajah of Sattara by treaty with the British Government, and he could claim, under that treaty, from the British Government, whatever that treaty entitles him to, and no more, just like any other allied prince.

4. It was of primary importance, with reference not only to the state of affairs under the recent subversion of the peishwa's power, but also to future contingent events, to extinguish, as far as possible, in the minds of the Mahratta chiefs, nobles, and people, every hope of the revival of the Mahratta federation, through the instrumentality of a nominal representation of its former head, to whom they might, in a favourable crisis of affairs, look as a rallying point. The disposition, therefore, which Rajah Pertab Singh, at the period of his liberation, and during the negotiation which preceded the treaty, so decidedly manifested, to maintain the titular supremacy which had descended to him from his ancestor, and which was nominally recognised both by the peishwa and the other branches of the federation, indicated the necessity of providing against it by special guards in the treaty. Accordingly, among other restrictions, it is expressly declared in the fifth article, that even any intercourse on his part with foreign powers, or with sardars, jagheerdars, chiefs, and ministers, not rendered by the treaty subject to his authority, will involve the forfeiture of the dominion then conferred on him.

The rajah was of course subject to all the articles of the treaty.

5. The dominion, therefore, to which the rajah became elevated on his liberation, was not, as I have set out with observing, that of a pre-existing state, to the sovereignty of which he succeeded by hereditary title. It was the absolute creation of the British power: it was the dominion of a tract of territory gratuitously, but conditionally, granted to Rajah Pertab Singh, in consideration (as expressed in the preamble of the treaty) of the antiquity of his house, and for the maintenance of his family in comfort and dignity. The treaty formed with him was not, like our other treaties, made with the actual or recognised chief of a state. It made him such; and it denounced the forfeiture of his dominion, if he should at any time break through certain specified restrictions, declared to be fundamental.

The rajah's situation was just that of a prince allied by treaty with the British Government, but his claim upon the British Government was so far peculiarly strong, that the British Government constituted his kingdom, so that the British Government was probably bound to support him, not only *ad facto* but *de jure* Rajah of Sattara.

6. No such provision could find admittance into ordinary treaties contracted with the chiefs of established states. Nothing can warrant their depoual, and consequent forfeiture of territory, but acts which imparted to the other contracting power the rights of war. In the one case, it is the resumption of a gift, in consequence of a breach of certain specific conditions, even though not amounting to actual hostility, yet on the observance of which the continuance of the agreement was declared to depend: in the other, it is the dissolution of the ties of amity, and the consequent annihilation of the alliance by the hostility of one of the contracting parties. In one case, we resume what was our own, in consequence of an abuse of the gift; in the other, we acquire, under the rights of legitimate war, a territory which was not before in our possession. The Rajah of Sattara, therefore, might justly, lose his dominion by acts short of those which would warrant the depoual of one of our allies.

He really could not see how it could be maintained that a certain article could find no place in a certain treaty. He knew no limits in such cases, except such as the caprice of man may chance to impose upon itself. The Rajah of Sattara was said to have formed a treaty with Don Manoel, under which Don Manoel was to furnish 30,000 Portuguese troops with powder and shot. He saw nothing to have prevented them engaging that 30,000 Tom cats should be furnished, if they had pleased so to do. The case indeed does occur, if a weaker party should be made to engage to furnish to a stronger power, what it manifestly could not furnish, upon peril of breach

of the treaty in case of failure, such an article would be an over-reaching article, as it would place the weaker party constantly at the mercy of the stronger. Now, if an article was framed binding a weaker party to furnish to a stronger one, whenever wanted, and in such quantities as were desired, *good and sufficient reasons to the satisfaction of the British public, why persons accused of serious offences, and protesting their innocence, and soliciting a hearing, should be condemned unheard*, he thought that such an article, as the execution of it would, he believed, be impossible, must be considered an over-reaching and an inadmissible article. And as to the British Government resuming the Sattara territory otherwise than by war, he conceived that that was out of the question. It had been resumed now by war, though there was no resistance. If not war, it was sheer violence. If, by the course of events, the British power in India was so reduced as to be only on a par with that of Sattara, they would then find that they could not resume that territory, without war with an equal, and surely the relative strength of states did not affect the rightful relations in regard to each other.

7. The question, then, is reduced simply to this: has, or has not, the rajah violated the fundamental article of the treaty, both literally and essentially, by maintaining an intercourse with parties coming under the description of those specified in that article, and by conducting himself, in this respect, in a spirit subversive of the object for which its restrictions were imposed on him? The intrinsically dangerous or innocuous nature of any branch of those limitations is not an element in the question: they were deemed necessary, as safeguards against the future, and a breach of those restrictions was therefore declared, and properly declared, to incur the forfeiture of the rajah's conditional dominion. The British Government was no longer bound by the obligations which it gratuitously took upon itself when it conferred this new dominion upon the rajah, than while he should continue to act in accordance with the character, in which only he was permitted to enter into engagements with that Government.

The rajah's advocates, of course, denied that he had violated the treaty.

8. Although, before his liberation, kept a close prisoner at Sattara, and subjected, even in a greater degree than his predecessors, to privations and indignities, he was permitted to retain all the outward forms of oriental sovereignty, and all the mockery of homage was observed towards him. Under these circumstances, the rajah not unnaturally cherished the wildest and most extravagant notions of his importance, which, in spite of every precaution, accompanied him on his elevation to the dominion of Sattara.

9. When the rajah was liberated from his confinement in the peishwa's camp by the result of the battle of Ashtee, and seated on the throne of Sattara, Capt. Grant was appointed to be the resident at his court, and was vested with the temporary charge of the territory constituting the rajah's principality. In the instructions issued to that officer, on that occasion, for the guidance of his conduct in the administration of the Government of the country, he was particularly directed to do all in his power to subdue the rajah's extravagant pretensions, and to impress upon his mind the most decided understanding, that it was not intended to revive, even in name, the empire of Sevajee, but to create for him a new and separate state.

10. When the treaty was concluded some time afterwards, the rajah was permitted to assume the government, but under the strict superintendence and control of the resident. The rajah took frequent occasion to express his gratitude to the British Government for the benefits conferred on him, and his determination to be guided in every thing by its wishes, whenever he should be relieved from the control under which he exercised his authority, and an assurance that he would never adopt any measures of importance without obtaining the assent of the resident.

11. This manifestation of a sincere desire to conduct himself in accordance with the true spirit of the treaty, combined with the talents which he had displayed, and the experience he had acquired, indicated to the British Government, that the time had arrived when the restraints under which he had acted might safely be removed; and, accordingly, on the 6th April, 1823, the anniversary of his installation in the principality of Sattara, he was formally vested with the uncontrolled administration of his affairs.

There was nothing in these paragraphs which the rajah and his advocates would not assent to.

12. The record of transactions, and the correspondence of the successive residents, however, show that the rajah never did, in fact, abandon the pretensions against which so much pains were taken to guard. It was not very long after taking the management of the country into his own hands, that he exhibited by overt acts his assumption of the character and functions of titular head of the Mahrattas, and violated the restrictions expressly framed to restrain such assumption. That the conduct of the rajah, in these respects, was regarded by the successive residents as of a nature to lead to the loss of his dominion, is shown by the warnings which each of them had occasion to give him. Col. Briggs, in making known to government certain reports he had received of the rajah's secret com-

munications with the *Rajah of Kolapore* (at a time when the local Government was in a state of collision with that chief), and of his encouraging some of the jagheerdars in their apparent disposition to recognize his supremacy, writes prophetically of the tendency of his proceedings to produce the calamity which has actually fallen upon him; for, after adverting to the above-stated information, he adds:—"These reports are very likely to be true. They need, however, create no suspicion in the mind of the government as to the fidelity and attachment of the present *rajah*, who, I most sincerely believe, has too much good sense ever to be engaged, directly or indirectly, in a war with this government. He is, however, extremely tenacious of his prerogative, and will every day more and more resist our control. He has lately been flattered by those around him with an erroneous estimate of his own importance, and he has clearly evinced strong inclinations to extend his connections beyond the limits prescribed by treaty. It will be fortunate, perhaps, for his highness himself, if events afford to the Bombay Government an early opportunity to give him timely warning, or I should be very apprehensive that he may succeed in involving himself in secret communications with those who may, at some future period, provoke the resentment of government, when it is likely a development of a system of intrigue with his highness may take place, which will altogether shake our confidence, and may tend to his ultimate ruin."

The whole of this was much exaggerated—the very letter from General Briggs, from which this extract was made, teemed with remarks laudatory of his highness's character and administration; and the letter from the Court of Directors, dated the 29th December, 1835, to his highness, sending him a present of a sword, together with other testimonies borne to his merits by the Court, as shown in pages 369 and 370 of the printed papers, proved the fact that, notwithstanding these isolated occurrences, the general uneviating impression of the *rajah* and his government was, that he was an excellent prince, and a faithful and worthy ally. That letter could not have been written, except upon repeated encomiums by the Bombay Government; and these encomiums testify that the several residents had transmitted eulogiums equally warm, frequent, and unqualified, and it was impossible that this could have been done if those officers had thought that the *rajah's* fidelity was doubtful.

13. A representation on the subject of these intrigues having been subsequently made to the *rajah* by the honourable Mr. Elphinstone, through the assistant and then acting resident, Mr. William Simson, the *rajah* earnestly denied the truth of them, renewing, at the same time, his professions of gratitude and attachment to the British Government; and he was informed, in reply, that the British Government derived entire satisfaction from his assurances, and that the communication had been made to him only to guard him against the risk of being insensibly drawn into a neglect of the article of the treaty restricting his intercourse with foreign chiefs, and not from any suspicion of his harbouring unfriendly designs.

This was evidently a most trifling matter, and was so treated by Mr. Elphinstone.

14. It appears from the correspondence, that when the Goa intrigue was made known to the resident, Col. (now Major-General) Robertson, that officer, although he attached no importance to the intrigue itself (no doubt from its manifest absurdity), and entertained no suspicion of any hostile designs on the part of the *rajah*, yet deemed it proper to represent its impropriety to the *rajah*, with the warning, that the prosecution of it would involve him in great difficulty, and be the ruin of the *maharaj* and the *raj*; and a similar warning was subsequently conveyed to him by General Robertson's successor, Colonel (now Major-General) Lodwick, who intimated to him that the fate of *Rajah Row* would be his own.

Upon this paragraph, he must remark that the caution of residents to native princes was not to be taken as exactly representing the opinions of the resident. The resident, from his education and knowledge of the world, and from the circumstance of his representing a government vastly superior in weight to that of the prince to whom he was accredited, occupies, as it were, the place of tutor or father, and the prince that of pupil or son. Now let them picture to themselves a father reprimanding his son for any youthful peccadillo. They would find him addressing his son in some such way as this: "My young friend, the offence of which you have been guilty is of a serious nature; you do not know the consequences to which it may lead; it is seldom, indeed, that those who have thus committed themselves in youth fail to become a disgrace to their family and friends. Retrace your steps, I entreat, without delay." Then let there be the same father narrating the occurrence to a confidential friend of his own age. How different the thing was! He would place the whole matter in every particular point in the light in which it would be viewed by sensible men of the world, and probably would conclude in some such way as this: "You see, after all, the boy was not much to blame; but it would never have done, you know, to let him see that I thought so." And he would be quite

right. The young man, from inexperience and confidence, would be liable to underestimate his danger, and the father was therefore obliged to overrate it. The same spirit affects the communications of residents to native princes. In short, it was the safe side to err upon. As to General Lodwick's caution, they knew that that was given on an occasion which really scarcely called for it, *viz.* when the rajah strove to open a communication, not with any foreign power, but with the Court of Directors. A strange course for a traitorous intriguer, by the bye, to pursue.

15. The view which I have taken of the essential difference between the relative position of the Rajah of Sattara, and of that of the other chiefs of ancient states connected with us by treaty, showing that the former might pursue a course of conduct warranting the resumption of the principality conferred on him, which, on the part of any one of the latter, would not justify the measure of his depoulement, appears to be strongly supported by the above-recited proceedings of the several residents, and of the government itself, each of those authorities having announced to the rajah the loss of his dominion, as the eventual consequence of a perseverance in the conduct ascribed to him, simultaneously with a declared conviction of the sincerity of his attachment. Those proceedings, therefore, involve the support of this position, that the rajah incurred the forfeiture of his dominion, if he assumed and acted upon pretensions not consistent with the character in which alone he was recognised as the head of the state of Sattara, and expressly guarded against by the restrictive provisions of the treaty, irrespective of the intrinsic quality of the acts emanating from and establishing the fact of such assumption. That he did assume such pretensions, has been conclusively shown by the record of events and transactions; and that he violated the letter of the restrictions of the fifth article, declared to be fundamental, and to the breach of which was annexed the forfeiture of his dominion, is unquestionable, and indeed is not denied by himself: he only tries to vindicate it.

He would ask the three residents who were present, whether they could ever contemplate the possibility of the rajah's dethronement, on the ground of violation of the non-intercourse article, while they entertained no doubt of the rajah's fidelity to the British Government? Such a thing was manifestly impossible; and as to this very article, the Court of Directors have in practice rendered it less stringent than was quite consistent with the wording of it; for they expressly stated that there was no objection to his highness corresponding with English gentlemen; and he could not, upon this occasion, but observe, that when the Court of Directors received from the rajah those letters for gentlemen in England, and when they replied that they had no objection to such correspondence, though they could not be the channel of it, it was not courteous in them to return those letters to India, instead of forwarding them on that occasion to the gentlemen whose addresses they bore.

16. The vast mass of evidence, the result of the laborious and extensive investigations pursued under the authority of the local government, has demonstrated, beyond the possibility of doubt, the actual prosecution of intrigues, through the agency of some of the rajah's confidential servants, of a character hostile to the British Government. Their extreme folly and absurdity take nothing from the guilt of the parties concerned in them; as has been argued by the late Sir Robert Grant, in his minute of the 8th of May, 1838. Of the rajah's knowledge and tacit approval, if not his active encouragement of them, as little doubt can, in my opinion, be entertained. It seems to me to be utterly impossible, that such proceedings as are disclosed by the voluminous documents on the subject, carried on for a course of years by parties, two of whom, at least, were the rajah's most confidential companions and advisers, could have been unknown to him. Two successive Governors of Bombay and the members of their council, and the Governor-General of India, and the members of his council also (with the partial exception of one of the latter, who, from the habit of thinking derived from his anterior course of public service, applied the test of strict judicial process to some of the charges), have recorded their entire conviction of the rajah's participation; which, indeed, appears to be irrefragably demonstrated by the elaborate and able minutes both of the late Governor of Bombay and the present Governor, Sir James Rivett Carnac, the basis of whose feelings and wishes must have been strongly in favour of his exoneration from the charge.

He had only to observe that there was no satisfactory proof of the intrigues—no proof, indeed, can be satisfactory which was only one-sided, the accused not having been heard in his defence. And, again, the reflection occurred, if this proof was so conclusive, why did it not produce conviction in the minds of the without-a-hearing-condemning section previously to the 22nd January, 1839, when the Court was desirous of burying the whole of the affair in oblivion?

17. The confidence expressed by every resident at the rajah's court, and by the Government itself, in his professed attachment and gratitude to the power which transferred him from a prison to a throne, would seem strongly to oppose the belief of his being a participator in the wretched and preposterous intrigues carried on in his name; but there is evidence sufficient to show, that his attachment had become materially impaired by the resistance opposed to his pretensions to the empire of

ancestral supremacy, as manifested in his controversies with the Bombay Government on the subject of the jagheers, and his gratitude might lose much of its force and influence, from finding the object of his ruling passion so systematically thwarted, whilst under a knowledge of the ever existing elements of convulsion in India, a latent reflection may have possessed his mind that another of those frequent critical conjunctures, on the precarious issues of which the preservation of our power depended, might favour the realisation of his dreams of ancestral grandeur.

If the rajah was in error, and his error was occasioned by the dispute about the jagheers, he merited pardon, because, in that dispute, the British Government was entirely in the wrong in withholding from the rajah advantages promised to him in the treaty.

18 It is alleged, however, that the rajah has been condemned on *ex parte* evidence, and not even had an opportunity of defending himself against the specific charges brought against him. But I maintain that this is a political not a judicial question. Differences between states involving the issues of peace or war, or the forfeiture of the dominion of a dependent chief cannot be placed on the footing of a criminal trial in a court of judicature. They are not in a position to become subject to the operation of laws established for the dispensation of justice between individuals. No tribunal exists, and none can be formed of a nature qualified to ascertain and appreciate the merits of a cause in which ruling powers are the parties and into which political circumstances and considerations so largely enter as they do in the present case. It is inconsistent with all principle and all practice for a great and paramount state such as that of the British Government in India to submit the adjustment of its political rights to the judgment of a subordinate tribunal. The equity of declaring the rajah's forfeiture of his dominion turns not upon judicial but upon political points arising out of the provisions of a treaty. Although under the scrupulous requirements of a court of justice for the legal conviction of an accused party the rajah was acquitted of the specific charges brought against him before any tribunal constituted for the trial of the case, this would not affect the justness of his disposal. The firmest and best founded conviction of his having actually been a party to the alleged intrigues, and his infraction of the terms of the treaty is consistent with such an acquittal and on political grounds is amply sufficient to justify his deprivation of a dominion which he failed to exercise in conformity to its fundamental conditions.

He could not admit that this paragraph contained any reason why the rajah might not have been heard in his defence. A judicial trial was not asked, but he might have had a hearing.

19 This question has, however, been ably argued in the minutes of the chief authorities in India, who, I think, have conclusively shown not only the imprudence but the inefficiency of the suggested procedure, and the practical evil and embarrassment unavoidably attending it whatever might be the result of the investigation.

This paragraph was equally inefficient to prove that the rajah might not have had a hearing.

20. Finally, I must maintain that, in political questions involving the rights, interests, and conduct of its allies and dependents, the ruling power is the sole and proper judge, and that, in the case now under consideration, the British Government was not required to put the rajah on his trial, and to be governed by the issue of it, but was strictly justified in deciding, on the ground of recorded and undisputed facts, that by his conduct he had incurred the forfeiture of his dominion, and that it was placed under the absolute necessity of carrying that decision into effect, on his refusing to accede to the terms of a new treaty, which, although it necessarily involved either a direct or inferential acknowledgment of his misconduct, yet only required him, in future, to abide by the principles of his original agreement, the conditions of which he had failed to observe.

In this paragraph there was a distinct admission, that the new treaty required at least an inferential acknowledgment of his guilt by the rajah, which, as innocent, he never could submit to make; and there was another admission, of great importance, that the new treaty merely required the rajah to abide by the principles of his original agreement—why, then, have a new treaty at all? It was evidently perfectly superfluous. It had been stated, that this was necessary because he had broken the old one; but why should the conclusion and signing of a new treaty ensure *being* kept better than the old one? Was not the old treaty still in force? If not, would gentlemen be good enough to inform him why? Did the signatures to treaties after a certain time lose their virtue, as vaccination was said to do in seven years? An hon. proprietor said, that the rajah had asserted that he should not consider the old treaty binding upon him; and asked what was to be done? He confessed that he was not aware that this was said by the rajah; but really the difficulty appeared to him to be so trifling, that he should consider that those who could hint that Sir James Carmichael could not meet it, would speak most disparagingly of that gentleman. What

was to be done? Why, the governor, in a private interview, should have recommended to the rajah not to speak so unadvisedly; should have told him, at the same time, that the British Government did not punish idle words; but that the treaty was binding upon him as well as the British Government; and that, if he committed any act in violation of its provisions, or failed to do any thing to which it bound him, he would, without fail, be dethroned. Well! but it was answered, he could still have broken the treaty. With that, he apprehended, they had nothing to do. Every independent prince must have the power of breaking his treaty, provided he chose to incur the penalty. And this was the whole of the contents of the manifesto of the without-a-hearing-condemning section; which, certainly, composed as it was by Mr Edmonstone with great care, said but little in favour of the cause which it advocated. He observed, too, that throughout, and particularly in paragraphs 6, 7, and 15, there ran an evident inferential admission, that the acts, which even the without-a-hearing-condemning section considered proved against the rajah, were deemed unimportant; but it was argued that even if the letter alone of the treaty were violated, it was necessary that the extreme penalty of dethronement should follow. This was to him strange doctrine. If the rajah had been a monster of depravity and cruelty, so as to make our alliance with him a burden and a disgrace to us, we might have been eager to take advantage of the breach of the letter of the treaty to depose him; but the true picture was quite the contrary to this supposition. The rajah was a pattern for Indian princes; he was intelligent, just, and noble-minded: and instead of greedily seizing on a pretext for ruining him, we ought to have made it our study to support his government. For his part, he was astonished at the consistency and propriety of the rajah's conduct under the painful trials to which he had been subjected: that conduct could have been the result only of conscious innocence, and he was of opinion, that he should have been maintained on his throne. First: Because there is no proof that he had been guilty of a breach of the provisions of the treaty, he never having been heard. Second. Because, if there had been such proof, after he had been heard in his defence, still he should have been pardoned: 1st, because the British Government first violated the treaty in the affair of the jagheers: 2nd, in consideration of his high character, and the admirable manner in which he had for at least sixteen years conducted his administration: 3rd because the plots were not such as were or could have been productive of dangerous consequences to the British Government. In conclusion, he would cordially support the original motion. (*Cheers.*)

Mr. Salomons claimed a right to speak upon the amendment. (*Cries of "spoke! spoke!"*) He had seconded the original motion and had spoken upon that, but not upon the amendment.

Mr. Lindsay said that the hon. proprietor could not then propose an amendment; but though he was entitled to speak upon an amendment proposed subsequently to his speech on the original motion, he put it to Mr. S. whether, as there were several gentlemen anxious to speak in this discussion, he would not give way. (*Hear! hear!*)

Mr. Salomons assented.

Mr. G. Thompson gave notice of his intention to submit an amendment to the consideration of the Court, should the original motion be lost.

Mr. Poynder also intimated that he wished to bring forward an amendment.

On the motion of Sir R. Campbell, the debate was adjourned to to-morrow.

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East-India House, July 20.

The General Court of Proprietors this day resumed, in pursuance of adjournment, the debate on the papers relative to the late

RAJAH OF SATTARA.

Col. Sykes (a director) proceeded to address the Court, as follows: "I have heard many allegations brought against the late Rajah of Sattara, but in my view of the case some of these allegations are of a very unimportant nature, and

those which are in any degree important are not satisfactorily proved. I shall, in the first instance, endeavour to grapple with one or two of the assertions made by the Government abroad, and repeated in this Court. The rajah is accused of being actuated with the most overweening pride, and it is concluded that this overweening pride had necessarily led him to do acts inimical to the British Government. The rajah, it is alleged, entertained sentiments of the most overweening pride, *ergo*, he had entered into dangerous machinations against the British power. The philosopher might look upon the pride of ancestry with contempt, the moralist might view it with a smile, but it was one of those weaknesses of our nature which was of universal occurrence, and if gentlemen would look into Burke's *Commoners of Great Britain*, just published, they would see the absurd and puerile lengths to which the feeling was carried by individuals and families whose education should at least have tempered their pride. Was the Rajah of Sattara then to be looked upon as criminal and necessarily dangerous because he too was proud of his ancestors; proud of men who had been victors in the battle-field, who had won for themselves a kingdom, and established a dynasty of princes? General Briggs has told us that this pride had "grown with his growth, and strengthened with his strength," and that it had been nurtured in his captivity by his enslaving servant even. Was not care taken that respect to his name should be maintained throughout the Mahratta empire? Were not all the acts connected with the Mahratta states done in his name, and by his authority? Did not the *peishwa* himself and different native princes go to the captive Rajah of Sattara to get their investitures? Was not that keeping up the pride of the family? The British Government had, in fact, done all they possibly could to make the country believe that they looked on him as a sovereign prince. The reserve division of the army had been paraded to place him on the throne of his ancestors. I witnessed that ceremony, which was performed with all the pride and pageantry of military pomp. Did not that shew that the rajah was considered to be a prince of no ordinary importance? These high military honours were repeated at intervals, and seven years after the rajah had been placed on the throne, I was present at Poonah when the British authorities went out to receive him on his visit to Poonah. Did they go in a manner that shewed any wish on the part of the Government to render him less powerful or less respected in the eyes of his subjects? No, the very reverse was the case. The whole force was under arms to do him honour, headed by the most distinguished man in India, Mr. Elphinstone. Lord Clare during his government paid him similar honours. If, then, he had been overweeningly proud, the British Government were responsible for it. They had placed him on a throne, and they were instrumental in fostering that pride of which they now complained. Why, however, should they infer, because he cherished those feelings of pride, that he must be plotting against the British Government? But it was alleged that the rajah was exceedingly ungrateful. He had been raised from prison to a throne; had acted, and thought, and felt as a prince, and not as a *dependent*, and was, therefore,—Ungrateful! In looking at that charge, let us consider the situation of the Rajah of Sattara, and the reasons why the British Government placed him on the gadee. The territory of Sattara, which belonged of right to the rajah's family, had been usurped by servants of the family; one of those servants quarrelled with the British Government, and war was the consequence. What was the result of the contest? That usurping servant was dispossessed. What did the British Government do? Did they give the whole territory of Sattara to the new rajah, whom they replaced on the throne of his ancestors? They certainly did not do that. They gave him back a part of it, but by no means the whole; retaining even part of the patrimonial estate. Had we, Sir, a just and legal right to the property of the master, taken from the servant? Suppose the master had entertained doubts of our right; he might have done so without being fairly charged with ingratitude. But suppose he had happened to think that he owed his restoration to part of his dominions less to the generosity and compassion of the British Government, than to objects of state policy; less to the disinterestedness than to the *folly* of the

act, and the moral effect to be produced throughout India by it. He might have thought so, and yet not have been fairly chargeable with ingratitude. But what in fact was his conduct and behaviour? Was there the slightest manifestation of his entertaining sentiments that he might have entertained; a trace of discontent or dissatisfaction? So far from it, with the most cheerful alacrity, he put himself into a state of pupillage in the hands of Captain Grant Duff; not only acting up to his instructions, but guarding them so scrupulously, that years afterwards, as General Briggs has told us, he tenaciously adhered to them, when the difficulties of his position prompted him to depart from them. Guided by these instructions, and benefitting by the advice of the successive residents at his Court, he was found to have governed with such statesman-like ability, insuring the prosperity of his country, and the happiness of his people, that the Court of Directors testified to him their high approbation. Up to this period, therefore, where are the disastrous effects of overweening pride and the manifestations of ingratitude? (*Hear, hear!*) But, Sir, I now come to a period in the rajah's life, when the princely feelings we had assisted to invigorate involved him in difficulties which ultimately led to his ruin. Had we done less to make him believe himself a sovereign, he would have been less sensitive of an infringement of his sovereign rights in the jagheer question. I now, Sir, call your attention to the treaty that had been entered into with the rajah. The first article runs thus—"The British Government agrees to cede in perpetual sovereignty to the Rajah of Sattara, his heirs and successors, the districts specified in the annexed schedule." Now, if they looked at the schedule, they would see that it enumerated every fort, village, and *turruff* within the limits of the territory granted to the rajah. But the treaty contained, in addition, the words "exclusive of jagheers." The deputy-chairman was of opinion, that these words referred to jagheers within the bounds stated, and did not refer to those the sovereignty of which the rajah had claimed. I should have said, that the boundaries were set forth in so particular a manner as to shew that the words "exclusive of jagheers" had reference to territory beyond those boundaries. But at the end of the list of villages and districts contained in the schedule was this passage—*Тооттунъ вѣщагоу владѣніюу* the possessions of the Rajah of Akulkote (*Hear, hear!*), the Punt Suchew, the Prithee Nidhee, and the jagheer of the Duffays, in the Pergunna of Jhutt." Sir, mark these words. If the English language be intelligible to me, they are conclusive of the right which the rajah had to the sovereignty of certain jagheers, beyond the limits of his territory to which he had laid claim. (*Hear, hear!*) That claim was resisted by the Government of Bombay, who decided the question against him. The rajah looked on this as an attempt to deprive him of a just right, as an effort to degrade him; and I ask, whether this transaction alone was not sufficient to create strong dissatisfaction in his mind? The matter was referred to the home authorities, and those authorities decided that the Bombay Government was wrong; and called on that Government not to interfere with the disputed jagheers. Now, if that order of the Court of Directors had been obeyed in India, as it ought to have been, the present question would never have arisen. (*Hear, hear!*) That which was wrong would be set right, and the rajah's feeling of respect and attachment to the British Government restored to their wonted channels. (*Hear!*) About this time, so satisfied were the Court of Directors with the conduct of the prince, that they manifested their feeling in the strongest manner, by determining to confer on him the greatest honour that could be conferred on a native prince—the present of a sword. I believe the sword reached Bombay; but, unhappily, the disputes between the rajah and the government on the jagheer question were so much exasperated, that it was not presented. Did gentlemen suppose that the rajah did not know that it had been intended to confer this honour on him? Undoubtedly he did know it. He was a man of too much tact, too much ability, too much intelligence, not to be aware of the fact. What, then, would be his feeling towards the Bombay Government when he found that the sword which the Court of Directors had agreed to present to him in the face of India was withheld? He would say, "Here is a Government acting contrary to the orders

of the paramount authority, and insulting me." Is not another strong cause of dissatisfaction to be found here? (*Hear, hear!*) The rajah continued to urge his claims on the Bombay Government. Two years were suffered to elapse, during which the rajah could not get an answer. (*Hear, hear!*) Would not his mind be naturally irritated at this injustice? (*Hear, hear!*) The rajah then resolved, as he could get no redress from the Government abroad, to send native agents direct to England. Surely such a course was not only proper but necessary. The residents at his court, knowing that he was about to adopt that course, warned him against it. They told him that he would risk much if he acted in that manner; that if he persisted, serious consequences would be the result. But was he thus warned because he was engaged in conspiracies? No, he was warned because he was determined on taking the only means left to him to procure justice against the authorities at Bombay. (*Hear, hear!*) Such was a simple statement of the cause of dissatisfaction and irritation connected with the dispute relative to the jagheers. It had been said in that Court that no motives, no reasons existed, to induce parties who were inimical to the rajah to pursue the course they had taken for the purpose of destroying him. I, however, contend, that there were motives and strong ones. When the British put down the peishwa, who was a brahmin, and placed the country under the rajah, who was a sudra, that circumstance alone was enough to fill the minds of the brahmins with a spirit of revenge, for brahmins are at the head of the four great divisions of the social system in India, and sudras are at the bottom of the scale, the former view the latter with contempt, and the latter look upon the brahmins, if not with dislike, at least with distrust. But there was another circumstance which added to the irritation of the brahmins. Some years after the rajah was raised to the throne, there was a religious dispute between the sect called Prabhoos, who claimed to be brahmins, and the brahmins themselves. The former claimed the right to perform certain ceremonies, which claim the brahmins repudiated. Most unhappily for the rajah, he took part with the Prabhoos against the brahmins, which exasperated them still further. Again, when we placed the rajah on the throne, he refused to receive as his minister a state brahmin, who had been eminently serviceable to us, but whom the rajah knew too well to trust with his affairs. Gentlemen may be assured that that individual was not slow to resent his disappointed ambition, and the indignity then offered to him. That individual has been a prime agent in fixing upon the ex-rajah the guilt of conspiracy, and is now the minister of the unnatural brother who succeeded him, and is revelling in the rewards of his iniquitous success. (*Hear, hear!*) Here, then, were three distinct motives for the conduct of those parties who appeared foremost in the movement that had been made against the rajah, and they were not slow to take advantage of the breach between the Bombay Government and the rajah, and soon it appeared that the Bombay Government had heard that the Rajah of Sattara had carried on improper communications with the Portuguese Governor of Goa, and with the ex-Rajah of Nagpore. But who was the ex-Rajah of Nagpore? He was a prisoner to the Rajah of Joudpore, confined in a court-yard, the extent of which was 20 feet by 10 feet. He was absolutely in a state of destitution and suffering, and the pair of shoes said to have been sent to him by the Rajah of Sattara may possibly have supplied an absolute want. (*Hear, hear!*) Some gentlemen were not much disposed to give credit to the natives of India for high-minded feeling. But I know that they are capable of evincing very great magnanimity and resolution. This very man, the ex-Rajah of Nagpore, confined within a court-yard 20 feet by 10 feet, dying of disease, and suffering almost the extremity of want—this man, at such a moment, received an offer from the Governor-General of India, who proposed that he should be removed to our territories, and that an asylum should be prepared for him where he could live in ease and comfort. The ex-rajah answered—"There are only two things for me—a throne or beggary; and I prefer beggary to the assistance of those who have dethroned me." (*Hear, hear!*) Here then was the formidable prince whose army and whose treasury were secured by the traitorous and conspiring Rajah of Sattara. Monstrous absurdity! I now come to the case of a traitor.

torous correspondence with the Portuguese Governor of Goa. Those who thought the papers that had been produced were genuine documents would of course believe in the rajah's guilt; but I call on gentlemen who entertain that opinion, to consider for one moment whether a prince of the rajah's acknowledged talent, ingenuity, and knowledge, could, by any possibility, have entered into such a treaty as he was represented to have entered into with the Viceroy of Gon? It was to assert impossible combinations; that the rajah was fool and madman in his foreign relations,—statesman and philanthropist in his internal government! Moreover, had gentlemen reflected on the manner in which the documents were obtained? a price was bid for evidence,—the documents were bought for money, and the rajah was condemned on them, and one of the parties connected with them subsequently confessed that he had forged the rajah's seals upon them! Sir, I will not trust myself to characterize the whole of this transaction in the terms it merits. By the alleged treaty, the Governor of Goa was to send 30,000 men to assist the Rajah of Sattara, from a standing army of 300 men! (*Laughter.*) Could they believe the rajah was capable of such folly? (*Hear, hear!*) The third accusation was for attempting to corrupt our native troops. Some little personal experience in investigating a matter of a similar kind, when our force was encamped at Poonah, after the capture of the city in 1817, enables me to say unhesitatingly, that I would not believe in the attempt to corrupt, until I saw the *price* of the treason absolutely in the hands of the party pretending to be corrupted. Could the native officers at Sattara shew the price of their pretended guilt? Where they asked to do so? The honours and rewards heaped upon two native officers on former similar occasions, in the peishwa's time (one of them belonging to the regiment I commanded), might well have been a stimulus to the native officers at Sattara to reap similar honours and similar rewards, and *they did reap them.* But admitting that they were really tampered with, could not the same brahmins who forged the rajah's seals, have also used the rajah's name in their communications with the native officers? I now come to the *finale* of this tragedy, for tragedy it is, as it ended in the political death of the unhappy prince, to the appointment of a commission to investigate the charges, the verdict of guilty, and the deposition of the rajah. Here I must observe, in reference to what has been said relative to the conduct of a gallant officer (General Lodwick) in signing the report without a protest, that whatever his private opinions might be, if the majority of the Court subscribed to the opinion that the person accused was guilty, he must, as the president, sign that report. Such was the practice, with reference to courts-martial, to which this commission was assimilated, and in a court-martial, no member of the court could record his protest against the verdict of the majority. Though differing from Sir James Carnac in opinion, I still do him the justice to say, that in acting as he did, he proceeded on a conscientious conviction that the course he adopted was a just one. No one who personally knows Sir James Carnac, who is aware of his attachment to the people of India, can have a moment's doubt on the subject; but I lament that he did not shew that forbearance to the rajah which has been extended to another prince under his government, long in a state of contumacy, and under the displeasure of the British. It appeared evident, from Sir James Carnac's minute of the 19th of June, 1839, that he did not originally contemplate the infliction of so severe a punishment on the rajah as he had afterwards carried into effect. In that minute Sir James said—

The differences between the Rajah of Sattara and the British Government have been so fully investigated, and the facts connected with them so fully brought to notice, by my predecessor in office and my present colleague, that it is quite unnecessary now to enter into any minute review of them. I think it has been clearly established that the rajah has, for years, carried on an irregular and unwarranted intercourse with the Portuguese authorities at Goa; that he has intrigued with Appa Sahib, the ex-Rajah of Nagpore; and that he has countenanced and supported attempts to seduce from their allegiance certain native soldiers in the service of the British Government.

The Governor of Bombay, believing the rajah to be thus guilty, did not, however, at that time, wish to proceed to severe measures. What then was to be done? The Governor thus expressed his opinion :—

No doubt existing as to the facts, or to the disposition which they indicate, the question arises, how are we to deal with the case? There are apparently but three modes of meeting it.—1. By subjecting the rajah to a formal trial, and after inquiry made and sentence passed, visiting him with appropriate punishment. 2. By proceeding in the mode in which national wrongs are ordinarily redressed, by at once commencing hostile operations, taking possession of the rajah's territory, and acting as circumstances may justify under the right of conquest. 3. By addressing to the rajah such remonstrances as may appear expedient, and passing over his past offences, in the hope that the exercise of clemency may give rise to better feeling.

The first and second course the Governor of Bombay rejected. He said in his minute,—

If unfriendly steps were inevitable, I should much prefer the second course of proceeding to which I have referred. I should prefer taking the remedy provided in the treaty in case of the rajah's breach of his engagements, and resuming the territories committed to his care. But this is an extreme measure, and should not be resorted to without an ABSOLUTE NECESSITY. SUCH NECESSITY I DO NOT CONCEIVE TO EXIST. (Hear, hear!) The Rajah of Sattara cannot be regarded as a very formidable foe in the British empire, and those with whom he has been connected are as little formidable as himself. No results have followed the intrigues which have been carried on, except the transfer of money to agents and adventurers, by whom the intrigues have, without doubt, been fomented (hear, hear!)—by whom they have, perhaps, been originated for their own purposes (Hear, hear!) Without intending to offer any apology for the conduct of the rajah, it is but just to observe, that he appears to have been regarded by that numerous class of men who are continually watching for an opportunity to enrich themselves at the expense of others, as one whose position offered a very favourable opportunity for their experiments. He has manifested great weakness, and no inconsiderable portion of ingratitudo, but it would not accord with the magnanimity of the British Government to visit these offences on a prince situated as is the rajah with too great severity. (Hear, hear!) He is altogether at our mercy (hear, hear!), and the execution of an order to dispossess him of his territories would scarcely be a more difficult work than to sign such an order. He is the representative of a house distinguished in the history of India, and associated in the minds of the people with much of interest. We have nothing to fear, and we can afford to act with generosity. (Hear!) Under these circumstances, I must admit, that with the highest respect as well for the motives as for the arguments of those who have taken a different view, I decidedly prefer the milder course of proceeding of the three which I have pointed out as before us.

Here, Sir James Carnac, with a full conviction on his mind of the rajah's guilt, did not see the necessity for the deposit of that prince, influenced probably by the truths he had shadowed out with respect to the agents and adventurers, *“by whom the intrigues have, without doubt, been fomented,—by whom they have, perhaps, been originated”* He had no doubt they were fomented by agents and adventurers, and perhaps they originated with them. After this 19th day of June, what new proofs then were brought to light to enhance the rajah's guilt, and to deprive him of the benevolent leaning in the Governor's mind? I am necessitated to say I have not discovered them. I now come to the final scenes—to the last interviews of Sir James Carnac with the rajah. Sir James told the rajah that he would be suffered to remain on his throne, if he signed a paper containing conditions. There was a preamble at the head of those conditions, and if he signed the paper, the rajah must have acquiesced in the truth of the allegations contained in that preamble. Now, gentlemen, look to the preamble, and to the articles, and bear in mind that the whole constituted one paper, preamble and conditions, which the rajah was to sign, and written in the Mahratta language, so that he could not misunderstand. The former set forth—

Information having been received by the British Government that your highness, misled by evil advisers, had, in breach of the treaty which placed you on the throne, entered into communications hostile to the British Government, an inquiry into these accusations was considered indispensable. This inquiry has satisfied the British Government that your highness has exposed yourself to the sacrifice of its alliance and protection. Nevertheless, moved by considerations of clemency towards your highness and your family, the British Government has resolved entirely to overlook what has passed, on the following conditions.

Why Sir, if language has any significance at all; if it be not (as Rochemontault says it is) a vehicle to conceal thoughts, the rajah in signing that paper, signed his own condemnation, and acknowledged his guilt. (Cheers.) Was it possible for an innocent man to do that? And above all, was it probable that a prince of his proud bearing would do it? Then why was it put to him? (Hear, hear!) Sir, if he had been the traitor he was represented to be, he would have signed the preamble, and have been at this moment revelling in infamy on his throne! (Hear, hear!) Sir, that single act of heroism, the sacrifice of his dominions to his honour, is to me a conclusive proof of his innocence. (Cheers.) But let us look to the conditions themselves:—

First, that your highness now binds yourself strictly and in good faith to act up literally to all the articles of the treaty of the 26th of September, 1819; and especially to the second article of that treaty, which is as follows:—"The rajah, for himself and for his heirs and successors, engages to hold the territory in subordinate co-operation with the British Government, and to be guided in all matters by the advice of the British agent at his highness's court." Second, that your highness binds yourself to pay your brother, Appa Sahib Maharaj, whatever allowances he has heretofore received, and to put him in possession of all his private property; and, should any dispute arise on this subject, the same is to be referred to the resident for adjustment. Appa Sahib Maharaj is also to be permitted to reside at any place he himself may choose under the protection of the British Government. Third, that Bulwant Row Chitnavoos be dismissed from your highness's councils, and not permitted to reside within your highness's territory without the sanction of the British Government. Fourth, the persons whose names are inserted in a separate list, having been guaranteed by the British Government in person, property, and allowances of every description, as the same stood in July, 1836, this guarantee is to be binding on your highness, and all complaints against them are to be referred to the resident. Should it appear necessary hereafter to the British Government to add the names of any other persons to this list, the same guarantee is to be extended to them, and it is to be acted upon in good faith by your highness, in any manner that may be pointed out by the British Government. All complaints against these persons are also to be referred to the British resident for his adjustment.

For whom, I demand, were pensions and rewards required to be secured by the rajah, according to this fourth article? Were they to be granted to the servants, or friends, or adherents of the prince? No; they were to be secured, under the guarantee of the British Government, for the traitors, the concoctors of the plot against the rajah; for the machinators against his reputation, his person, and his power. (*Hear, hear!*) Could any human being expect that a prince would bind himself down to reward men who had shewn themselves to be traitors against his own person, he knowing well the character of those whom he was thus called upon to support? (*Hear, hear!*) This fourth article alone was an insuperable barrier to any reconciliation with the prince; but combined with the preamble, it left him no alternative but to vacate his throne; he adopted that alternative, and as a prince and a gentleman, I applaud him for it! (*Hear, hear!*) The act was consummated; he was removed from his palace in the middle of the night, unwarned, unprepared; and he follows his gaolers without a murmur. The palace falls into our hands, and with it all its contents, including the dury of the rajah, and all its secret recesses. Out of these secret recesses was not one inculpatory document dragged to light? No, not one! (*Hear, hear!*) I may mention that during part of the period of the misunderstandings between the rajah and the Bombay Government, we were making investigations throughout India, I may almost say from Calcutta to Bombay, and from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin, into a supposed conspiracy on an extended scale: the result of those investigations, comprised in more than 12,000 pages of manuscript, have passed through my hands, and from that mass of evidence, there is not one fact inculpatory of the Rajah of Sattara! (*Hear, hear!*) But had I no other presumption in his favour, the simple fact that the different residents at the court of Sattara (Captain Grant Duff, General Brigga, General Robertson, and General Lodwick), during a long series of years, had never discovered that mare's nest which had afterwards been found out, is sufficient. I am inclined to rely on their judgment (*hear, hear!*), because I thought it was impossible that men of so much acuteness and intelligence could be deceived. (*Hear, hear!*) We have been told that the rajah was so ingenious, so cunning, so clever, he was such an admirable tactician, that he effectually deceived those who were actually employed to scrutinize his conduct; and yet this very man was found guilty of the absurd charge of having negotiated for a body of 30,000 foreign troops, to be raised out of 300 men! That a man who was described to be so very clever should act in so exceedingly foolish a manner, was perfectly incomprehensible. (*Hear, hear!*) Sir, I will not enter into the policy or impolicy of deposing native princes in India, beyond the mere expression of my belief, that whatever terror may be excited by such an act of power, unless that act be founded on justice, palpable to the meanest understanding, the terror will be accompanied by latent and rankling hatred, which would ultimately be productive of serious evils. I now pass to the two motions before the Court. As far as the original motion is confined to a narration of facts, I agree to it; but it concludes with a recommendation to the Court of Directors to adopt a specific measure, consequent on certain

preliminary investigations. This would be nugatory, because the Court and the Board of Control having conjointly decided a question, it cannot be re-opened without the common consent of both authorities; of which consent there is no probability. I will not vote for it, neither will I vote for the amendment, which implies the consignment of the rajah's case to the tomb of all the Capulets. I will, however, concur in any recommendation of merely a prospective nature. But it would be useless to agree to a resolution containing propositions which, under the existing law, it is impossible for this Court to carry into effect. Finally, as I am called upon to give my verdict, having read the papers carefully, and having heard what has been advanced against the rajah in this debate, I cannot, I confess, give credit to the charges, and my conscientious verdict must therefore be, 'Not guilty, upon my honour.' (Cheers.)

Sir Robert Campbell said, as his gallant friend who had just addressed the Court had, in the course of his speech, stated that he would abstain from the consideration of the guilt or innocence of the rajah, it certainly had surprised him very much, when, notwithstanding that declaration, he heard his gallant friend conclude with the emphatic verdict—"Not guilty, upon my honour." (*Hear, hear!*) As to the fact upon which his gallant friend had laid so much stress, of no papers of a criminatory nature having been found in the rajah's palace after he had left it, that circumstance had very little weight in his mind; for it should be recollected, that, previously to the deposition of the rajah, Sir J. Carnar had distinctly stated to him what would be the consequence of his refusal to sign the conditions that were offered to him. Knowing, then, as he did, what the result would be, it was not to be expected that the rajah would leave behind him any trace of his guilt. For his own part, he wished with all his heart that the case had never been brought before them; but, as it had come under their consideration, they were bound to do their duty fearlessly, however painful that duty might be. (*Hear, hear!*) If there were any thing that he regretted in the course of these proceedings more than another, it was the proposition made by his esteemed friend Sir James Carnar, to leave the rajah upon the throne, convinced, as he must have been, that the rajah was guilty. That, no doubt, arose from the extreme kindness of heart and tenderness of disposition, which they all knew Sir James Carnar to possess in an eminent degree. (*Hear, hear!*) Having carefully perused and maturely considered the documents that had been laid before them, the strong impression on his (Sir Robert Campbell's) mind was, that the rajah harboured guilty intentions. (*Hear, hear!*) To that conclusion only could he come; and he would, as briefly as the nature of the case would admit, state the grounds on which that conclusion rested. Reference had been made to the opinions of several gentlemen, some of whom he then saw in their place, and amongst them General Robertson, in regard to the Goa intrigue. Now he would just refer to the following extracts from the observations of his late lamented colleague, Mr. Edmonstone:—

The record of transactions, and the correspondence of the successive residents, however, show that the rajah never did, in fact, abandon the pretensions against which so much pains were taken to guard. It was not very long after taking the management of the country into his own hands, that he exhibited by overt acts his assumption of the character and functions of titular head of the Mahrattas, and violated the restrictions expressly framed to restrain such assumption. That the conduct of the rajah, in these respects, was regarded by the successive residents as of a nature to lead to the loss of his dominion, is shown by the warnings which each of them had occasion to give him. Colonel Briggs, in making known to Government certain reports he had received of the rajah's secret communications with the Rajah of Kolapore (at a time when the local government was in a state of collision with that chief), and of his encouraging some of the jagheerdars in their apparent disposition to recognise his supremacy, writes prophetically of the tendency of his proceedings to produce the calamity which has actually fallen upon him; for, after adverting to the above-stated information, he adds:

"These reports are very likely to be true. (*Hear, hear!*) They need, however, create no suspicion in the mind of the Government as to the fidelity and attachment of the present rajah—(*Hear, hear!*)—who, I most sincerely believe, has too much good sense ever to be engaged, directly or indirectly, in a war with this Government. (*Hear, hear!*) He is, however, extremely tactful of his prerogative, and will every day more and more resist our control. (*Hear, hear!*) He has lately been flattered by those around him with an erroneous estimate of his own importance, and he has clearly evinced strong inclinations to extend his connections beyond the limits prescribed by treaty. It will be fortunate,

perhaps, for his highness himself, if events afford to the Bombay Government an early opportunity to give him timely warning, or I should be very apprehensive that he may succeed in involving himself in secret communications with those who may, at some future period, provoke the resentment of Government, when it is likely a development of a system of intrigues with his highness may take place which will altogether shake our confidence, and may tend to his ultimate ruin."

A representation on the subject of these intrigues having been subsequently made to the rajah by the honourable Mr. Elphinstone, through the assistant and then acting resident, Mr. William Simpson, the rajah earnestly denied the truth of them, renewing, at the same time, his professions of gratitude and attachment to the British Government; and he was informed, in reply, that the British Government derived entire satisfaction from his assurances, and that the communication had been made to him only to guard him against the risk of being insensibly drawn into a neglect of the article of the treaty restricting his intercourse with foreign chiefs, and not from any suspicion of his harbouring unfriendly designs.

And again, in paragraph 14, were these words:—

It appears from the correspondence, that when the Goa intrigue was made known to the resident, Colonel (now Major-General) Robertson, that officer, although he attached no importance to the intrigue itself (no doubt from its manifest absurdity), and entertained no suspicion of any hostile designs on the part of the rajah, yet deemed it proper to represent its impropriety to the rajah, with the warning, that the prosecution of it would involve him in great difficulty, and be the ruin of the maharaj and the raj; and a similar warning was subsequently conveyed to him by General Robertson's successor, Colonel (now Major-General) Lodwick, who intimated to him that the fate of Bajee Row would be his own.

Thus they found the residents at the rajah's court desiring that he would not involve himself in any intrigues, as they might tend ultimately to his ruin. Was that not an acknowledgment that they thought he was intriguing? (*Hear, hear!*) He would ask any gentleman whether any other inference could be drawn from what he had just now read? (*Hear, hear!*) Now an hon. proprietor who addressed the Court yesterday in a very long speech, containing much information, was reported in the *Times* newspaper of that day to have said, in reference to the same transaction, that the whole was too absurd to be believed. In fact, if such had been the case, the Government of Bombay should have treated him as a bedlamite, and not as a prince designing to overthrow the British dominion in India. (*"Hear," and laughter.*) He said he entirely dissented from the Bombay Government in this case; and it was his firm belief that the rajah was absolutely innocent. (*Hear, hear!*) It was said that the rajah had had the opportunity of confronting the witnesses against him, but had refused. But absurd as the matter might be, was it an unlikely scheme, when they considered the character of the rajah? What was said of him in Sir J. Carnac's minute of 4th Sept., 1839?—

I have observed, that the rajah has appeared to me to be a prince whom no treaty can bind, and that he is firmly resolved never again to engage to act up to the stipulations of the treaty of 1818. If this opinion is correct, this feeling was, of itself, an insuperable bar to an amicable adjustment of existing differences; for it must be obvious, that any departure from the spirit of this treaty was inadmissible. From the day we seated the Rajah on his throne, we have discovered that he was a disappointed and dissatisfied prince, inflated with wild and extravagant notions of his own importance, ambitious to extend his dominions, and constantly occupied in the most absurd and ridiculous intrigues, with the view of effecting his purpose. The late Sir R. Grant, in his minute of the 8th May, 1838, paragraph 87, alludes to the rajah's conduct as follows:—

"I shall hereafter have occasion fully to shew, that this prince was, from an early period, impressed with the most exaggerated idea of his own claims and pretensions; that, in place of those grateful feelings which he might have been expected to cherish for the immense benefits conferred on him, he was filled only with resentment, at not having received the yet greater and more valuable advantages to which he conceived himself entitled; that this sentiment was inflamed by the notions indeliberately instilled into him, of his having been treated with bad faith in the arrangements which placed him on the gaoon of Satara; and that, bolstered up by flatterers in these convictions of his consequence and his grievances, he has long been in a state of mind, to which any scheme which promised to avenge his wrongs, and vindicate his dignity, would find a ready access. Even under these impressions, it may seem singular enough that he should have indulged the hope of carrying his objects by the means on which he appears to have relied; but his extreme ignorance, his distempered ambition, and probably also a superstitious reliance on his destinies, may account for the readiness with which he grasped at a prospect so flattering to his ruling passion."

Then again, what did the present Governor, Sir J. Carnac, say of his first interview with the rajah, on the 23rd August? It was at page 286:—

I commenced by informing the rajah that I had anxiously and carefully considered the whole of the proceedings in his case, and had, in common with all other authorities to whom they had been submitted, become fully satisfied that, misled by evil counsellors and low and interested advisers, he had, on three occasions, manifested hostile intentions towards the British Government. I reminded his highness of the

peculiar circumstances under which he was rescued from captivity, and invested by the British Government with the sovereignty over his present dominions—that this was a pure act of generosity on the part of the English Government, not founded in any right of possession, since, owing to the unprovoked hostilities of the peishwa, the whole of the Deccan had become ours by conquest, but simply from a feeling of consideration and compassion to himself and family, as the representatives of a fallen but once powerful dynasty; that his highness must be aware that, by the conduct he had pursued, he had forfeited all the advantages which he had derived from the treaty of 1819, and in virtue of which he became the head of the Sattara state; that, notwithstanding, the British Government were willing, on certain conditions, to bury the past in oblivion, and that, at considerable personal inconvenience, I had come in person to Sattara, to endeavour to rescue himself and family from impending ruin. I informed the rajah that I was his sincere friend, and anxiously desired to effect such an arrangement as would restore friendly relations between the two states. Finally, I recalled to his recollection the warning long ago given to him by his friend, Mr. Fipthstone, against placing his trust and confidence in vakeels and low intriguing agents, and earnestly urged him to discard from his counsel the numerous agencies he had established, and entreated him not to throw away this the only opportunity which could be afforded to him, for becoming reconciled to the British Government, for that he might rest assured, however much his agents might endeavour to persuade him to the contrary, that I had come invested with full powers to decide finally on all pending questions, and that the terms which I should offer to him, had already been submitted to, and approved of by, the Governor General of India, and that the home authorities had placed the settlement of all these questions in my hands, consequently he might fully depend upon my having been vested with full powers.

During this address, which I delivered firmly but in conciliatory language, the rajah evinced a considerable degree of impatience, and frequently interrupted me by abrupt declarations that he had committed no breach of alliance. When I had concluded he stated, that he regarded me as his friend and well-wisher, asserted, that the accusations against him originated in the intrigues of his enemies, that as long as the British Government entertained the idea that he had cherished hostile designs he could agree to nothing, but this idea being removed, he would agree to any thing I proposed, that he would consent to any thing, except to abandon his religion or acknowledge that he had been our enemy; that he would receive my conditions, reply to them, and vindicate his conduct generally. Finally he observed, that if I had not leisure to attend to him personally, he could communicate what he had to say through the resident.

In reply to this, I repeated my former observations, and said that I had come not to prolong, but to terminate these discussions, which had now occupied a space of three years, and which had ended in satisfying the highest authorities, that his highness had repeatedly violated the terms of the treaty he had entered into with the British Government, that, had I come to Sattara to inflict the penalty incurred by these violations of the treaty of 1819, further inquiry might perhaps have been considered expedient; but that as I had come to overlook, and not to punish, this was quite unnecessary. The case, moreover, against his highness having been established by a chain of evidence, both oral and documentary, which from the manner and circumstances under which it was obtained could not, in my opinion, by any possibility be materially shaken by any other evidence, and all that I should require from his highness was, that henceforward he would act strictly and in good faith according to treaty with the British Government, and assent to two or three other conditions rendered necessary by the detection of his misconduct. These observations were at intervals supported by Mr. Anderson, who informed the rajah, that the evidence produced against him was so strong and convincing, that the highest authorities in India had, without exception, concurred in thinking, that the penalty prescribed in the fifth article of the treaty should be enforced against him, and that he strongly advised his highness to attend to the friendly suggestions of the Governor, who had come to Sattara to give him a second time the raj which he had justly forfeited.

It was with deep mortification and regret that I remarked that these observations produced no effect whatever on his highness. In order, therefore, that he might at once become fully apprised of all the conditions of the proposed amnesty, I deemed it advisable to put into his hands a Maharratta memorandum, in which they had been embodied. Having perused this, and apparently with great earnestness, the rajah returned the memorandum, and at once said he would not agree to my conditions, asking me to mention what violations of the treaty he had been guilty of. He was then informed, that three important violations of the treaty had been proved against him:—

1st. Of the fifth article, in having, during a series of years, held improper communications with the Goa authorities.

2nd. Of the same article, in having held a clandestine intercourse with Appa Sahib, the ex-Rajah of Nagpore.

3rd. Of having tampered with the native officers of the 3rd regiment of Native Infantry.

The only observation made by his highness related to the second of these charges, and was very remarkable. My conviction being, that the rajah felt at the moment conscious of his guilt, I had stated, that some of Appa Sahib's original letters had fallen into the hands of the British Government, and inquired whether he could deny the fact of those letters having been sent to him. He did not deny, as would have been natural on the supposition of innocence, but evaded a direct answer by observing, that "The circumstance of receiving letters did not constitute guilt on the part of him who received them. A letter from a person does not establish guilt against the party to whom it is addressed. Where are my answers? There is Mr. Anderson: he may receive a letter; but this would be no proof that he answered it, or that he committed any fault in receiving it."

When he was about to take leave, I again earnestly exhorted him seriously to reflect on the consequences of his rejecting the very moderate terms offered for his acceptance, to discard the crowd of interested agents now in his confidence, and warned him that, if he rejected my terms, he could only blame himself for whatever might be the result.

A very considerable change occurred in the rajah's manner and demeanour towards the end of this interview. When we first met he was cheerful, and embraced me and all the gentlemen present with appe-

ren cordiality. As the debate progressed, however, and more particularly towards the close, he became sullen and gloomy, and spoke but little, and it seemed that he had, for the time, entirely lost command over his feelings. From the result of this, my first interview, I almost despaired of accomplishing the object of my visit to Satara.

Now here he had given the character of the rajah as it was described by some of his friends. And upon the same point, Captain Grant Duff, in a letter to Mr. Elphinstone, dated the 28th March, 1819,—which was not among the printed papers, and for which he was sorry, because he thought many papers had been omitted which ought not to have been omitted,—writes thus:—"Opposed to the rajah's good qualities, he is very sly; and this he mistakes for wisdom. Some of the intrigues and tricks he mentions having practised during his confinement prove that he is an adept at dissimulation. He had certainly great excuse for this; but it has given him a taste for intrigue; and, unfortunately, this dangerous propensity is a weakness in which he is easily flattered." That was the character of the rajah, as observed by a gentleman twenty years ago; and experience has shown that it was not much altered. It had been alleged that it was ridiculous and absurd to suppose that the rajah should have leagued himself in a conspiracy with the Governor of Goa: but it was plain that the rajah was aiming at an extension of dominion; that, from the time he had been placed upon the throne, he had wielded his sovereignty to the best purposes, he was willing to admit; but any persons who carefully perused these documents must come to the conclusion that he had entertained designs inimical to the British Government, which had placed him on the throne. He thought that, whatever might have been his intentions, he ought to have been more candid than he had been in his declarations: for his object was, as he (Sir R. Campbell) thought, to overthrow the British Government. Such was his conscientious belief. (*Hear, hear!*) He grieved to say it; but it was the distinct impression on his mind; and however absurd his schemes might have been, his guilt was not the less. (*Hear, hear!*) It was alleged that the rajah had not had a fair trial; but although he had not what might be called a judicial trial, every opportunity had been afforded him of rebutting the charges; and, looking at the high character of the men composing the council of Bombay, he could not for a moment suppose that they would have acted or decided without the fullest conviction of his guilt. It could hardly be supposed for a moment that the possession of the territory over which he ruled could be an object for the possession of which the Bombay Government could prostitute its character. (*Hear, hear!*) The name of Sir R. Grant had been mentioned in the course of this debate, in a way which he thought was not deserved. With one exception, all the members of the Governments, both of Bengal and Bombay, had sanctioned these proceedings; and he could not think that those gentlemen, who had every opportunity of investigating this case,—who, there is every reason to believe, were as much disposed as Sir James Carnac to save the rajah, and who must be allowed to be as honest and as anxious to do right as any hon. gentlemen in this Court, and with much better means of information,—would have come to the conclusion that the rajah was guilty, unless they conscientiously believed that such was the truth. (*Hear, hear!*) He was sorry it had gone so far, because he could not but recollect that the ex-rajah was disposed to rule with mildness and justice, and to promote the interests of his subjects. But when hon. proprietors lauded the character of the man, might not the rajah think he was only doing that which he believed to be just? Considering himself entitled to a further extension of territory, and as he could not legitimately attain that object, it did appear to him (Sir R. Campbell) that there were few things that he would have stopped at to effect it, or that he would not have thought himself justified in doing for that purpose. With reference to the intrigue at Goa, it was true it might be in itself most unimportant. They knew, indeed, how contemptible it was; but this man looked back to the time of his ancestors, and, by the intrigues of slandering and designing persons around him, who cared for nothing but their own emolument, he had been induced to believe that he could have derived aid from Goa, and, through them, from others, to enable him to do that which it was his ambition to attain. He had in his possession a letter which was rather a curiosity: it was an

original letter; and he would call their particular attention to it. Mr. Wilson, the writer, was a highly respectable and very talented member of the Scotch Missionary Society; he was now residing at Bombay, and was universally respected. He would appeal to the hon. proprietor who took such a leading part in all discussions in this Court relative to religious matters, and whom he then saw reading the newspaper (*a laugh*), as to the correctness of what he now stated relative to Mr. Wilson's character. The letter was addressed to Major Jervis, the present surveyor-general of Bombay :—

24th Dec., 1846.

What I stated to you the other day was simply this: when I was at Goa, in 1837, I observed the Capitano General and most of his staff mounted on respectable couriers. "Wa' wa'" said I to a Portuguese officer, "this colony is certainly improving since I was here last, formerly your general used to walk to the review, now he and his aide-de-camp scamper away like English knights." "Thanks to the Rajah of Sattara," said he, "he lately sent us a messenger to ask us to unite with him in turning the English out of the country, and these horses accompanied him as a present. We pocketed the steeds, and told him to tell his master that it was not exactly the time to talk of such a matter, but that we perfectly understood his meaning."

Now, that was from a gentleman, who, he believed, was from his character incapable of fabricating any thing of that sort. He believed it to be a matter of truth; for he had opportunities of seeing these cavaliers mounted on horses sent from the Rajah of Sattara. After all, the simple question then was, whether the rajah was guilty or not. He did not find fault with any man who came to a conscientious conclusion after a careful perusal of the papers. (*Hear, hear*!) They knew that gentlemen—men of honour—would differ on some points. (*Hear, hear*!) He gave them credit for the sincerity of their opinions, and he trusted they would do him equal justice. (*Hear, hear*!) When he saw such respectable gentlemen as General Robertson, who was resident at Sattara in 1831, his old friend General Briggs, whom he had known from infancy, and General Lodwick—all concurring in warning the rajah against intriguing, and apprising him of the probable result of such a course, could he withhold his belief that he had a disposition to intrigue? They warned him, but he was led away by the ambitious feeling of recovering possession of what had belonged to his ancestors, and aimed at extending his own circumscribed territory, labouring at the same time under the impression that he had not been justly treated by the Bombay Government upon the subject of the jagheers; and he (Sir R. Campbell) confessed that he thought the rajah had reason to complain so. (*Hear, hear*!) He confessed that, and he wished with all his heart it had been otherwise. Still, however, he must repeat the question, had the rajah guilty intentions or not? The impotence of his means was nothing; if he had such intentions, he did think that, when it became known, the Government of India could not have done otherwise than they had done. He could read pages from the book of printed papers in support of his opinions, but it was quite unnecessary to weary the Court with doing so. He must, however, make one or two observations on what had fallen from an hon. proprietor on the other side of the bar. That gentleman had commented with some severity on the papers signed by Mr. Edmonstone, and concurred in by other gentlemen in this Court. Never was any man more competent to come to a sound conclusion in a case of this kind than Mr. Edmonstone (*hear, hear*!), from his extensive knowledge, indefatigable application, and absence of passion and prejudice on all occasions. (*Hear, hear*!) He was one whose place he might say, without any disparagement, would not be easily supplied. And what was the conclusion that that gentleman came to? That the rajah was guilty. (*Hear, hear*!) Then the hon. proprietor stated that that very valuable paper, the observations of Mr. Edmonstone, were not worth the paper on which they were printed. (*Hear, hear*!) But he (Sir R. Campbell) would say, without meaning any offence to the hon. gentleman, that if his commentaries on that paper were to be delivered in manuscript in this Court, they would not be worth half the value of the papers they would occupy. (*Hear*! and *a laugh*.) The rajah, then, was ambitious, and discontented, and with regard to the jagheers, &c., he would admit with some reason; but whatever his motives were, he would repeat it, that he would have done us mischief if he could. Under these

circumstances, and entertaining that opinion, he should concur in the amendment proposed by the Chairman. His hon. friend who had last spoken (Col. Sykes) had great difficulty in dealing with the subject; he was neither for the original motion nor for the amendment. (*Hear, hear!*) There was, he thought, some degree of inconsistency in that; he was neither for one thing nor for the other; and although he did not like to make use of such a comparison, it reminded him of the predicament of the animal between two bundles of hay. (*Hear! and a laugh.*) But so it was; and the hon. director, after a speech in which there was much intelligence, had come to a most impotent conclusion. He should not have to reproach himself in that respect, for he should certainly vote for the amendment.

Mr. Poynder said, that having been personally alluded to by the hon. director who had just sat down, he begged to say that when the hon. director appealed to him, he was only looking into the account given in the *Times* newspaper of that day, and which, he believed, was a very faithful account of the debate of the preceding day on this subject, for he had necessarily been absent, and wished to know what had been done, as he had an amendment to propose. He could assure the worthy director that it was out of no disrespect to him, though really after listening for some time most attentively to him, he had been unable to hear what he said. (*Hear! and a laugh.*)

Mr. Twining said, he had not been impatient to occupy the attention of the Court, because he had found so many other gentlemen who were prepared to advance their opinion on this most momentous question; and after the great length to which the debate had already been extended, greater, he believed, than almost any other, except that preceding the renewal of the charter, he should only do so now under the strong impression that it was his duty to compress his opinions as much as possible. There was, however, a difficulty in doing that, from the immense quantity of matter which had been brought before them. It was difficult to abstain from reference to that book, which, he believed, had engaged more attention than any other publication of the Company, and which contained in it so much that was highly interesting; but, at the same time, he must say, so much to perplex, when they saw the contrary opinions entertained by different gentlemen, all of whom were entitled to great attention. The question of that day and of the preceding days seemed to be one of the most important that could be imagined: it was no less than the deposition of a prince, and to consider the principles which had guided those who had determined on that course. (*Hear, hear!*) It had been a matter, he was quite sure, of regret, and was at that time the feeling in which all persons perhaps were unanimous, that the necessity for such a step should have existed: but when they were called upon to give their opinion, as a Court of Proprietors, on the state of things which did exist at that moment, he hoped he should be excused if he ventured to offer his opinion on the extraordinary position in which they were then placed. (*Hear, hear!*) There had been a variety of arguments used, more to maintain the innocence of the rajah than there had been any eagerness to prove his guilt; there had been many very painful opinions offered to the Court on the subject, and others which they had had the opportunity of easily referring to in the publication of the papers: and he might well say it was perplexing to the Court to come to a conclusion when they referred particularly to the powerful dissents and observations which had been submitted to them by different members of the hon. Court of Directors. (*Hear, hear!*) Ignorant as most hon. proprietors might be supposed to be of politics in India, they referred to these dissents and read them perhaps with almost more attention than the other parts of the book; because they seemed to have collected for the information of hon. gentlemen, every circumstance which had occurred: and when he saw among the directors who had submitted those dissents, the name of Mr. Tucker, who was himself a tower of strength in every case which he touched (*Hear, hear!*), when he found his opinion steadily made up on the subject of the rajah's innocence, it might well make them doubt whether they had done that which ought to have been done. Other members of the Court of Directors, and very powerful members too, had taken the same course. On the other hand, he turned to the observa-

tions of Mr. Edmonstone, towards whom, perhaps, there had been a greater weight of concurrent testimony indicative of respect and veneration than was ever felt towards any other individual, however highly he had been respected (*Hear, hear!*); and it was impossible, in looking at that state of things, that he should not feel very much inclined to doubt—he would not say that the rajah was guilty—because that might imply a wish to find him guilty: but it was impossible, he said, not to make him pause and consider whether the act which had been done, and which, however painful it might be, was one of state necessity, had been done justly. But a great distinction was to be drawn between cases of a political and cases which were of a judicial nature: and in that opinion he was strengthened by Mr. Edmonstone's opinion expressed in his observations on this case: he said:—

Differences between states, involving the laws of peace or war, or the forfeiture of the dominion of a dependent chief, cannot be placed on the footing of a criminal trial in a court of judicature. They are not in a position to become subject to the operation of laws established for the dispensation of justice between individuals. No tribunal exists, and none can be formed, of a nature qualified to ascertain and appreciate the merits of a cause in which ruling powers are the parties, and into which political circumstances and considerations so largely enter as they do in the present case.

That being the case, he felt very great doubt, however much they might regret the step that had been taken, before he could satisfy himself that the Government in India had gone beyond the limits they ought to have observed. If they had found any disposition existing on the part of the Bombay Government previous to the time of Sir J. Carnac's going out, or any reason to think there was a bias in his mind hostile to the rajah, they must certainly have attached great blame, and greatly lamented that such a feeling should have existed: but they found the reverse to be the case: and among the records of opinions of the Bombay Government towards the rajah, no trace whatever was to be found of any feeling on the part of Sir J. Carnac, but one of kindness and consideration towards him. Every step which he had taken unfavourable to the rajah, was taken with the utmost regret; and in proportion as they would have blamed the conduct of those who had a previous disposition to act unfavourably to him, he thought they should in the same spirit give credit to those who had been actuated by different considerations. (*Hear, hear!*) It had been a matter of great and serious consideration with him, when he found that this Court were called upon to come to the conclusion which was arrived at by those gentlemen who had introduced the subject on the preceding day—introduced, he might say, with great ability and great calmness; when this Court, he said, was called upon to come to that conclusion, having before them, at the same time, the deliberate opinion of the officers of this Court and of the Bombay Government, strengthened and supported by the deliberate opinion of the Governor-General of India, in support of a measure which had been confirmed by the Court of Directors, and sanctioned by the Board of Control. (*Hear, hear!*) It did appear to him that that Court were placed in an extraordinary and very difficult position, when they were called upon to upset those proceedings. (*Hear, hear!*) There did seem to him many instances in which it was evident that there was a disposition on the part of the rajah to engage in those views which might perhaps be traced to ambition, not perhaps an unnatural source from which those proceedings might have taken place, not an unlikely thing to influence a man, who, like the ex-rajah, was looking back to the high position which his ancestors had formerly occupied: but he could not say that the charges were entirely without foundation. At the same time, it might have been difficult to have told how far it would be necessary to proceed in the matter. He thought it was but right that they should bear in mind the great responsibility which devolved on every man who went to India charged with the proceedings of the Government, as Sir J. Carnac did. They all knew how much blame would attach to a person, in a high situation, who neglected to avail himself of those means which his position afforded him of clearing up any doubt or apprehension on any matter that came under his notice. But this matter was not newly placed before Sir J. Carnac when he went to India: he went with a desire to save the rajah, if the charges were untrue: but he found them strengthened; he found evidence which he (Mr. Twining) considered in political matters affecting the

state, must be of considerable influence, and must be admitted to be of great weight—since it was not so easily traced as in a matter subject to judicial consideration. (*Hear, hear!*) He was little acquainted with the Courts in India, but he conceived, from what one knew of the natives of India, that subjecting them to that sort of examination and cross-examination which was practised in this country, would be very inapplicable to them. (*Hear, hear!*) But whatever difficulty there might be in obtaining the truth, he conceived that the depositions of the witnesses who had been examined, had perhaps been treated too severely in this Court: they had been treated perhaps with more asperity than they had any evidence to show they were deserving of. (*Hear!*) There must have been many persons capable of conveying a good impression and good information to a person holding the high rank of Governor-General of India. (*Hear, hear!*) He could have no wish—he was sure he had no ability or power, to argue or prove that the rajah was guilty: but he considered it was his bounden duty as a proprietor, to observe the position in which they were then placed, and in which they were called on to give an opinion as to the best mode of proceeding. Several circumstances had been alluded to, and upon which there was great difference of opinion, but which was more in favour of the rajah. The subject of the jagheers seemed to have been a great evil: because it was allowed to go on for a great length of time without having been seriously taken up and brought to a conclusion, as he conceived a question so important should have been. (*Hear, hear!*) The matter ought to have been probed to the bottom at once and settled. That, however, did not seem to have been the case. The Bombay Government had not taken up the question as promptly as he thought they might have done, and it had not been brought—for that was the point which he thought of extreme importance—to a speedy conclusion. (*Hear, hear!*) He thought that they ought not to place too much reliance on what appeared to be the absurdity of many of the rajah's schemes. (*Hear, hear!*) They knew how very absurd and inadequate to the object in view were half the schemes of mischief and machinations which they heard of in this country. They laughed at the very inadequate, or rather absurd means, which persons possessed who aimed at objects which required the greatest means to carry them into effect. And it was not on that ground that he thought the rajah was entitled to be considered as not having been guilty of any breach of the treaty to which he was party. It was the end and intention he had in view, not the absurd means by which he hoped to attain it, that was the measure of his offence. There were many points besides, which he (Mr. Twining) did not clearly understand. (*Hear, hear!*) As to the jewels and revenue, he had understood there were some of those jewels which formerly belonged to the state, and others which belonged to the rajah, and which, he rather understood, were not given up to him. (*Hear, hear!*) If that were the case, he thought it might be desirable that no more should be taken from the present rajah; but the object which the Company should have at heart was, that whatever was necessary for the happiness and comfort of the rajah, in his present situation, should be given to him, without raising any questions on that point. In reference to the way in which this question had been brought forward and supported on the part of the rajah, he was sure it cannot but be gratifying to all the Court, whatever their sentiments might be, that ample justice would be done to the rajah by the pains that was taken to advocate his cause in this Court. The cause of the rajah would not suffer from the absence of the hon. baronet, who was always the first in supporting him (*Hear, hear!*), and whose absence from this Court was to be traced to an event in which he was sure every hon. proprietor sympathised. (*Hear, hear!*) But the rajah's cause had been zealously and ably supported by other hon. gentlemen. It had had the assistance too of an hon. proprietor, formerly a member of Parliament, who had not for a great length of time contributed his powerful assistance to any subject that had been brought before the Court. That hon. proprietor said he had often stirred many dangerous and difficult subjects; but he knew when to stop. (*A laugh.*) But persons sometimes miscalculated their power of apprehension (*hear, hear!*), and he (Mr. Twining) could not but apprehend that discussions of this kind might be attended with inconvenience hereafter. (*Hear, hear!*)

He knew there was a time when hon. proprietors thought it would be attended with some danger to allow the publication of papers and documents which were meant to be kept secret; not secret for the purposes of improper and undue influence, but which was necessary for good government and the preservation of all those rights which now depend on the East-India Company; and it might be apprehended that mischief might arise from the way in which important despatches, and those which carried on the face of them the necessity of secrecy instead of publication, were dispersed not in this country alone, but in India also; and he could not but regret the advice that was held out by some gentlemen that agencies might be advantageously employed for the discussion of the rights of the princes of India. (*Hear, hear.*) He was afraid if that were to take place it would be acted upon as an encouragement to dissatisfaction abroad hereafter, and he was sure would perplex and embarrass at the moment. (*Hear, hear.*) He thought whatever had been stated on this subject in support of the measures that had been taken had been stated without any asperity. (*Hear, hear.*) He was sure that individually he should think himself very blameable, however humble he might be, if he indulged in any thing of the kind; for the deposition of the rajah must, if necessary, be a matter of the deepest regret. (*Hear.*) As he was called upon to give his opinion, he must say, he thought, under the circumstances, he was borne out in supporting the Court of Directors on the present occasion; because the act that had been done was a deliberate act of those on whom the responsibility rested, and to disturb that would be to increase the evil. (*Hear, hear.*) He was unwilling to trespass further on their time. (*Hear, hear.*) He was aware and they were aware how far beyond the usual limits this discussion had proceeded; and he must say that generally it had been carried on with as much good feeling as was compatible certainly with the great contrariety of opinion on the subject (*Hear, hear.*); but he would just advert to the character that had been given of the present rajah; he thought on that point more harshness of opinion had been introduced, perhaps, than had been necessary. They had very strong evidence of the good principles of the ex-rajah, whose great misfortune seemed to be that he had fallen into bad hands and bad advisers (*Hear, hear.*), who took advantage of those minute principles of ambition which were still working in his mind; but with regard to the present rajah, he thought his character had been defamed beyond what it deserved. (*Hear, hear.*) There was strong evidence that his disposition was very amiable, and it was acknowledged,—and he (Mr. T.) laid great stress on that,—it was acknowledged, he said, that on his instalment the people expressed great satisfaction, and there were great rejoicings at his assuming the reins of government. He, therefore, hoped the apprehensions that might have been felt of his proving an unworthy successor to his brother the ex-rajah might not be well founded. It was of especial importance that every government in India should be exercised for the happiness and good of the people of India (*Hear, hear.*), and he trusted that, if the present rajah were maintained, and he did not see how he was to be disturbed, in his possessions, his rule would be perfectly for the happiness of his subjects; and if the jagheers, which was a question of so much difficulty to his predecessor, was still undecided, that a treaty would be framed, if it had not already been done, for the purpose of setting at rest that question. He hoped that would not be lost sight of, and that they would guard against the evil and remove the difficulty which already existed. It was under the consideration of the difficulty in which they were now placed, the act of deposition having been sanctioned by the Bombay Government, and here he must again refer to the very peculiar efforts that were made by Sir J. Carnac to ward off, if possible, that blow from the rajah, and which he had been previously informed was hanging over his head, for he thought they must all acknowledge that the conduct of Sir J. Carnac had been most kind and humane; that he had done every thing in his power to keep him on his throne if possible, and that it was only with extreme reluctance he had adopted the measure of deposition; but, as he was observing, that measure having been adopted, not in deliberate but in the most decided terms, by Lord Auckland; having received the sanction of the Court of Directors, not the whole certainly, but by

that which was binding, the majority of them, and having since been sanctioned by the Board of Control, he did think, as a member of this Court, it was his bounden duty to give his support to the amendment of the Chairman. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Poynder wished to know, whether they intended to come to an adjournment; because if they were limited to that day, he did not see how they could possibly dispose of all the amendments.

The Chairman said it was of the greatest importance to the business of the house and to the East India Company that this discussion should terminate that day.

Mr. Poynder said no man was more anxious than he was that this discussion should terminate; but if they could not move an amendment of any sort until the amendment with which the Court opened had been disposed of, their light having been so much increased by all that had gone on since that hour, he did not see how it was possible to get through the business without an adjournment.

Captain Cogan said he deemed it necessary to say a few words ere this debate closed. The Deputy Chairman, on the first day's debate, laid much stress on the alleged agents and agencies of the unfortunate rajah. Now, before he proceeded further, he would say without hesitation that if he had had the honour of advising the Rajah of Sattara, but which he had not, the course which the rajah had pursued was exactly the one which he (Capt. C.) should have felt it his duty to have recommended. (*Hear, hear!*) The Deputy Chairman also quoted and laid great stress upon the number of lacs of rupees that the rajah had expended in such agencies, and he (Captain Cogan) found that in these secret papers his name was coupled with 2,500 rupees (£250); or, in other words, that the rajah had sent that sum to him. In the former debate last year he had taken occasion to remark that he was totally ignorant of this circumstance, except by rumour. He, however, lost no time in obtaining information, through the rajah's vakeels in England, and he would now read them a letter from the party who did get the 2,500 rupees, which would satisfy the Court that he had not quite made his fortune in the robbery of the rajah. (*Cheers.*)

A Letter from Hurmunt Row Goonajee to the Vakeels of his Highness the ex-Rajah of Sattara, in England; dated Bombay, 31st December, 1840.

I have received your letter, dated England, 4th November, 1840, stating that I had sent for the sum of 2,500 rupees for Captain Cogan, from his highness at Sattara, and the letters which I had written had gone from Sattara to the East-India House, and became known to Captain Cogan, who desired you to write to me respecting it.

I now inform you, that at the first interview I had with Captain Cogan in Bombay, I implored him to assist in the matter of his highness.

Then Captain Cogan replied that the Governor, who is coming to India, is a good man, and well acquainted with the Indian affairs, and who, no doubt, will listen to both parties and judge whatever is true; and I said that the officers of the Indian Government have broken the friendship between the two Governments, by deciding *ex parte*, but Captain Cogan said the new Governor will not do so. Then Captain Cogan proceeded to Arbustan or Persian Gulf.

I communicated this affair to his highness at Sattara, after which the Governor soon arrived at Bombay. Twenty days after the Governor's arrival, Captain Cogan returned from Arbustan, when I had an interview with him, and acquainted him that the Governor intended visiting Sattara; therefore, I requested him to accompany the Governor to Sattara; then he replied, "If the Governor will permit me I have no objection;" accordingly, I wrote to his highness, who then addressed a letter to Capt. Cogan. The contents of that letter were, that Capt. Cogan should visit Sattara, with the permission of the Governor; this letter Capt. Cogan represented to the Governor.

I considered that if the Governor will consent to Capt. Cogan's visiting Sattara, then he will require his travelling expenses. I thought it was not proper he should expend his own money upon his highness's business, therefore I inquired of Capt. Cogan about his travelling expenses, who replied, "If I should visit Sattara, I will expend my own money, I do not require any from you."

Accordingly I wrote a complimentary letter to his highness, explaining the above interview, and received a draft of Rs. 2,500 from Hurryrjaram, of Sattara, upon Morotum Rahmoolund, of Bombay. I wrote for this money to maintain the respect of his highness; I thought it was not proper to let Capt. Cogan expend his own money upon his highness's business, and as Capt. Cogan was not permitted to visit Sattara, I never offered him any sum.

The Governor went to Poona, and after five or six days, Capt. Cogan went there; then I considered perhaps that the Governor will consent to Capt. Cogan's visiting Sattara, therefore I thought of going there, and for my own expense I received Rs. 200 from the sum, passing a receipt; but I being oppressed with fever, was prevented going to Poona, therefore I deputed Ramrow Viaman, the husband of his highness, to Poona, and gave for his expenses Rs. 100 from the sum I received, and the remainder

Rs. 100 I used to my own expense, and the remainder sum of Rs. 3,500 is deposited with the banker, of which you can inquire.

According to my letter to his highness, stating about the expenses, I received the draft of Rs. 3,500, but afterwards his highness being dethroned and sent to Limbgaum, where he was placed in strict imprisonment, where nobody was allowed to go nor to receive any letter, so I could not inform his highness of the result, therefore his highness must be unacquainted with this affair, nor can I say whether his highness, after reaching Benares, was made acquainted with the particulars of this matter.

All these five paragraphs are written in the spirit of truth.

Here was the original letter: and he would recommend its being sent back to India, in order that it be tested by the keen-sighted and impartial Messrs. Ovens and Willoughby. The most unjustifiable motives had been attributed to Dr. Milne for assisting the unfortunate rajah.

The Deputy Chairman—Not in this Court.

Capt. Cogan continued—But in the despatch, his name had been mixed up with this subject in a most unjustifiable manner. He went not there to defend Dr. Milne. He could well defend himself; but this he must say, was it likely that one of their old and highly respectable servants, who had himself established, and still supported, a charity school in the village in which he was born in Scotland, would covertly rob the rajah? That fact was an answer to any thing that had been said on the subject. (*Applause.*) But, when the Deputy-Chairman spoke of agencies influencing the rajah, he (Capt. C.) could not but think he had not read all the papers connected with the case. He would read an extract from page 33 of Col. Lodwick's letter to the Court of Directors, dated the 9th of October last.

No one will forget the circumstances under which Sir Robert Grant was soon after taken from the evil to come—from the signally disastrous result of that policy which he believed only to require "dexterity" to be successful; whilst I have been spared, I am thankful to say, to witness the catastrophe which I predicted, and the discomfiture of the Bombay Government, by the execution on the part of the rajah of that determination which he repeated to me from the window of his palace, as I bade him farewell, "That he would surrender his territory rather than concede the smallest point, till his grievances had been heard and redressed."

Was there the influence of any agency at that time? No; but they had there the noble dictates of a noble mind. But he would repeat, that if he had been the individual to have advised the rajah, he would have advised him to pursue the very honourable course he had adopted. (*Hear, hear!*) He could tell the Court, that the only communication he ever made to the rajah up to the date of his dethronement was this:

Copy of a letter from Captain Cogan to his Highness the Rajah of Sattara, dated the 20th July, 1830:—

May it please your Highness,—I have been honoured by the receipt of your highness's letter, and feel the high consideration your highness has conferred upon me by this instance of your favour, and by inviting me to visit your highness at Sattara, should the Government of Bombay not object; this I should have had pleasure by doing, but circumstances render it highly inconvenient. I hope, however, your highness will keep cheerful. God will give you protection against intriguers, and his Excellency, our good Governor, Sir James Carnar, can estimate the high character of Hindu princes. If I were permitted, I would say to your highness, attend in all respects to the advice of the Governor, and all will be well.

Your highness's obliged and faithful servant,

R. COGAN.

Now was there any thing very treasonable in that? (*Cheers.*) Had he been aware, however, of the intended conditions of the Bombay Government, he would have advised him very differently. But was it not extraordinary, that whilst every topic of falsehood and fabrication, too disgusting to be noticed, in the way of intercepted letters, had been sent to this country, his were not forthcoming? He mentioned that as an extraordinary fact. (*Hear, hear!*) Admitting, for example, that he had been the paid agent of the rajah, would that have added to the rajah's guilt? Or where would have been the impropriety in him, unconnected as he was with their service? He had performed the duty in which he was engaged, and at the time he undertook it, he stipulated that, as soon as it was performed, he should be a free agent to act as he pleased. He declared that openly in this Court. But at the same time, he wished this Court to understand that the only money transaction he ever had in his life

with the Rajah of Sattara or his agents, until lately, when he assisted them to get away from this country, was, that he lent them nearly two hundred pounds, to keep them from actual want, when they were left in absolute destitution, and their appeals unattended to by the gentlemen on the other side of the bar. (*Loud cheers.*) He now begged to say that, finding himself ill-treated by the Bombay Government in connection with this matter, he had taken a much greater interest in it than he otherwise should have done, and from the time he came to this country, he had done every thing he could to assist the Rajah of Sattara. (*Cheers.*) He begged further to tell this Court, that he was proud to be the bearer of Mr. Hume's letter to the ex-Governor of Goa, at Lisbon. He had two interviews with that nobleman; they were brief, but to his mind conclusive as to the rajah's entire innocence. He could only then state the substance of what took place, but that he would do. (*Hear, hear!*) On presenting Mr. Hume's letter, Don Manoel informed him that he had been in correspondence with the rajah's valets in London on this subject. That he could not believe that the British authorities were serious in supposing that any intrigues had ever existed between himself and the rajah. (*Loud cheers.*) He remarked that the very style in which the papers were couched, independently of their subject, carried falsehood with it. (*Hear, hear!*) That as to 30,000 men, which Portugal was to send to the rajah, it was well known that at that time Portugal could not have sent thirty instead of 30,000. (*Loud laughter and cheers.*) He (Capt. C.) shewed him copies of his alleged letters to the rajah, at which he laughed, and assured him they were nothing but fabrications. If the British Government really believed he wrote them, they must have considered him mad. (*Cheers.*) He evinced much indignation, and complained of the very unhandsome manner in which the British Government had used his name (*Loud cries of "Hear, hear!"*), and expressed his astonishment that a matter considered of such magnitude should have been kept so carefully from himself and his Government. The above was the purport of his interview with the ex-Governor, though much more was said. (*Cheers.*) He had perused with great care all the papers connected with this case; his attention had been devoted to the protracted debate consequent on these papers; and he declared most solemnly that to his mind the rajah was as innocent of treason against the British Government as the hon. directors on the other side of the bar, who had signed his dethronement and exile. (*Great applause.*) The changes had been rung over and over again by some of the hon. directors, and their two steady supporters on this side of the bar, dwelling upon the opinions of the authorities in India—the Court of Directors and Board of Control. Why, the President of the Board of Control told him, eighteen months since, that he would support the Governments of India, right or wrong. (*Hear, hear, hear!*) He now congratulated him on his determination, and the laurels he had reaped therefrom. (*Cheers.*) But were they met there to confirm the opinions of the authorities before quoted, or were they met there to question them, by the exercise of their own reason, and to form their own dispassionate judgment? (*Hear!*) He therefore asked for specific evidence on specific points. The defenders of the rajah's dethronement bewildered them with quantity, in the shape of forty or fifty volumes of it. (*A laugh.*) But, had they followed the able and dispassionate course adopted by his learned friend the mover, or the gallant director, General Robertson, who had shattered this fabric of falsehood to its foundation? Had the supporters of the British Government attempted to unravel the 40l.'s worth of evidence bought near Goa, containing the Viceroy's letters? Had they commented on the perjured evidence of the Native officers, or of the Brahmin Untajee? No; they were called upon to swallow the whole fifty volumes, but to ask no questions. An hon. proprietor, Mr. Weeding, in the course of this debate, had told them that his gallant friend, Gen. Lockwick, was guilty of a breach of duty for circulating his letter to the Court of Directors. Why, that very letter, the circulation of which had given the hon. proprietor (Mr. Weeding) so much pain, had been before the British public for the last three months, through the medium of the House of Commons. (*Cheers.*) The same hon. proprietor told them that the gallant General omitted his employers, by giving light to coun-

confidential correspondence. Was that the mode that that hon. proprietor, now sitting in his judicial character, would elicit truth? Were those the feelings upon which he came to a decision on the guilt or innocence of the rajah? If they were, he envied them not. Were they not bound to elicit the whole truth, and was not every honest man bound not merely to speak the truth, but the whole truth? (*Cheers.*)

Mr. Weeding explained. What he had said was, that a person appointed to a confidential situation at the court of a Native prince, had no right to publish confidential correspondence that had taken place during the time he was in office: he committed a breach of duty if he did so.

Mr. Salomons said he hoped that, as that question had already been disposed of, it would not be again alluded to.

Capt. Cogan resumed. He now begged to call the attention of this Court to a subject of the gravest importance, being the Sattara Commission. They had it distinctly stated by General Lodwick, that his colleagues (Mr. Willoughby and Colonel Ovens) would not allow the cross-examination of the suspicious and even perjured witnesses. Now, was there ever such an outrage on the common principles of justice as this? There were three gentlemen appointed to investigate a matter involving the throne of a helpless and dependent prince; the president proposed a cross-examination of the witnesses, and was positively prevented by the before-named gentlemen. That charge was not founded upon purchased evidence; it was founded on the evidence of an officer who had been an ornament to their service for forty years. He (Capt. C.) said it was the duty of the Court of Directors of this Company to issue orders to suspend from duty Colonel Ovens and Mr. Willoughby, pending an inquiry into their conduct. (*Loud applause.*) Was that the administration of justice, that was to retain to them the possession of that empire which they hold by the thread of opinion? He said, No. He could not but observe with extreme regret the very cruel and gratuitous insult which the hon. director, Mr. Warden, offered to the unfortunate prince whose case was under discussion, and who was far distant and could not answer for himself. Mr. Warden asserted that the rajah had been guilty of asserting a most distinct falsehood. Well might a man, who had been a party to the rajah's ruin, add insult to injury on the absent victim of his power. But the rajah was a Maliratta, a native of India, and therefore not to be believed. Did Mr. Warden speak thus of his own countrymen? He was afraid to go further lest his feelings should carry him away. (*Loud cheering.*)

Mr. Warden here rose and explained that his information was from Capt. Grant.

Capt. Cogan proceeded, and stated that he would as soon believe the rajah as the hon. director or Captain Grant; that he considered the insult gratuitous. (*Hear, hear!*) Now, a word regarding Ballajee Punt. In looking over the papers last printed, he found the friend of that individual (Col. Ovens) addressing the Bombay Governor to confirm certain jagheers, given by the new rajah for one year's servitude to the Sattara State, amounting to £1,000 per annum, in perpetuity to him and his successors. (*Loud cheering.*) Now, on what plea did Colonel Ovens urge the guarantee of the British Government to that personage? On no other ground than that he had given them the information that had led to the ex-rajah's dethronement. Now, where, in all the mass of evidence before the Court, did they find this man's name? (*Hear, hear!*) No, his name was too insignificant to be associated with that of his prince.

Sir R. Campbell.—Would the hon. proprietor have the goodness to read what Mr. Elphinstone stated respecting Ballajee Punt, in page 114 of the further printed papers?

Capt. Cogan said he was happy to do so: but if he read all the characters that were given of these individuals, they would find their time pretty well occupied. Mr. Elphinstone said:—

Ballajee Punt Nathoo was connected with the Poona residency from the time of Sir Harry Clive in 1803 or 4. He entered into the residency employment about 1814, and in the troubles that followed, and in the settlement of the country, showed himself an able, zealous, and trustworthy public servant. He was my principal native agent during most of the time I was in the Deccan, was consulted by me on all subjects, and gave me every reason to be satisfied with his judgment and ability.

(Signed) M. ELPHINSTONE.

Bombay, November 18th, 1827.

But he would leave this fact for the decision of the Court, with this explanation of the disgraceful agency that has led to all the evil consequences which followed. (*Cheers.*)

Mr. *Warden* in explanation, said he had been accused of charging the rajah with having stated a falsehood, and of having called him a Mahratta. His reason for having made that charge was this; the rajah had declared that he had several times refused to sign the second treaty, as he had also refused several times to sign the first treaty when it was presented to him. Now, there was the fullest proof in existence, that he had never given any refusal to sign the first treaty. It was for this, that he (Mr. Warden) applied to him the term "Mahratta," which was so well understood in India to imply faithlessness, that in a well-known song, the terms "Mahrattas—faithless dogs" were in common use.

Capt. *Cogan* would ask the hon. director on what evidence did he charge the rajah with falsehood?

The *Chairman* hoped the hon. and gallant officer would not go into that question. It was not relevant to the motion before the Court.

Mr. *D. Salomons* then addressed the Court. It was not, he said, his intention to go back to what had been said as to the character of the rajah, but rather to bring back the attention of the Court to the real question before it.

Mr. *Fielder*.—I would beg to ask the hon. proprietor, whether he is about to sum up the case in support of the original motion?

Mr. *Lewis*.—It is my right, with the permission of the Court, to sum up, and as the mover of the original motion, to reply to the arguments that have been used against it.

Mr. *D. Salomons* disclaimed any intention of summing up, or of replying to the whole case; but he claimed the right of being heard on the amendment on which he had not yet spoken.

Mr. *Weeding*, to the point of order, said that the hon. proprietor had already made one speech on the motion before the Court, and he submitted that he had no right to make a second speech on the same question.

The *Chairman*.—The hon. proprietor (Mr. Salomons) is perfectly in order. His former speech was on the original motion, which he seconded; but since then a new question has arisen; an amendment has been moved, and, according to the rules of the Court, he has a right to speak on that. (*Hear, Hear.*)

Mr. *Salomons* resumed. He had, he assured the Court, no intention of going again over the whole case. His object was, as he had said, to bring back the attention of the Court to the real question before it. What was the allegation of the first part of the motion? It was, that the rajah had been accused of treasonable designs against the British Government upon *ex-parte* anonymous and contradictory statements, without his having an opportunity of defending himself. Had that allegation been disproved? Had it, he would almost say, been denied? The fact was undeniable. Was it not also undeniable—that he was called upon to sign a document admitting his guilt—as the condition of being continued on the throne? Had that allegation been disproved? It could not be denied that he had been deprived of his throne and stripped of his private property because of his refusal to sign such a document. All those facts had been so fully admitted in the course of this debate, that it would be a useless waste of time to dwell or comment on them. It was true that he had been deprived of a fair trial; but that, he believed, arose from the unfortunate circumstance of Sir Robert Grant's death; for it fully appeared from the minutes of that lamented gentleman, that it was, from the first, his intention that the rajah should have the fullest opportunity of answering all the charges against him before he proceeded to visit him with any punishment. It was only owing to the accidental appointment of Sir James Carnac to the presidency and to his being presumed to be in full possession of every thing relating to the case before he left England, and therefore fully competent to decide upon it, that the rajah had not had a full opportunity of answering all the charges against him. Up to the end of

of Sir J. Carnac, as President of Bombay, it had been the intention of the Governor General that that opportunity should be given—

Sir R. Campbell said that the rajah had had a full opportunity of defending himself if he had chosen to avail himself of it.

Mr. D. Salomons must contend that the evidence in the documents, which he would admit had been so fairly placed on the table by the directors, put it beyond all doubt that the rajah had not an opportunity of answering the charges against him. He would appeal to the minute of Mr. Shakespear. He would appeal to the whole of the documents—to the whole of the bulk of evidence—of which the proprietors were as competent judges as any others—and he must say that they would be departing from strict justice if they did not judge according to that evidence. There could be no doubt that it was not the intention of the Governor-General to adopt severe measures against the rajah, and that he did not approve of all the proceedings against him; but, on the arrival of the new Governor of Bombay at that presidency, he seemed willing to throw the whole responsibility on him, who, he had reason to believe, had come out with the opinion of the Court of Directors on the whole case. The Governor of Bombay had these courses to pursue; simply, to depose the rajah and put his brother in his place, or to abridge his military power. Sir James Carnac was, he believed, at first disposed to adopt the milder course, but when the rajah refused to sign the document, which was to be an acknowledgment of his guilt, then Sir James had recourse to the heaviest punishment he could inflict, by depriving him at once of his throne and of his whole personal property. He would now call the attention of the Court for a short time to the amendment, and here he must say that he was greatly surprised at the course which the directors had adopted. If they had defended the policy on which they had acted towards the rajah, on the ground that there were certain great state reasons which required his deposition even without trial, which reasons could not be made public without detriment to the public service; if they had taken their stand on some such ground, and embodied it in an amendment, however unreasonable and unjust it might seem in the abstract, it would at least have the appearance of state necessity in its favour. But, instead of taking this straight-forward, however arbitrary course, what did they do? They moved an amendment saying, in the words of an amendment to a former motion, that it was inexpedient, and that therefore the Court declined to interfere with the responsible executive of the Company in the affairs of the Rajah of Sattara. He must say, that an amendment more uncourteous to the proprietors could not well have been placed before them. When the subject was first brought before the Court of Proprietors, in February, 1840, supported only by unofficial documents, it might have been very fair for the directors to say to them, “ You have not yet seen the evidence in this case. We have seen it, and are at present engaged in its investigation; we ask you to trust in your responsible executive, and therefore consider it inexpedient for the proprietors to interfere in the matter at present.” That would have been fair enough then; but since then the proprietors had had an opportunity of examining all the documents on which the Court of Directors had decided; after this, and after seeing the differences of opinion which existed in the Court of Directors themselves on the subject, he did think it was rather too much that the directors should come forward with an amendment—not urging any public ground of state necessity or expediency—for the course they had pursued, but merely stating that it was inexpedient that the Court of Proprietors should at all interfere with a matter on which its responsible executive had decided. (*Hear, hear!*) He had always stood up for the rights of the Court of Proprietors, because he believed that the maintenance of those rights was necessary to enable them to render that support and assistance to the Court of Directors, which they might sometimes require. Had the Court of Proprietors ever shewn any disposition to interfere with their responsible executive? Had they ever interfered in any matter beyond their capacity? Let him also ask, had the Court of Proprietors no duty to perform? Who constituted the East-India Company? Not the Court of Directors, but the Court of Proprietors; and he was convinced that the harmonizing of the two was the best security for the safety and prosperity of India. Let him again ask, had the Court of Pro-

proprieters ever shown a disposition to overrule, or even unduly to interfere or intermeddle with the Government of India, or with any other matter of the Company's affairs beyond their cognizance? (*Hear, hear!*) But in a case like that under discussion, was it not the duty of the Court of Proprietors to interfere? He would contend that it was, and he felt satisfied that such interference could not fail to produce an effect not only on the Court of Directors and on the Board of Control, but even on Parliament itself. (*Hear, hear!*) In all those quarters the opinion of the Court of Proprietors would, he trusted, be listened to, and have its due weight. (*Hear, hear!*) It had been said by an hon. director that the Court of Proprietors could not alter any of the decisions of the Court of Directors after those decisions had received the sanction of the Board of Control. In that he most fully concurred, and admitted that it would be exceedingly wrong on the part of the Court of Proprietors to make any attempt of the kind, but the motion then before the Court made no such attempt. It simply recommended for the reasons there stated, and which had been fully supported by evidence and by argument, that the directors should revise their decision. In this the Court of Proprietors did not make one step beyond the line of its power or its duty. As a Court of Proprietors it included the whole body of the East-India Company, and as such it had clearly the power to visit with censure or approval the conduct of the directors in any particular case—or to recommend to them to revise their decision in any matters in which they (the proprietors) might think they had decided prematurely or erroneously. The particular position in which the Court of Proprietors were now placed with respect to India was calculated to draw closer the ties between them and that country. On that subject he might be allowed to quote the opinion of one who had deeply studied and was perfectly conversant with Indian affairs. He alluded to Mr. Charles Grant (now Lord Glenelg), who, in his celebrated letter, so often referred to in the debates on the last renewal of the Charter, spoke of the closer union which would be made between the proprietors and the natives of India—the greater amalgamation of their respective interests—from the fact of the assets of the Company being transferred to India, and the dividends being payable from that source. Such a measure, Mr. Grant observed, was most desirable, inasmuch as it would make the proprietors more watchful in their proceedings, because on the good government of India their own prosperity would depend. (*Hear, hear!*) Those were the words of Mr. Grant when laying down, in his celebrated letter, the arrangements for the future government of India. Some stress had been laid on the assertion that the directors, as such, were a responsible body. He admitted they were; but to whom were they responsible? Not to the Board of Control—and it seemed they had thrown off the responsibility to the proprietors. But they still had a responsibility, which, he presumed, they would not deny—a responsibility to God in the sacred obligation of the oath which they had taken to administer justice to the people of India. But the proprietors had also a responsibility. They also had a duty to perform to the people of India—to see that justice was done to them. They had never shown a disposition to weaken the authority of the directors either in this country or India, and he must say that their interference in this great question would be more likely to add to the permanence of our power in India than any other course which could be adopted, because it would show the natives of that country, that whenever questions arose in which they might conceive that they were wronged, there was a power in this, which would interfere to remedy those wrongs, and at least to call the attention of the public to their case; and that if they (the proprietors) saw the directors acting wrong, they would arraign them before the bar of public opinion, and point out the weak spots in the government of India. Let him add that the part proposed to be taken by the proprietors on this occasion was in a spirit of kindness and conciliation (*hear, hear!*), and he might appeal to the whole course of the debate as an illustration of that kindly disposition. No accusation had been made against a single individual behind the bar. No reference had even been made to parts of the book now on the table of the Court, which might have been done, to show that some of the Company's agents

abroad had acted with a tyranny which the government at home would not sanction. No reference had been made to the Indian Government calculated to raise a prejudice against it. On the contrary, full credit was given to the governments in India for having acted strictly up to what they believed to be their duty, however erroneous they might have been in their estimate of that duty. All that had been attempted was to point out an act which bore oppressively on an individual, and for the sake of justice to call on the directors to retrace their steps. The attention of the Court was now called to the case of a native prince who had been for a long period the object of the care of our Indian Government. He had been condemned and deposed without having been heard in his defence, which he ought to have been, and which he would have been, if justice had been done. The Court of Directors should, he contended, retrace their steps, and place the Rajah of Sattara in that situation to which he would be entitled had he been the meanest subject of this realm. In conclusion, the hon. proprietor expressed a hope, that should the original motion be negatived, the amendment proposed by the hon. Chairman would not be persevered in. If it should, he now gave notice that he would move the following amendment, which he would now read as a part of his speech :—

That after an attentive perusal, and careful examination of the papers laid before this Court in the case of the late Rajah of Sattara, this Court does not feel satisfied that justice has been done, in the deposal of the late rajah, and in the confiscation of his private property; and also in the elevation of his brother Appa Sahib to the throne.

That this opinion is confirmed by the fact, that at the last hour the Governor of Bombay tendere'd the ex-rajah a general amnesty for his past conduct, from which fact it is clearly to be inferred that the political offences of the ex-rajah (if any) were not of a grave or dangerous character—such as to call for so heavy a penalty as his deposition, and the forfeiture of his private property.

That this Court, therefore, recommends to the Court of Directors to take again this case into their serious and deliberate consideration. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Lewis then rose and said, that after the long discussion which had taken place on this case, he would endeavour to make his reply as brief as possible. (*Hear, hear!*) He rejoiced to hear the admission which had been, somewhat tardily and reluctantly made, that a communication had been made to both Chairs from the Board of Control on the subject of this case. (*Cheers.*) He had been told, indeed, that that communication was confidential, but he could not understand how any communication relating to such a subject could be made matter of confidential communication. (*Cheers.*) He was, however, glad to hear that that communication had been made. (*Hear, hear!*) He looked upon it as a good omen. (*Cheers.*) He was satisfied from that communication having been made, that the President of the Board of Control had a conviction, or, at all events, a suspicion, that justice had not been done in the case. (*Cheers.*) It afforded the directors an opportunity of receding from their opinion—of retracing the steps which they had taken—and of giving to the injured party that reparation which was due at their hands. (*Hear, hear!*) He could have wished that every statement of the Court of Directors had been equally gratifying.

It had given him great pain to hear the Chairman assert that the Court of Proprietors had not the power to alter any measure which had received the sanction of the Board of Control and the Court of Directors. What reason could there be for the assertion which had been made that the present motion was trenching upon provisions of the Act of Parliament? He denied that the motion trenching at all upon the provisions of the Act of Parliament. (*Cheers.*) He asserted that the Court of Proprietors had a right to discuss any measure which the Court of Directors might think fit to adopt, and to recommend to the Court of Directors what course they chose. It was afterwards for the Court of Directors either to adopt or to reject the recommendation, but the proprietors had certainly the right of pointing out what they might consider to be errors in the conduct of the Court of Directors.

The Court of Proprietors had certainly the power of offering the recommendation to the Court of Directors—whether the directors would accept it or not was of course for themselves to decide. On that subject he would refer to the authority of Mr. Auber, who expressly stated that the authority of the Company was delegated

to, not absorbed by, the Court of Directors. (*Cheers.*) Mr. Salomons had referred to the opinion of Lord Glenelg, which showed most clearly that the intention of the legislature was that the Court of Proprietors should be clearly identified with the affairs of India. (*Cheers.*) He was still more sorry to hear the threat which had been held out of an act of parliament to restrain them. (*Cheers.*) He was sorry that none of the mitigating or qualifying circumstances which had been alluded to by the hon. director, Mr. Shepherd, as having accompanied that menace, had met his ear. (*Hear!*) He would give the Deputy Chairman the credit of admitting that he had afterwards qualified his speech by his subsequent explanation. (*Hear, hear!*) So far from thinking that the conduct they were then pursuing would be such as to induce the legislature to interfere with their privileges, he was satisfied that if any application were made to the legislature to curtail those privileges, which had only been used to ask that justice might be done, the legislature would indignantly reject any such application. (*Loud cheers.*)

In the opening of the case, he had said that the question was, whether the act of the Bombay Government in deposing the rajah was or was not justified by the evidence. (*Cheers.*) The Government had rested the justification of their conduct on three grounds—first, that he had been tampering with the fidelity of the sepoys of the 29th Regiment; second, that he had entered into treasonable communications with the ex-Rajah of Nagpore; and third, that he had entered into treasonable communications with the Government of Goa. He would call their attention in the first place to the first charge, viz. that of tampering with the fidelity of the sepoys. That depended upon the evidence of the soubadars, and all that they stated was, that they had had two interviews with the rajah and the dewan. In the first interview, nothing particular had passed; and in the second interview certain enigmatical expressions, which had been much commented on, had been made use of. That was the whole statement of the soubadars, and they stated that a brahmin had introduced them to the rajah, and their statements all went to implicate the rajah. That brahmin had prevaricated in his evidence, and throughout the whole proceeding there was nothing to show that either the rajah or the dewan had authorized the brahmin. (*Cheers.*) That was the whole history of the transaction as connected with the brahmins. The rajah had not had the opportunity of knowing the evidence which had been given against him. True, the testimony of the soubadars had been read over to him, but he had not had an opportunity of reading the documentary evidence; he had not had an opportunity of having the oral testimony, and the judges had prevented any cross-examination of the witnesses.

These facts he had not known at the time he had brought forward his motion; they had since been borne testimony to by General Lodwick; neither had he known that the Court had been preparing its report during the whole time it was at Sattara; and from a review of the proceedings of that Commission, he would say, that the conduct of the majority of the Court was not the conduct of judges. He could not consider that as such, and their whole proceedings were utterly worthless. (*Cheers.*) The second charge was also unsupported by evidence. It was said that treasonable communications had taken place between the rajah of Sattara and the ex-rajah of Nagpore. Now, it appeared from the evidence that these communications were merely such as usually took place between private individuals, and were confined entirely to matters of a domestic nature. These communications were entirely of a complimentary nature, and indeed the position of the ex-rajah of Nagpore made it evident that any application from the rajah of Sattara to him for a supply of troops must be most ridiculous. (*Loud cheers.*) Those communications were perfectly harmless, and it was evident to them the ex-Rajah of Nagpore had no means whatever of affording any support to any treasonable designs of the Rajah of Sattara.

The last charge related to the alleged intrigues with the governor of Goa. Now no connection whatever had been established between Nago and the rajah. Nago had gone to Goa to establish the influence of the swamee. During the whole twelve years, he had only had three interviews with the rajah of Sattara, and there was no

evidence whatever to show that he was the agent either of the rajah or the dewan. Then with regard to the seal attached to those papers, it was proved that it differed considerably from the seal of the rajah; and if they considered the position of the governor of Goa, and the absolute impossibility of his furnishing any troops, they must come to the conclusion that it was impossible that the rajah, except he was a madman, could have made such an application. On these grounds, he had contended that the rajah was not guilty. Now, how had those arguments been met on the other side? No one who had addressed the Court had attempted to grapple with them, but they had all gone off into collateral topics. They had spoken of the character of the rajah, of the high opinion which he entertained of his own rank and importance, of the ambitious nature of his character. That was the alpha and the omega of the case, and they had not deigned to make one passing observation on the evidence. (*Cheers*). They had debated on various topics, which he could not help considering as pitiful subterfuges to take up the time of the Court, and to withdraw their attention from the only point really before them, the evidence of the case. The Deputy-Chairman had alluded to the ambitious character of the rajah, and had stated that the course which had been pursued towards him had met with the unanimous approbation of all the governments of India. In that he had been followed by Mr. Weeding and Mr. Fielder, the latter of whom had thought it necessary to vindicate the characters of all those implicated in the transaction. Why the hon. proprietor had pursued such a course, he was at a loss to imagine. The hon. gentleman had stated that the Governor-General and Mr. Elphinstone had been charged with wilful and corrupt perjury—

Mr. Weeding.—As encouraging perjury.

Mr. Lewis had made no such charge. He should have been sorry to have made any such ridiculous charge (*Arar*), which owed its origin entirely to the prolific imagination of the learned proprietor. The hon. director, Mr. Warden, had begun by stating his conviction of the rajah's guilt; and, in vindication of that opinion, had stated that the rajah, being a Mahatta, must necessarily be deceitful. He had then proceeded to the vindication of the Bombay Government; but even he felt so much the oppressive proceedings of the commission, that he gave it up, and said the Bombay Government ought not to have appointed it. (*Hear, hear!*) None of them had dared to grapple with the evidence, and he put it to the Court whether policy and expediency, as well as justice, did not demand that they should act towards the native princes, who were dependent upon them, with kindness and consideration? It was the duty of every strong state in alliance with a weaker one to support the weaker one in all its just claims and rights, and never to seek for an opportunity of oppressing it. Such a course was dictated not only by justice but by policy and expediency, and such were the maxims which ought to be adopted by the Court of Directors. Why had not the Governor of Goa been applied to? The Bombay Government stated they did not think it necessary, and that showed they thought but little of the intrigue. (*Cheers*.)

The hon. director, Mr. Shepherd, had said that no precedent could destroy the simple principles of justice. On that ground he was content to leave the present question. If the hon. proprietor admitted that the simple principles of justice had been violated in this case, then it was his duty to use his influence with his colleagues to annul the present motion. Sir Robert Campbell had rested his opinion of the rajah's guilt on a letter from a missionary, who stated that at Goa he had seen certain persons on horseback, who stated that the horses were presents from the Rajah of Sattara, on condition that he should be assisted in expelling the English. Now would they condemn any man on such hearsay testimony as that?—and the greater part of the evidence against the rajah was hearsay. A most unjustifiable course had been pursued; for the witnesses had been asked to testify what they knew of their own knowledge and what they heard. The testimony of General Briggs had been alluded to in support of the charges against the rajah's character. Fortunately, General Briggs had been present, and had, in common with every other resident at Sattara, borne testimony in favour of the character of the rajah.

They had talked of consistency, but those were the consistent persons who throughout maintained the rajah's innocence, and among those must be numbered the worthy and exemplary members of the Court of Directors, Mr. Tucker, Mr. Shepherd, Mr. J. Forbes, and Mr. Cotton. (*Loud cheers.*) These gentlemen had all along fearlessly expressed their dissent from the conduct pursued by the Directors. It had been thought necessary to vindicate the character of Sir James Carnac. He had guarded himself against casting any imputation on the character of any man during the whole course of the proceedings. It had been said that the rajah had violated the treaty of 1819, by holding any sort of communication with any person excepting through the resident. Now, looking to the relative position of the parties, the object of the treaty was merely to give the resident such power as would enable him to discover any correspondence which might be carried on injurious to the British interests. It was never intended to prevent all intercourse, and if it were to be construed literally, he should say it was rather a snare laid by the British Government to entrap the rajah and to get possession of his territories. (*Cheers.*)

Our violation of the treaty in the affair of the jagheerdars had been flagrant and unjustifiable. The Court itself had admitted that fact by directing the restoration of one of the jagheers to the rajah. The evidence on which the Bombay Government had acted was full of discrepancies, as had been pointed out by the Governor-General. It was admitted that Sir James Carnac had required from the rajah an admission of his guilt, which the rajah had refused to give. In his very first interview, as recorded at page 299 of the papers, the rajah asserted that he would do any thing except signing or admitting that he had been an enemy to the British Government, but that he would never sign a document containing such a statement. (*Hear, hear!*) The three charges were that he had tampered with the *sepoys*—that he had carried on a treasonous correspondence with the Rajah of Nagpore, and with the Portuguese Government at Goa—and Sir James Carnac himself admitted that he had called upon the rajah, through what he was pleased to term a "mild preamble" (*Cheers and laughter*) to confess himself guilty on those three charges. (*Hear, hear!*) It was for his refusal to sign that confession, the rajah was seized at midnight and hurried away a prisoner to Benares. (*Hear, hear!*) It had been said that this was not in evidence, but in fact it was too notorious to require evidence. (*Hear, hear!*) On a former occasion, Sir Charles Forbes read a letter from an officer who was present on the occasion, which put the matter out of all doubt. The letter was as follows:—

One company of his Majesty's 41st regiment, two companies of the 51st regiment of native infantry, and three companies of the 56th native infantry, being ordered to march to Sattara, at twenty-four hours' notice, we left Poona on the 31st of August, and arrived in Sattara on the 4th of September. We received orders to meet the following morning on the parade, at two o'clock. The grenadiers of the 56th regiment, with the light company and some artillery, were ordered to march to the palace and take the rajah, whilst the 51st companies and the 8th regiment went to the adawlat and Balla Sahib's house, to take him and look after his cavalry, who were fully expected to show fight; but nothing occurred, nor could he be found. Balla Sahib is commander of the rajah's force. We marched into the palace, and formed into line before the doors, and men with lanterns were seen running about in every direction—it being scarcely light—to prevent the rajah attempting his escape, whilst Col. Owens, the resident, and another officer, went into the palace to find the rajah, accompanied by the present rajah, Appa Sahib, who led them to his brother's bed-room, and showed them where he was! The same day he was publicly proclaimed. There was the poor little rajah fast asleep when the colonel found him. He immediately came out in his sleeping-drawers and a piece of cloth thrown over his shoulders; he made no resistance. A palanquin was called, in which he was placed, as well as his commander-in-chief Balla Sahib, who was found in another room. Had a single shot been fired, all his property would have fallen prize money to us, and he had lots of it; large chests arranged all along, full of money, and an immense number of gold and silver dishes; but he was too prudent. We marched with them to a place six miles from Sattara, called Nombgaon, where we are at present, with a strict guard over them; and shall remain until orders come from the Governor-General where we are to remove them.

He thought that he had now satisfied the Court of the truth and propriety of every allegation in the resolution which he had had the honour of moving, and of the justice of acceding to the recommendation which it conveyed. (*The hon. and learned member concluded amidst loud and repeated applause.*)

Mr. Poynder wished to propose an amendment, but

The *Chairman* declared that he could not do so at that stage of the proceedings; and then put the question "that the original words, namely, the motion of Mr. Lewis, do stand part of the question," to a shew of hands, when the numbers, upon a shew of hands, were,

For the motion 10

Against it 27

Majority against the motion of Mr. Lewis 17

The amendment of the *Chairman* was then about to be put as a substantive motion, when

Mr. *Salomons* rose to submit a new amendment, of which he had given notice, in the event of Mr. Lewis's motion being lost. He said he did not intend to trouble the Court with any speech upon his amendment; he would confine himself simply to a statement of his reasons for bringing it forward. In the first place, he was not disposed to deny that the discussion of this subject might be inconvenient, he had said as much before; but it had been clearly shewn that it was the duty of the proprietors to interfere upon the present occasion, and however inconvenient the discussion might be to the Court of Directors, that was no reason that they should not interfere. In the next place, though the Court of Directors was invested with higher powers in the immediate management of the affairs of the Company than the Court of Proprietors, it should be remembered that they derived the power from the proprietors, and that they were appointed to act for and on behalf of the proprietors; and if they found themselves embarrassed, it must be when they act in opposition to the feelings and wishes of the proprietors. At the same time, he was willing to admit that this was a question the discussion of which was calculated to produce embarrassment, both from the nature of the circumstances disclosed, and the manner in which the discussion had been carried on; for he must say that he did not think that the question had been treated well hitherto. He thought the Court of Proprietors might be taken as forming a tolerably fair sample of the community at large, at least they were sufficiently identified in feelings and opinions with their countrymen to know, that the public considered this question as one which involved the honour and integrity of the country, as well as of the East India Company; and therefore they felt it to be their bounden duty to interfere. Besides all this, he would remind the Court of Directors that this discussion had already elicited some new and important circumstances, which, of themselves, formed a sufficient ground for a revision of the whole case; and he thought that without pledging themselves to any particular course, they might agree to his amendment, which was this: "That, after an attentive perusal and careful examination of the papers laid before this Court, in the case of the late Rajah of Sattara, this Court does not feel satisfied that justice has been done in the disposal of the late rajah, and in the confiscation of his private property; and also in the elevation of his brother Appa Sahib to the throne. That this opinion is confirmed by the fact, that at the last hour the Government of Bombay tendered the ex-rajah a general amnesty for his past conduct, from which fact it is clearly to be inferred, that the political offences of ex-rajah (if any) were not of a grave or of a dangerous character, such as to call for so heavy a penalty as his deposition and the forfeiture of his private property. That this Court, therefore, earnestly recommends to the Court of Directors to take again this case into their serious and deliberate consideration." It would be perceived that he had adopted the words of the hon. director Mr. Tucker, as a part of his amendment, because they were valuable and almost official, coming from such a quarter, and because that gentleman was every way qualified to form an opinion upon the case. The fact that an amnesty had been offered to the rajah for all his past conduct, down to the very last hour, when he refused to sign the second treaty, was incontrovertible, and had been stated in an official and authentic paper, which had been read to the Court. He had founded his amendment upon the declared opinions of gentlemen who were far more competent to come to a correct conclusion, with regard to this case, than he was;

and as his proposition was so mild, and as he conceived unobjectionable, he trusted that the Court of Directors would not oppose it, but that it would be carried.

Mr Norris—I do myself the honour of seconding the amendment, and I profess myself willing to support any motion or amendment, which includes the point of a fair hearing to the rajah, who has never had one yet and I cannot but express my hope, that those members of the Court of Directors, who have done themselves such lasting honour, by their noble dissent from that measure of the Court, under which the rajah's dethronement without a hearing was confirmed, will support the present amendment. I entreat them to bear in mind, that the protection of the sacred principles of justice is a paramount consideration—let not then those high interests suffer at their hands by attention and adherence to official punctilio and etiquette. Let them remember, that every one cannot expect to have the exact measures adopted, which suits his own views—let each be prepared to yield a little in minor points, in order that all, who desire substantial justice, may unite to obtain it. It is needless to enlarge more than has been done upon the facts of this case—it has been proved beyond contradiction, that the rajah has been condemned unheard, and the evidence against him has, I contend, been destroyed, and the plot, to which I believe him to have fallen a victim, has been exposed, as thoroughly as could be conceived possible, from the documents and information on the side of the prosecution alone. If the old fact of a motion of confidence in the executive is carried on this question it will be no triumph to the without-a-hearing-condemning section—they may walk over the little hillocks of opinion in this Court, but outside they will find hills mountains Alps, which they can never surmount—the whole country will be against them, and, I trust, ever will be so, for every man, woman, and child in England knows that no one should be condemned *without a hearing*. (*Cheers*!) It has been said, that the decision passed on this case is final—why, so Judge Jefferies thought his sentences were, and so they were, as regarded his victims; but how have they been final as regards Judge Jefferies? So will it be with the members of the without-a-hearing-condemning section (*Cheers*!) When I last addressed the Court, I accidentally omitted to allude to the transfer of the ex-rajah's private property to his brother, the present rajah. Upon that point I entirely agreed with what the hon. director (Captain Shepherd) has stated in his dissent. It has been told us by the residents, that the ex-rajah kept his private and public money distinct; that this enlightened principle of government was installed into him by the first resident, and that he had continued to practise it. I observe a passage in a letter (paragraph 14) from Colonel Ovens, the present resident, dated 17th March, 1838, which appears to be in point. The resident is alluding to intercepted correspondence of the ex-rajah's, and to his expenditure on his schemes for opening a communication with the Government of Bombay and the Court of Directors, independent of the resident. It is as follows—

Hitherto the money sent to Bombay and elsewhere to carry on these intrigues has been drawn from the highness's *private funds*. Now however, he is warned that the danger is extreme, and that he must no longer have any scruple in touching the public money.

The separation between the two funds was thus clearly maintained, yet was the ex-rajah's private money transferred to his brother, "such a distinction," it is said, "not being ordinarily recognized in native States." Sir, what is that to the purpose? It was recognized in his State, and was recognized at the instigation of the British residents, and, if it is not ordinarily recognized in native States, the more is it to the credit of the ex-rajah that he recognized it, and the more incumbent was it on you and your Government to respect such distinction. What a lesson has in this transaction been sent to the ex-rajah of the truth which he can repose in you and your Government, and what a lesson to his successor Appa Sahib, of the attention which he ought to pay to the resident's recommendation! The hon. Deputy Chairman has recommended us to us in the exercise of the privilege of debate on political questions, or we have made the subject of legislative interference, and his caution was of course that that action of this Court who have brought forward this debate. I think that should have addressed his caution nearer home, the present is scarcely the occasion.

which the Court of Proprietors, in consequence of the part taken by the proprietors with whom I have acted, would be likely to become the subject of legislative interference. I cannot, however, say so much for the Court of Directors—let the doctrines contended for by the two parties be considered; the section of the Court of Directors, with which the hon. Deputy Chairman acts, advocating “*condemnation without a hearing*,” we struggling for “*a fair hearing before condemnation*.” I can easily tell which of the two Courts most require legislative interference, *aye*, and which too is the most likely to meet with it, if the English Government represents the feelings of the English people. (*Cheers*.) But if the Court of Proprietors should pass this day the motion proposed by the Chairman, of non-interference with the executive, I, for one, think that we ought to be made the subject of legislative interference, and if I had a hundred votes, I would give them in favour of our being suspended from the exercise of our public duties. We ought, I think, to have our colours taken from us, to be disbanded, and drafted off into the general body of the British nation, in order that, by collision with those that respected the right, we may by degrees get rid of the taint which, I consider, we shall have contracted, and be restored to a wholesome state of English feeling.

Mr. G. Thompson said he was anxious to make one or two observations before the Court proceeded further with this amendment. He must say, that he thought those who were opposed to giving the rajah a fair hearing would not be left without excuse unless some motion more consistent with justice than that of the hon. and learned gentleman which had just been disposed of and that now proposed were brought forward. He was exceedingly happy that this discussion had taken place; but in proportion was his regret at the decision to which the Court had arrived. The substantive motion now before the Chair was one calling upon that Court to pronounce it highly inexpedient, and, accordingly, undesirable, to interfere with the responsible executive with respect to the affairs of the Rajah of Sattara. It had been clearly demonstrated in that Court that the Rajah of Sattara was an innocent man. (*Laughter and cheers*.) Let it not be forgotten that the sum total of the evidence—not of opinions—went to demonstrate in the clearest light that the rajah was an innocent man. (*Hear, hear*.) He could not congratulate the friends of the cause of justice and humanity upon the complexion of the present debate, though his estimation of the servants of the hon. East-India Company, both civil and military, was immeasurably enhanced by what he had seen and heard in that Court. But they would see hereafter, when the votes which had been given came to be analyzed, for analyzed they would be, who it was that voted that there should be no reconsideration—no revision of the case. (*Hear*.) He knew who had voted on the other side, and it was the proudest moment of his life to find himself not amongst those who had so voted, but amongst those who had, at least, a voice, and who declared, as they believed, that the rajah was innocent. (*Hear*.) They would analyze the votes, and they would see, then, how many gentlemen behind the bar, sitting as judges in their own cause, had denied a fair trial to the rajah. (*Hear*.) They would then see who they were, who, being judges, jurors, and witnesses in their own cause, had voted for a refusal of justice to the Rajah of Sattara. (*Hear, hear*.) Such was the justice of the hon. directors of the hon. East-India Company. (*Hear, hear*.) Hon. gentlemen, learned gentlemen, and gentlemen of high civic functions had appeared before the Court and told them that they had analyzed the evidence, and that they had put it into the balances and weighed it with all candour and honesty, and they had calmly and logically discussed that evidence, and what was the verdict which they had severally pronounced? What said Mr. Tucker, a gentleman, who, he doubted not, practised what he recommended? He had said that a judicial functionary ought to be a person who in a manner should resemble an automaton; a passionless machine, discarding even the common modes of judging of matters, cautiously receiving evidence on one side or the other, and in no instance yielding to the dictates of his feelings, however praiseworthy and amiable they might be. No doubt that just such a judge was that venerable and noble-minded man, and that he had only described the characteristics of his own conduct in discharging justly and

impartially his own duties. (*Hear, hear!*) What did that hon. director tell them? In the course of an address to that Court, he had advanced a proposition, and he should be sorry if those who had negatived the motion of his hon. and learned friend had no opportunity of negating that proposition also. It was thrown over, as it were, to the gentlemen on the other side of the bar, and therefore he supposed that the hon. gentleman did not mean to originate a motion himself in conformity with that proposition; but he told them, in no ambiguous terms, that if such a motion were proposed, he would vote in its favour, for, although it would not meet the abstract justice of the case, it would do all that apparently could be done in the trying and difficult circumstances in which the Court of Directors were placed by their own act. The effect of the proposition, or rather of the propositions, suggested by the hon. director, was, "That this Court is of opinion that the charges alleged against the Rajah of Sattara have not been established;" and again, "That being of opinion that the accusations had not been established, the rajah had been removed on insufficient grounds." That opinion had been repeated in their hearing that day, and one remark had fallen from the lips of the hon. director which entered his (Mr. G. Thompson's) mind like a sun-beam; from the moment it was made, he had not altered his opinion, nor could he conceive of any argument that would make him alter it; the hon. director said, "Inasmuch as the evidence on which the rajah had been deposed was gathered together by the machinery of our own Government in India, being bought up and sought after from all parts of Bombay, and that very evidence, when submitted to you, all *ex parte* as it was, was found to be totally insufficient for conviction, therefore (and it was a wise, a statesman-like, and a just remark), the *onus* does not rest upon the friends of the rajah to prove that he is not guilty; he just stands where he did; he is before God the Rajah of Sattara, and I put it to your consciences, if he were on the throne now, would you depose him on the trash, the villany, the perjury, and the blasphemy, which was called evidence? Were you for the first time instituting an inquiry into this case, would you not say that to submit such evidence as this to you was an insult to your understandings, and that it should be thrown to the dunghill as a worthless and filthy thing? Would you not say, that there was no charge against the rajah worthy of being entertained, and that the only stain was upon his enemies, or the dupes of his enemies?" (*Hear!*) Such was the testimony of Mr. Tucker. He next came to that of Gen. Lodwick, who for several years was a resident at the rajah's court, observing him daily: and here he must be permitted, in a parenthesis, to make one remark upon the singular manner in which all the residents at Sattara had been got rid of. It had been attempted to disparage their testimony. Mr. Warden had told the proprietors, in order to get rid of the accumulated evidence of these hon. and gallant gentlemen in the rajah's favour, that they had all been cajoled and deluded by the rajah. Mr. Warden had praised his hon. and gallant friend on the right (General Briggs) for his political sagacity; and in the same breath he said, that not only he, but his successors and predecessors, had been alike deceived by the rajah—that he had entrapped them all. It did not reflect honour upon those who made those appointments, still less did it do credit to the perspicuity of those who filled them, and who were brought into daily association with the rajah, whose business it was to watch him, and to detect any thing that was even suspicious, to say that they were so deceived. But, how did Mr. Warden attempt to prove this? By saying, that Mr. Anderson had said so, and therefore it must be true. (*"Hear!" and a laugh.*)

Mr. Warden.—The evidence furnished by the residents themselves proved it.

Mr. G. Thompson.—But let them bear in mind the statement of Sir R. Grant, who placed those documents in his official despatch-box, and who declared that no unprejudiced person could come to such a conclusion. But if any thing could relieve the directors from the disgrace and infamy to which they were exposed, it was that masterly and searching speech delivered from within the bar by that hon. and gallant director, General Robertson; and what did he tell the Court?

Sir J. L. Lushington here rose and said, with great emphasis: "I must rise to order. I cannot sit here quietly and hear any man accuse the Court of Directors, of which I

have the honour to be a member, of having acted in a disgraceful and infamous manner. It is impossible. I call upon the hon. proprietor to retract those offensive expressions." (*Conflicting cries of "Hear, hear!"*)

Mr. *Fidler* expressed a hope that the hon. proprietor would retract the offensive language, of which complaint had been most properly made. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Norris*.—He may surely apply those words to the circumstances which have been disclosed.

Mr. *G. Thompson* resumed. He was perfectly able to explain, to retract, and to vindicate too, that which he had advanced. The Court of Directors had been asked to take what they had never taken, the first step in the course of justice. They had professed to hallow the shrine of justice, but they had not taken one step towards it; their course had all along been through the filthy quagmire of suborned perjury. He cast not any such imputation upon them as from himself, but he ventured to predict that the indignant verdict of the British public would be pronounced against them.

Mr. *Lindsay*.—Had not the hon. gentleman better wait until that verdict is pronounced out of doors, before he gives utterance to it in so confident a tone? (*Hear, and cries of "Order!"*) I am speaking to order now; and I say that he has no right to use the words he has just used. Let it be his opinion if he pleases; but he has no right to stigmatize the directors thus publicly with disgrace and infamy. I protest against the use of such language. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *G. Thompson*.—If there were any upon whom the charge of disgraceful and infamous conduct was unjustly cast, he should certainly prefer to be amongst that number, rather than be one of those gentlemen who had thrown imputations of the highest guilt and dishonour upon an untried man, and without giving him an opportunity of answering the secret and purchased evidence raked up against him which had hurled him from his throne; and then when his friends, his unbought but zealous friends, had asked for an impartial and honest inquiry, denied it, and again denied it. He should retract nothing. He did not say that the proceedings of the Court of Directors was disgraceful and infamous; what he had said was, that if aught could relieve the Court of Directors from imputations of such a nature, it was the speech of the gallant gentleman, who took away the keystone out of the foul arch of perjured evidence on which they rested, and brought the whole down crumbling to their feet. General Robertson had said that he would not hang a dog upon such evidence. (*Hear!*) Mr. Martin, who had spoken in the course of the debate, had stated that he had read the papers with great care and attention, and the result was an unqualified declaration, upon conscientious conviction, that the rajah was innocent. General Briggs had said, that he did not come there as the advocate of the rajah, but to state facts. He did state many important facts, showing that the character and the conduct of the rajah were totally inconsistent with the accusations made against him; and his conviction also was, that the rajah was innocent. Capt. Shepherd, whom he had already characterized in terms that he would rather strengthen than weaken, had said he was convinced, in his own mind, that the rajah was innocent. And then what had Mr. Norris, the chief secretary to the Government of Bombay, said? Why, that he had gone through the papers, and that he regarded the evidence as totally unworthy of belief, being the statements of the rajah's bitterest enemies and a gang of villains. And again, in the course of his subsequent remarks, he said, "I believe the rajah to be absolutely innocent." And what said Col Sykes? "He thought that the arguments which had been advanced in favour of the rajah had been untouched. He lamented what had occurred; but being called upon to pronounce a verdict upon the rajah, he must say, 'Not guilty, upon my honour.'" What said Captain Cogan? "I do most conscientiously believe the rajah to be truly innocent of any treasonable design against the British Government." If, then, they had the opinions of these competent and eminent persons, if they had the opinions of various Governors-General, if they had also the opinion of Sir J. Carnac, that the rajah was not guilty, there was a phalanx, and which he was astonished that the gentlemen behind the bar could attempt to resist for a single moment. He durst say that it was not

without a meaning, that the Deputy Chairman, in the course of the debate, rose to caution the proprietors against the probability that a free expression of these opinions would produce some severe legislative enactments to curtail that right in future. He noticed the effect which was immediately produced by that interruption, as well as by the interposed declaration that Sir J. Carnac did not go out with an impression that the rajah was innocent, but with a desire to save him if he could; and he well remembered too what took place in February, 1840, when this case was under discussion. A member of the Court, who was now prevented from attending by a most painful bereavement, to which reference had been made, made a motion, and in speaking in support of that motion, he said, "I was told by Sir J. Carnac, 'I am sure I can settle the matter in five minutes; if I had listened to such stories as have been got up against the Rajah of Sattara when I was resident at the Court of Baroda, I might have deposed the Guicowar over and over again.'" Here was testimony which they might use; and he put it to those who knew Sir J. Carnac, whether or not other circumstances did not corroborate this assertion of the hon. gentleman; because he went out of his way to secure a conviction. If he did not, so much the worse for him. But when he got to Bombay, he found other evidence, and it was well known what sort of evidence that was. Why did he submit that memorandum to the rajah to which so frequent allusion has been made? The rajah was not deposed because he had intrigued with this or with that ex-rajah of Nagpore, nor because he had carried on a treasonable correspondence with Goa, nor because he had tampered with the sepoy; but he was deposed before the world for not subscribing to an acknowledgment of crimes of which he knew he was innocent, and for nothing else. It was impossible to erase that fact from the documents before the Court; it remained there in lines of living light, under the hand and seal of Sir J. Carnac himself. The rajah was offered the perpetual possession of his throne, the undisturbed enjoyment of his treasures, and of the favour of the British Government, if he would only acknowledge that he had violated the treaty, and had acted with dishonour. He could very well understand how it was that Sir J. Carnac came to offer such a document to the rajah for signature. He did not know the man; he misconceived the character of the rajah; he thought that he could manage the thing very nicely and discreetly, that he could bring the whole matter to an issue without deposing the rajah, and that he could set the question at rest for ever. He supposed that an Hindoo prince could not hesitate to confess himself guilty for the sake of preserving his possessions. But he was mistaken and surprised when he found that he had submitted to an honourable man a paper which a villain only could or would sign. The rajah would not be that villain; he gave up every thing rather than his honour; and therefore was he now a prisoner, and in exile. (*Hear, hear!*) With reference to the use that had been made of a letter from Dr. Wilson, he would say that no man was more disposed to pay every token of respect to the reverend gentleman, though personally unknown to him; but was he not liable to be imposed upon, for it must be apparent that he had not the means of arriving at a just conclusion in respect to matters of this kind? Was he not liable to be deceived? And what faith could be placed in that extraordinary story about mounted cavaliers in the streets of Goa, who declared that they were going to join the rajah's forces? (*A laugh.*) An old book had accidentally fallen into his hands, and from that book he wished to read only a very few lines to the Court, in description of a case which appeared to be exactly parallel to that of the unfortunate Rajah of Sattara, and which shewed in what manner, and with what cleverness, Indian ministers and agents were able to impose upon and betray those who reposed confidence in them. The book, which he held in his hand, was entitled "A view of the Agricultural, Commercial, and Financial Interests of the Island of Ceylon," a work not very likely to contain anything in favour of the Rajah of Sattara. The English completed the conquest of the island in 1796; but the circumstance there recorded took place when the colony was in the hands of the Dutch. A gentleman named Vander Graaff had been appointed Governor, and one of his head servants managed for a long time to carry on a correspondence as follows:

Vander Graaff and the king of Candy; he wrote letters as from the king of Candy to Vander Graaff, and from Vander Graaff to the king of Candy in reply; they both sent presents also to each other, which he received, the presents of the Governor being the more costly of the two. The author thus related the circumstances of this case:—

However reluctant the different British collectors may be to admit the assertion, I can nevertheless state with confidence that I have met with very few indeed who were not strongly influenced in their public conduct by the native head-men that were immediately under their command, and nearest to their persons. Collectors, and even Governors of the most distinguished talents, have been under that influence. Governor Vander Graaff, who was represented by all to have been a superior character among those who have ruled Ceylon, was most grossly deceived by his first Modilear Abesinga. This man was carrying on a false correspondence between the Governor and Pelime Talao, first Adigar of Candy, in whose name Abesinga was fabricating letters addressed to the Governor. During this correspondence on matters of great weight which were naturally never brought to a conclusion, many presents were interchanged on both sides. Those from the Governor were always, as customary, the most costly. When the expectations of Mr. Vander Graaff were raised to the highest, waiting the conclusion of a very favourable treaty, Abesinga happened to die, and to the great surprise and mortification of the Governor, the whole of his correspondence with the Candian minister was found in Abesinga's desk, and the presents in his chest. (*Laughter.*)

He made no apology for reading that extract, because he thought the case exactly in point. The Directors had been the dupes of some designing Abesinga. Many of those who had supplied them with information concerning the rajah were as clever and talented as Abesinga, and equally able to concoct and carry on an affair of the kind. He could not bring himself to be content with any resolution or amendment which did not go to the extent of doing complete justice to the rajah; he would not support any proposition which did not go to place the rajah on the throne again. All that fell short of that would be only mockery and injury, added to wrong and injustice. Every thing short of that would be but an acknowledgment of the error without bringing forth fruits meet for repentance. They were bound to replace the rajah on the throne, if he was innocent; or they were bound to prove his guilt by positive and unimpeachable evidence. He objected *in toto* to the amendment which had now been proposed, not because he did not wish to see the restoration of the jewels, and cattle, and wealth, and property which had been taken from the rajah, but because he wished to see justice done to the rajah's character. The rajah did not want those things; he ought to have them, they were his own, and ought not to have been taken away from him; but these were not what he sought. Why should he do that for the rajah which the rajah would spurn from him unaccompanied with full justice? The rajah did not ask for their eleemosynary bounty, he did not ask for any of the dirty dust they possessed, or for glittering baubles; he asked not for these, he asked for justice. He had willingly given them all up rather than give up his honour and his religion, and was it likely he would be content with any thing less now, after suffering unmerited punishment, than justice, full and complete justice? He must be replaced on the throne. "Oh!" exclaim the directors, "we cannot. There are lions in the way; have we not Appa Sahib on the throne? We cannot remove him." So then, in the sensitive regard for honour and fidelity in the one case, they would keep a villain on the throne, to which he had no right, and in their same regard for honour, and justice, and propriety, in the other case they would turn an honest man from his throne to which he was lawfully entitled. (*Hear, hear!*) What would the world think of that? They would do wrong to keep an usurper on the throne, but they would not do right to restore the rightful sovereign! Was that justice? Was that British honour? (*Hear, hear!*) They might call it justice if they pleased, and they might arrogate to themselves the title of a just tribunal, and some other name should be found to designate that purity which could not be corrupted, and that integrity which would not be compromised. (*Cheers.*) In his heart's core he believed all that fell short of restoring the rajah to the throne of Sattara would fall short of justice, and be only an insult to that already insulted man. Months, nay years, had elapsed since they had taken any evidence. The evidence which they had collected they had sifted and put into the balances, and weighed, and found it wanting. Again and again had it been proved utterly unwor-

thy of credence. There was not a man in the city of London, however stolid he might be, who with his stolidity possessed common honesty, that would not scout such evidence and laugh it to scorn; yet, upon the faith of that evidence, they had trodden down a noble-minded man to unmerited degradation, without giving him an opportunity of reply. (*Hear, hear!*) He had watched the whole of the arguments which had proceeded from gentlemen on the other side of the bar, who justified that conduct; and he must say, using only a mild word, he had been ashamed of them. He felt himself humbled when he heard such arguments from Englishmen. But he was comparatively a stranger in that Court; however, a little further acquaintance with them might perhaps render his ears more familiar with such sentiments, and he should then be less surprised, and his feelings would not be so much shocked. Yet, he must say, that coming from another atmosphere, where his ideas of sound justice, and still more of sound argument, had been formed, he could feel no sympathy with the declarations and the spirit that had marked the addresses of some of the speakers, both within and without the bar. With regard to the letter of General Briggs, the last paragraph of which was scornfully incorporated in Sir J. Carnac's minutes, and the observations of Mr. Edmonstone, he thought they had not been sufficiently noticed, and that there ought to be five or six more days' discussion upon them (*a laugh*). For he believed, that if they meant to govern India upon such principles, they would not govern India long. If India would endure it long, England would not endure it long; the world would not endure it long. The appeal soon would be from that tribunal to Cæsar, and the nation would protest against that government. They were to rule upon the principles of political expediency forsooth; they were not to be accountable for their actions; they were not to adhere to those principles of justice which enlightened and civilized Governments were accustomed to hold. They were not to ask even whether a man was guilty; provided they could find reasons of their own for putting him down, they must put him down accordingly, as the Rajah of Sattara had been put down. It was not necessary to refer to the letter of General Briggs to Sir J. Carnac at length, at that period of the discussion, but he might ask, did General Briggs ever write such a letter as that before he left Sattara and arrived at Bombay? He must say that it detracted much from that letter, and he put it to the gallant gentleman's own feelings, whether it was so or not, that he had left Sattara having just had a quarrel with the rajah. If that had not been the case, such views would most probably never have been recorded, and it would be well if they had not, for it must at least be suspected that they were written in consequence of some personal offence received from the rajah. Nevertheless, throughout the whole, it would be found full of encomiums upon that unfortunate prince; and though asserting that he was intriguing, the gallant gentleman at the same moment laughed at the very idea that the rajah had either the power or the will to harm the British. That letter, like the observations of Mr. Edmonstone, was considered quite a godsend by the Court of Directors; but in point of fact it was out of Court, and the directors had shut it out of Court by their own act and deed, although they sought afterwards to put their imprimatur upon it, and to verify it as a document proving the rajah's guilt. With those facts before him, could he, if he had twenty votes, vote for any resolution which did not ask all, and demand all, that was just and right? He threw upon the Court of Directors, then, the responsibility of denying justice. The amendment he knew would be lost, as a matter of course; but still he protested against it, because it did not go far enough. No motion would go far enough, which did not declare Pertab Sing to be the Rajah of Sattara, for there was no other in the eye of sacred justice. He conjured hon. gentlemen to weigh well the decision they contemplated giving, before they left the Court that day. The hon. professor on the other side of the hall (Mr. Salomons) had read his amendment as part of his speech, and he would do the same, but he would say nothing to enforce it.

That in the opinion of this Court his highness the ex-Rajah of Sattara is innocent of the charges brought against him, of having entertained treacherable designs against the British Government, or of otherwise intentionally violating the treaty of September 28th, 1819: and that, therefore, his highness

the ex-Rajah of Sattara, according to the principles of British law, founded upon immutable justice, and the inalienable right of prince or peasant, is entitled to an entire restitution of all his rights, and ample reparation for all his wrongs. (*Hear, hear!*)

Let them negative that proposition, and they might have to accede to something less acceptable. Let them negative that motion if they pleased; they would not so settle the question. The cause would be tried by other and higher tribunals; and there was a bar before which they would stand trembling and be convicted,—the bar of public opinion, from which they could not flee, and which would pronounce a verdict entirely the reverse of theirs. Before he came into that Court to state his opinion, and before he attempted to express it elsewhere, he had gone through the papers, he had studied the main facts which were before the Court, and the result was, that he was satisfied of the innocence of the rajah. He had raised his voice there in support of that opinion, and he now submitted such a proposition as he thought they ought in all honesty and fairness to adopt. Let them negative it; they could not circumscribe the zeal of those who felt that the rajah was an injured man. They might deny him justice in that Court, but they could not prevent the voice of the country from being lifted up, nor the appeal being heard by the sovereign on the throne. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Poynder said he felt unable to coincide with the last speaker. Whatever opinions he might hold of the innocence of the rajah, he considered that there was much more to be regarded than the mere abstract question of the rajah's innocence or guilt; there were interests, both at home and abroad, to which they must look. The whole case should engage their attention, and not a part of it only; and they should approach this question with a desire to give it due consideration in all its bearings, and take such a course as would produce a sense of satisfaction in their own minds, that they had done their best. He thought that there was a middle course to be adopted; on the one hand, they should not absolutely depose the rajah; and on the other, they should respect those interests which they were bound to secure. It was true that the directors were responsible for their acts; they were responsible to the Company, to the country, to the public, and to the world; and it was right to ask and to expect justice at their hands. But he must confess that he could not go to the unmeasured lengths of the hon. proprietor who had just sat down. According to Cicero, *Jus summum accepe summa injuria est*: a sentiment which Pope had rendered, rather freely,

"A right too rigid hardens into wrong." (*Hear, hear!*)

He would state then his mode of dealing with this question. In the first place, he must say, that he objected to the recommendation with which the hon. proprietor (Mr. Salomons) had concluded his amendment, because it was too general in its character. The hon. gentleman recommended the Court again to take the case of the rajah into consideration, but without stating what he expected the Court to do. The amendment was therefore bad for its generalities, and indefensible for its vagueness and uncertainty. It was true, as the hon. gentleman went on to say, that such an amendment, if adopted, would reopen the whole question, and that it would involve a just trial for the rajah or his restoration to the throne. Now, as a proprietor, he must say that he was not prepared to recommend either of those two things. Then, with respect to the hon. proprietor (Mr. Thompson), he could not but congratulate that gentleman's client upon having so eloquent an advocate; and he thought they were all exceedingly fortunate in having such an accession to the proprietary. (*Hear, and laughter!*) He must not, however, omit to notice the powerful speech of the gallant general within the bar (General Robertson). He was no frequenter of theatres, but ever since he had read Shakspeare in his schoolboy days; he had never seen so complete a specimen of the Hotspur upon Glendower. (*A laugh.*) It was impossible, too, to forget the able, and eloquent speech of the mover of the resolution. But, as to the amendment of Mr. Thompson, he really could not subscribe to it. In the first place, it would be subscribing to the entire innocence of the rajah; but it did not stop there, for, because the rajah should be declared innocent by that amendment—and here it was that the mover of the

broke down—therefore, according to justice, he was entitled to the restitution of all his rights and reparation for all his wrongs. Now, that was an exceedingly great and important question; and he was not prepared to go that length. The utmost fault he could impute to the directors was, that they appeared to have looked at this question through the darkened and obscure, and not always the most correct optics of their foreign authorities. (*Hear, hear!*) They had forbore to use their most excellent judgment, not only upon his own crotchets, upon which he always played the first fiddle (*Laughter*), but they appeared not to have looked into the whole question in that proper, and serious, and searching manner which it deserved. (*Hear, hear!*) He spoke frankly of all parties; he did not join in wholesale condemnations of the Court of Directors; neither was he like some hon. gentlemen, who could see no fault at all in the proceedings, and whose language was—

"Thou hast no faults, or I no faults can spy;

Thou art all beauty, or all blindness I." (*Hear and laughter*)

In the midst of all this, he must not forget the absence of an hon. proprietor, in whose place he was by accident standing at that moment, and whose heart was yet bleeding with a severe wound, a bereavement which they must all feel to be a deprivation even to them. (*Hear, hear!*) He knew that the hon. baronet was said to be at the bottom of all the mischief which had been levelled at the directors; but he was satisfied of the purity of his motives, and that nothing could be further from his wish than to embarrass the operations of the Government either at home or abroad: the hon. baronet had clearly come out from any imputation of being engaged in any such business, either publicly or privately. (*Hear, hear!*) He was surprised to hear one hon. gentleman arguing in favour of what were called the principles of state expediency. They had all read Milton, no doubt, and recollected the language of certain beings whom he would not particularly name. (*A laugh.*) That language was peculiarly apropos:—

"So spake the fiend, and with necessity,

The tyrant's plea, excused his devilish deeds."

He did not mean to say, that he was referring to any devilish deeds on the present occasion. (*Laughter.*) But it would appear that necessity was the excuse for elevating the rajah's brother to the throne—a person who had been described, by General Lodwick in particular, as a vicious man, a drunkard, and one who had tried to tamper with General Robertson several years back; that he had put away a respectable wife, and was deeply involved in debt, owing as much as 175,000 rupees; and it was alleged that they had dethroned his brother, a very different person, upon the evidence of the refuse of Indian society, of whom it was said, that they had taken a false oath with all Brahminical solemnities. He referred them to page 99 of the last volume of the original evidence for the full particulars upon that subject. He could not agree with the original motion for reposing confidence in the responsible executive, because he recollected the conduct of Sir James Carnac respecting his minute, that no person in that Court should discuss the religion of the natives of India; having made that minute, he walked out of Court and then walked in again, and carried it as a motion. He could not, therefore, leave the matter in the hands of the executive, unless he knew how far they meant to go, and then he would take care that they should not go any further. (*Hear and a laugh.*) He knew that he was labouring under very great disadvantages in bringing forward his present amendment, for he believed he had never got the Court of Directors to take his advice in any one instance. (*Laughter.*)

That, availing both to the oral testimony of the Company's residents, and to the papers which have been subsequently printed, this Court is of opinion that a long course of injustice has been pursued by India against the ex-Rajah of Satara, which has terminated in his final deposition upon insufficient grounds; that, without desiring to impute to the Bombay Government an acting under evidence which has since appeared to this Court to have no foundation in truth, and still less intending to impugn the motives which influenced the hon. Court of Directors in adopting the decision of the 15th day of February, 1840, this Court is still anxious, under all the circumstances of the case, to recommend to the hon. Court of Directors to take into their favourable consideration the propriety of restoring the amends to his original rights; or, if that should be deemed impracticable, of awarding to him such a compensation as may supply an adequate provision for his future comfort, including the restoration of his private and personal property, and that be consistent with the demands of justice and equity.

He would ask no human being to second that amendment. [A director observed that it was unnecessary.] Then he was safe, and he would not trouble them with any thing further.

The *Chairman* then put the amendment of Mr. Salomons to a show of hands, and declared it to be negatived by a majority of 29 to 12.

The *Chairman* then put his own amendment, which had now become the substantive motion, which was carried by 31 to 13.

Mr. *Poynder* complained that his amendment had not been put.

The *Chairman* said, that Mr. Salomons having proposed one amendment upon the main question being about to be put, it was not competent to entertain another amendment.

Mr. *Poynder* said he ought to have come in before Mr. Salomons, for he had been protesting against the motion all day long.

Mr. *Wigram* supported the decision of the *Chairman*.

Mr. *Twining*, by way of consoling Mr. *Poynder*, said he would refer him to the published papers for the character of the present rajah, who, he would find, had put a stop to *sattricism*.

Mr. *Poynder*.—No, no; it was Lord Bentinck who did that.

The amendment of Mr. Thompson was dispensed with in the same way.

Mr. *Lewis* advanced to the front of the bar, and, after expressing his regret at the decision to which the Court had come upon his resolution, gave notice that, at the next quarterly Court, he would again call the attention of the Proprietors to the case of the ex-Rajah of Sattara.

Mr. *Poynder* then put the following questions to the *Chairman*: "Whether the late despatches received from India express the purpose of carrying out the orders of the directors in reference to the officers and servants of the Company at the idolatrous festivals, and also to the attendance of the military? And further, whether any subsequent orders to those of the 3rd and 31st March last have been transmitted to India, either in reference to the petition to the Court of Proprietors presented by Mr. *Warriott* on the 21st June last, or otherwise, on the subject of the petition?"

The *Chairman*, in reply, stated, that the recent advices from the Government of India acknowledged the receipt of the Court's despatch, dated the 3rd of March, 1841, and stated that measures had been adopted for carrying into effect the orders therein contained for the complete and final separation of Government from all share in the management of the affairs of native temples. The Court's despatch, dated the 31st of March last, regarding the attendance of the troops and military bands at native festivals, had not been acknowledged by the Indian Government. No instructions had been transmitted to India by the Court of Directors on the third subject, subsequently to those of the 3rd and 31st of March 1841.

The Court then adjourned.

The following has been sent to us by General Robertson, as a correct summary of the topics of his speech:—

General Robertson entered into a long examination of the papers respecting the Rajah of Sattara's rights over the jagheers, and contended that, on the authority of the treaty with his highness, — on the position of Akulkote, one of the ceded jagheers, with reference to the boundaries of the Sattara state, — and on the practice established under the direct authority of the English Government itself, — the sovereignty of the rajah over that portion of the Punt Suchaw's territory to the north of the Neera had been most unjustly withheld from that prince. He explained the words "exclusive of jagheers," on which the Government of Bombay mainly built their pretensions, as clearly establishing his highness's case; and he controverted the arguments of Mr. John Warden, as exhibited in the second volume of the Sattara papers, leading to an opposite conclusion. He also referred to the resumption of the village of Kuntolce, one of the "recent and minor jagheers," as well as the exaction of *masumah*, on the succession to the jagheer of Shalkh Meera of Wase, as infringements on the

rajah's rights. He then proceeded to notice the charge against his highness for seducing the troops; and contended, that from the self-admitted worthlessness of the witness Untajee—the improbability of the tale of the soobadars—their prevarication even under the limited cross-examination to which they were subjected—and the very defective nature of that examination—the seeking to bolster up the consequent weakness of the case by the irrelevant and malicious testimony of Ballajee Punt Nathoo—to say nothing of the ridiculous nature of the asserted communication by the rajah to the soobadars, or of the worthlessness of the evidence on this subject long after given by Govind Row Dewan—not only under the influence of a very reprehensible communication to him on the part of the Government of Bombay, but also under duress rendered more strict than before, in order to oblige him to give evidence; and finally the whole of the bearing of the commission towards his highness—no credit could be given to this accusation. The gallant officer then went at great length into an examination of the evidence exhibited in the minutes of Sir Robert Grant of the 5th and 15th May, as printed in the first volume of the Sattara papers on the charge against his highness for intriguing with Goa. He explained that the parties who gave evidence against the rajah in this case were the relatives and associates of one Nago Deo Rao, to whom, they asserted, the Rajah of Sattara had confided full authority to do as he saw fit in his name, in furtherance of the object of the plot; which was, through the means of a treaty with Don Manoel, the Governor of Goa, to subsidize 30,000 Portuguese troops, to expel the English from India! He also stated, that even by the shewing of these parties, there was no proof, beyond their own assertions, that the rajah ever gave the power stated to Nago Deo Rao, or that his highness had any share in the preparation, or was at all cognizant, of the various papers, some of them asserted original, and others copies, of letters to the Governor of Goa, by which, and by asserted original letters from Don Manoel, and copies of treaties with him, they had attempted to prove their case. Indeed, he shewed, by reference to Sir Robert Grant's minutes, that these papers were, with the exception of the letters attributed to Don Manoel, and one Mahratta paper, all acknowledged to have been fabricated, as well as the seals by which they were made to appear to be from his highness, by the parties producing them, and he contended from Don Manoel's own positive denial of having had any political intercourse with his highness, that the letters attributed to him were forgeries; and that if any complimentary letters were ever addressed to the rajah by Don Manoel, they were elicited by complimentary letters in his highness's name forged by Nago Deo Rao, whose adherents acknowledge that they wrote such letters, as from the rajah, with, no doubt the intention, of exhibiting the replies, to promote their plot against that prince. He then read, and freely commented on various passages of minutes of the 5th and 15th of May, 1838, shewing that no doubt can be entertained that the rajah had no share whatever in the asserted intrigues, and that the whole affair was the result of brahmin machinations against his highness, in revenge for his not having interfered to prevent the caste of the Purvoes from performing certain religious rites, which, the brahmins contended, they alone were competent to discharge; and he proved by the perusal of letters from Lord Clare, who had always treated his highness with great kindness and consideration—by the statements of Sir John Malcolm, and by reference to his own reports before leaving India, that this caste were, in consequence, decidedly hostile to the rajah. The evidence, the gallant general stated, consisted, as already remarked, of copies of asserted correspondence, and in some instances of original letters; the authenticity of which latter was refuted, by the very fact of their being in the possession of the parties who produced them against his highness, instead of those to whom they were addressed; the rajah on the one part, and Don Manoel on the other; by the improbability of the truth of the reason by which it has been attempted, by anticipation, to meet this objection; as well as by the improbability and absurdity of the object of the plot. The worthless character of the brahmins, whose evidence is relied on in this case, was strongly dwelt on. It was shewn, that some of them had actually, after the

death of their chief, Nago Deo Rao, actually collected a band of robbers, to plunder the treasury of the Government at Malwan in the Concan, and were on the point of carrying out this notable exploit, when they were detected. One of the chiefs in this gang was Balkola Kelkur, the person who afterwards produced the papers, on being paid a sum of Rs. 400, and receiving a free pardon on account of his share in the intended robbery. It was shewn also, that had these papers been genuine (i. e. papers framed under powers really granted by his highness), there can be no doubt that they would have been given up to the rajah, on the death of Nago Deo Rao; from whom, in the portfolio produced, there is an asserted letter to the rajah, saying he had directed his retinue to do this, and recommending them and his family to the rajah's protection; which recommendation, had the rajah been their employer, assuredly they would have claimed the full benefit of, whether from his appreciation of their services or from his fears, on the score of their being possessed of a knowledge of his intrigues. The gallant officer then stated that he differed *totally* with Sir Robert Grant in the conclusions drawn by him from the asserted instructions of Nago Deo Rao to his people on his death-bed, and contended that these instructions, if at all to be relied on, showed that, in connection—as admitted by Sir Robert Grant—with the Swamee of Shunkeshwur, as the chief of the brahmins, and in prosecution of their views, Nago Deo Rao had long been engaged in the fabrication of papers, and in various other proceedings, the sole object of which was, at a convenient opportunity to attribute them to the rajah, and thereby to effect his ruin. He then went into the evidence collected at Dharwar, and stated that it confirmed him in the opinion of the villainous nature of the connection that subsisted between the Swamee of Shunkeshwur and Nago Deo Rao, and adduced various circumstances from that evidence, as showing the entire innocence of his highness. In conclusion, he animadverted severely on the harsh manner in which the rajah's deposition was carried into effect, also on the injustice of the confiscation of his private property; and vindicated his highness's regard for truth, observing, that the man who rather forfeited a throne than his honour, was not likely to be a liar. (*The above is a very meagre outline of the gallant officer's speech, during the whole of which he maintained a running commentary on the evidence and the conclusions drawn from it, which it is impossible to report; but which was received throughout with cheers and applause.*)

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DOST MAHOMED KHAN.

The ex-ameer, Dost Mahomed Khan, has reached Calcutta under the charge of Capt. P. Nicolson, and had an interview with the Governor-General this morning. As a prisoner of war, he has not been received with a salute, or perhaps all those complimentary displays with which the Government is wont to recognize native and other visitors of royal blood; but in all other respects, we believe, he has been, and will be, treated with marked regard and consideration. He will be invited to the public durbars, balls, soirées, and similar entertainments to which the native chiefs have ordinary access, and we dare say that the officer who may be entrusted with the custody of his person will be commanded to show him all attention, and render him state as light and agreeable as possible. In the delicacy with which, we believe, it has been generally resolved to treat this brave chieftain, who in misfortune is a greater object of interest than when throned in his durbar or heading an army of daring Affghans, we most sincerely hope the Government will be heartily seconded by the Calcutta public. A warm sympathy with fallen greatness is characteristic of our countrymen.—*Oriental Obs.*, May 22.

The Dost was present at a grand party at Government House, on the 24th, and was, of course, the centre of attraction.

The *Englishman* states, with reference to the arrangements under which Dost Mahomed will be maintained while under our protection, that there is not to be any fixed allowance made to or set apart for him, but that he will be treated liberally; and that it is not expected, by those capable of estimating such expenses, that he will stand Government in less than two lacs per annum, of which sum he will not be allowed more than half a lac to spend as he pleases himself.

In addition to Dost Mahomed, two other illustrious strangers have arrived at Calcutta;—Ajeet Singh, one of the Sikh sirdars, who had come down on a mission to Lord Auckland, from Chund-koonwar, the widow of Kurruck Singh, on behalf of whose claims he is anxiously seeking an audience from the Governor-General; and the king of Johanna, who, being expelled by an insurrection of his subjects, had come to solicit the aid of the British Government to reinstate him on his throne.—*Bengal Hurkaru*.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

A meeting of the Precursors took place on the 30th of May, the object being to discuss what steps should be taken in consequence of the altered aspect of affairs at home, from the junction of the Comprehensives with the Peninsular Company, and the promised grant of 20,000*l.* per annum, for five years, from the East-India House. Mr. Turton was in the chair, and after alluding to the correspondence and reading the communications of the Precursor agents, submitted a report, prepared in committee, as the basis of the reply that it was thought advisable to send home; in which the committee state that, having had under their serious consideration the present state of matters connected with the steam communication, and the position of the several parties engaged in promoting that object, they have arrived at the conclusion that the best mode of satisfactorily carrying out the original objects of this company, which, under existing circumstances, presents itself, is to be found in a junction and union of interests with the Peninsular and Oriental Company, under certain conditions, which they proceed to specify. They therefore recommend the adoption of this course to the shareholders, provided that all the terms upon which this recommendation is grounded are complied with.

THE SECOND CHINA EXPEDITION.

Commodore Sir J. G. Bremer, who had been in Calcutta since the middle of March, quitted us in the *Queen* steamer on the 24th ultimo, for the purpose of resuming his offices as naval commander and joint plenipotentiary in China. H.M.'s 55th Regt. left at the same time in four transports. It is believed that they are to rendezvous at Canton, and afterwards to proceed to Chusan, for the purpose of capturing and reoccupying that island. The officers of the 55th were allotted to the transports in the following manner:—*Orient*, Lieut. Col. Craigue; Capt. Campbell; Lieuts. Cuddy, Fairlough, King, and Frend; Ensign Maguire; Lieut. and Adj't. Butler; Qr.-Master Grigg; Surg. Shanks.—*Coromandel*, Maj. Fawcett; Capt. Coats; Lieuts. Chaproniere, Pitman, and C. Daniell; Assist.-Surg. Crozier, H.C.S.—*Ernaad*, Capts. Maclean and Young; Lieuts. Barbauld and Warren; Ensign Ryan, and an Assist.-Surg.—*Moriam*, Capt. O'Leary; Lieut. Snowe, and Assist.-Surg. Grant, H.C.S.—H. M.'s brig *Lady W. Bantick*, Lieut. E. G. Daniel.—To embark in the *Nerbudda*, Lieut. Hamilton.—Captain Horner goes home on medical certificate.—In command of depôt to proceed to Berhampore, Ensign Crowe. The recruits and convalecents of H. M.'s 26th and 49th regiments now here (numbering about 500 men, with a due proportion of officers), will proceed to join their corps towards the end of the present month—three transports having been already engaged for their conveyance. Amongst the transports is the fine ship *Worcester*, of 900 tons, recently arrived from England. The results of this supplementary expedition, despatched exactly one year after the first, are looked forward to with the greatest anxiety, for upon the prudent management of the force must entirely depend the question of our future relations with the Chinese. Failure now will be eternal, irretrievable failure; for while our own country would probably refuse the means of making any further expensive experiments in the same fashion, it is not to be doubted that other nations, interested in the China trade, and rendered sensible of our weakness, will in all probability step in, and effectually assist the Chinese in shutting us out from all future commerce with them. One thing, however, is certain—the task of subduing the Chinese will be easier than we formerly imagined. We have learnt to estimate their true power as a warlike nation, and can only fall now—if we all at all—through the imbecility of our political functionaries.—*Englishman*, June 7.

THE LATE CAPTAIN COX.

Capt. George Hamilton Cox, who committed suicide, was well known to a large proportion of the Bengal army, so many of the members of which had visited Simla during his five years' abode there. He was latterly before the Calcutta commercial public, in connection with the Fire Insurance Society, to which he was secretary, and of which he had been a principal projector; he had been also, while at Simla, a frequent contributor of local news and other matter to these pages; and lastly, it is seen from Mr. Stoequeler's evidence before the coroner's inquest, that the unfortunate deceased had made him confidentially acquainted with the cause which determined him to destroy himself. Beyond assuring the public, however, that this cause originated in, and to the last was confined to, family differences—not merely domestic—we are not at liberty to give them any information. He conceived, in a wrong belief, or rather, alas! in the avowed utter want of belief, that he had a right to take his life when he could no longer enjoy it; and, acting upon that false doctrine, but in the full possession of his reasoning faculties, he perpetrated the shocking deed, under the coolest contemplation of it that has ever come to our knowledge from any accounts of other cases that we remember to have read.—*Englishman*, May 3.

We state, upon positive information, that family differences, acting on a peculiar mind and temperament—differences that had been lately re-agitated—alone induced the fearful crime that has been committed.—*Eastern Star*, May 2.

A correspondent writes:—"To my plain thinking, the suicide of Capt. Cox is no proof of mental aberration, but a very remarkable instance of mental concentration. He was evidently a person of great physical, but no moral courage. He embraced a

great evil to avert a less, and having adopted an idea, or a prejudice, or what you will, fortified himself in its possession by summarily rejecting all the evidences of its criminality and absurdity. Shakespeare makes Hamlet reason upon suicide, and stops all arguments in its favour by reference to the 'undiscovered country.' The misfortune in Capt Cox's case was, that he did not believe in the existence of that 'bourne;' and having, consequently, no fears of future punishment, he could discover no motive for the endurance of present misery. It is a pity that, while, to the last, exerting every nerve to avert from his children the possible consequences of the establishment of a prejudice, he did not reflect on the greater injury he was inflicting by leaving them destitute!"

With reference to the statement of the bearer, at the coroner's inquest, that, two minutes before he heard the report of fire-arms, "he heard his master singing and dancing in the room," whence it has been inferred that he must have been in a state of excitement, the *Englishman* considers that this is a misinterpretation of the bearer's evidence. "We learn from those who had long known the habits of the unfortunate deceased," it is said, "that to whistle or hum a tune for a few minutes together, and move about his room in a sort of time to it, snapping his finger and thumb the while, was a very usual thing with him; and the bearer, having heard him do this, described it, we suppose, as '*nautch-kurring*,' which was literally, but inaccurately (with reference to the false impression it would convey), translated as 'singing and dancing.'"

It is singular that, on the 13th May, Mrs. Dhermainville (whose real name is Taylor), the actress, died suddenly, it was at first surmised, under suspicious circumstances; but it subsequently appeared, of cholera, occasioned or exasperated, it is said, by "excessive dissipation."

THE COOLEY QUESTION.

Mr. McFarlan, the chief magistrate, has made a further report to Mr. Secretary Bushby (see p. 180), of the examination of fourteen of the natives of Bengal provinces returned in the *Ceylon* from a five years' servitude at the Mauritius. He says:—

"I beg to remark, that it is very difficult to carry on a searching examination of people upon subjects on which there is no ground for doubt or question. These persons all said they had met with no ill-usage. If the examiner knew from other quarters that a particular man had been beat or ill-treated, at a particular time or by a particular person, he might have cross-questioned the party and all his friends in regard to that particular fact. I know of no such case. It will be seen that No. 6 reports of a case of ill-treatment by his own sirdar: that person (No. 1) explains the matter in a manner as much entitled to credit as the complainant. The same person speaks of the imprisonment of some of a gang: Munnoo shows that there were good grounds for the imprisonment. Even if the latter case were one of mistake in the administration of justice, what country, having to deal with such classes of people, is free from such mistakes? and what a monstrous assumption it would be to say, that no man belonging to India should be trusted to a country where such justice prevailed! This batch was evidently of a more promiscuous class than the Daungur examined by me on the 27th February—they have not brought so much money, and are not near so clean or healthy-looking. They describe their fellows, who are left behind, as getting very high wages.—5th April."

Of these men, Sheikh Munnoo, cultivator, of the Chupprah district, was the elder of a party, fifty in number, shipped from Calcutta five years ago. There were 175 in one ship. His party were at the factory of M. Le Borda. They had an excellent master. He has no complaint to make at all. He got Rs. 7 a month, and though the country was dear, and he spent a great deal of money, he brought back Rs. 125. They worked from six to six, but had three hours in that time for meals and rest. The coolies were never beat. They were well treated aboard ship. Of the fifty, one died on the island, fourteen had now returned, twenty had returned

previously, and fifteen remained on the island, at a salary of Rs. 16 a month each. He says:—"I was offered Rs. 60 per month to stay; I said that my father and mother were old, and that I must go and see them. I promised to return in a year, and I will go. I have no complaints of any thing." The others all stated that they had no complaints to make of their treatment, and all declared they were never beaten, except one, who said that Sheikh Munnoo, the sirdar, beat him, but he did not complain of it. Munnoo, however, denies that he beat him. One or two said they intended to go back, the others wished to remain with their families. The sums they brought with them varied from Rs. 150 to 100, 60, 50, and 40; but some had sent money to their families. They said they were well fed, and taken care of when ill.

THE UNION BANK.

At a meeting of the proprietors of the Union Bank, on the 15th May, the sixth, eighth, ninth, and tenth resolutions of the meeting of July, 1839, were adopted, viz.—

"6th. That it is expedient to create a reserve fund for the purpose of meeting casual losses.

"8th. That all fractional dividends be carried to the credit of the reserve fund.

"9th. That the reserve fund shall be appropriated, to the extent in hand, towards making up dividends to eight per cent. per annum; when they fall short of that amount, and when the dividends are in excess of eight per cent., all fractional parts of a rupee shall be carried to the credit of the reserved fund, until the said fund shall accumulate to two lacs of rupees.

"10th. That whenever the balance at the credit of this account shall amount to more than two lacs of rupees, as much shall be taken from the same as may be necessary to increase the dividend to the proprietors, by one per cent. per annum."

Mr. Thomas Martin was elected a trustee, in the room of Mr. Dickens.

NATIVE STATES.

Letters from Cabul mention that Shah Soojah, Gen. Elphinstone and suite, arrived at the capital, from Jullalabad. The *Dalki Gazette* contains the following account of his Majesty's arrival:—"Our letters from Cabul are of the 2nd May, and the only intelligence they give us, is the arrival of Shah Soojah at his capital on the 30th April, attended by the envoy and Gen. Elphinstone, and followed by all the regiments and battalions of the circumjacent country and of the town. The guns boomed forth a royal salute, and the 13th Light Infantry, 35th and 37th N.I. were marched a long *diwar*, knee-deep in mud, through the town, the bridges over the canal and river having been broken down, to meet and salute the king. Our envoy, we fear, gives in a little too much to the abominable selfishness which is said to be a prominent feature of Shah Soojah's character, who insists upon the minutest observance of etiquette and ceremony. He has given an order that no officer shall enter the Bala Hissar, nor even ride through it; and a fort which had been purchased and fitted up for Capt. Mainwaring, at no small expense, as a residence, and also a godown for commissariat stores, is again to be given up, as his Majesty finds it too near his garden."

A letter from Cabul, dated the 6th May, contains intelligence of an affair, at Jijan, near Kheilat-I-Ghiljic, in which Capt. Sanders, of the Engineers, Lieut. Studdart, Bombay Engineers, and Lieut. Hoppe, of the shah's Second Infantry, have been wounded, whilst attacking a fort. Some guns of Capt. Abbot's battery, under Lieut. Dawes, had been sent off from Cabul, to reinforce our detachment in the disturbed districts. A Quetta letter gives the following version of the affair:—"In a letter just received from Kandahar, we have an account of the taking of a fort belonging to the Ghiljic chiefs, by one of the shah's regiments, with two of his guns. The party appeared before the fort, not expecting to be opposed; but when they got near it, were fired on. The guns, six-pounders, opened on the gate without effect. A delay took place at sunset, and two bags of powder were laid against the gate; and while Lieut. Studdart and another officer were placing the powder, &c., the guns played on the fort. Bags of flour had been piled up inside the gate, but gate and all were

blown in. The shah's grenadier regiment rushed in, and after a hard fight, completely succeeded in taking the fort, &c. It is said the Ghiljies fought desperately.' Another account states that Capt. Sanders was knocked over, in an attempt to blow open the gate—his light was extinguished, and he much hurt; Lieut. Studdart then took his place, and succeeded in blowing open the gate. At the first onslaught, our storming party was driven back, but at the second attempt, Capt. Macan, who by this time had been joined by Capt. Sanders, made good his entrance, at the head of about 200 men, and after a short conflict, took possession of the place. The garrison was not numerous, but it is said that they fought well. Several of them fell under Capt. Sanders's own hand.

The *Delhi Gazette* contains the following version of the affair: "We mentioned that a force, consisting of Capt. Macan's and Griffin's corps, some of Capt. Christie's cavalry, and a few guns, had moved towards Khelat-i-Ghilgie; and Macan, on arrival, moved at once to capture one of the forts in their neighbourhood. Lieut. Hoppe led on a storming party, supported by Capt. Macan with another company; and on the arrival of the party at the gate of the fort, about eleven o'clock, P.M., Capt. Sanders, of the engineers, placed the bag of powder and succeeded in blowing down the gate. Hoppe then rushed forward with his company, but was felled to the earth by a stone hurled at him by the defenders. Macan and Sanders were more fortunate, and getting into the fort, aided by Hoppe, who presently recovered, went to work in first-rate style. The chief and fifteen men were killed, five were wounded, and a few prisoners were captured, the other part of the garrison having escaped over the walls. Capt. Macan and Lieut. Hoppe are both wounded, slightly, but Capt. Sanders, we regret to say, severely, having carried away three wounds. Macan is said to have brought down three, Sanders two men."

Letters from Ghuzni state, that orders were issued to hold Skinner's Local Horse and the 16th N. I. in readiness for service directly the latter corps is relieved by the 27th N. I., en route for that purpose. Capt. Craigie's corps, the 3rd Shah's Infantry, Capt. Anderson's 2nd cavalry, and Capt. Abbott's battery, are also ordered down to Ghuzni.

Accounts from Jallalabad and Ferozepore represent that Capt. Broadfoot, in charge of Shah Shooja's family, had experienced not only inhospitable, but menacing treatment from the Sikhs, a body of Sikh soldiers having threatened to plunder the kafilah. Brigadier Shelton's brigade, consisting of 1st troop, 1st brigade H. A., two squadrons, 3th Light Cavalry, H. M. 44th Foot, 54th and 27th Regt. N. I., was ordered to march towards Peshawur, with a view of affording relief to Capt. Broadfoot's party.

The Sikh troops who molested him were the four mutinous corps, encamped close to the road leading from Attock to Peshawur, who refused to move out of the way and allow him to pass. The Sikh officers, who had been deputed by the Punjab authorities to accompany Capt. B., with a view to his experiencing courteous and hospitable treatment, had decamped three marches on the hither side of Rawul Pindiee. The captain wrote in terms, which led to the belief that, though he hoped for the best, he felt it his duty to be prepared for the worst—as far as this could be effected with the handful of regular sepoys, and the raw and imperfectly armed Ghoorka recruits for Shah Sooja's service, who, together with a small detachment of Alexander's horse, made up the force that accompanied him. The kafilah strongly tempted the evil passions of the Sikh rebels. It is said that Capt. B. was accompanied by some 100 *howies*, who had an ample store of valuables and jewels with them. Subsequently, however, the mutineers moved out of the way, and Capt. Broadfoot, with the kafilah and convoy, arrived at Peshawur on the 18th of May.

The Punjab. Lahore is still in a state of disorder. The fortress is constantly kept closed; and, on one occasion, when the sarkar had gone forth, for the purpose of taking a gallop, he was driven back somewhat abruptly by the apparition of a large body of his rebel troops. The insurgents, it is said, have resolved on taking the life of Bajah Dbyan Singh, the minister. Four thousand of them attacked the *majah*,

but he fled to his hawlee, and from thence opened a fire of ordnance on them. A large number of Dooranees had been flocking in from Afghanistan to Lahore and Peshawur. Rajah Goolab Singh, of Joomoo, brother to Rajah Dhyen Singh, had been levying new regiments. Sirdar Jumueut Singh, brother to Lena Singh, Sindha Walla, whose flight from Lahore was announced, has collected large numbers of the disaffected soldiery, and with these has garrisoned Tulbun, a stronghold belonging to his elder brother just named. Shere Singh had appointed Sirdar Aloo Waleeur Nehal Singh to proceed against this fortress, for the reduction of which he had been supplied with a force of twenty guns, six regiments of infantry, and five hundred sowars or ghoorchurhas. Lena Singh was captured on the 19th of April, at a village named Kangura, or Koth Kangura, in the neighbourhood of Noorpoor. He was conveyed thence to Lahore, where, it is said, that his life will pay the forfeit of his allegiance to Chundkoonwur. It is added, that this gallant soldier and stanch partisan awaits the terrible fate which he is aware is marked out for him (that of death by torture), with a philosophy not always attendant on the possession of undaunted courage.

M. Court had, on the 25th, retraced his steps towards Ferozepore, pursued by certain of the rebel troops.

That some grounds existed for expectation of further disturbance in the Punjab, and evidence of a spirit actively hostile to British India, may be inferred from the fact that Mr. Clerk (whose information from the Punjab is, through the medium of secret emissaries, constant and correct) has lately prohibited the march of British officers through that territory: thus Capt. Ponsonby, who had proceeded as far as Loodhianah, to fill his appointment of assistant adjutant general in Afghanistan, is one, among others, stopped by Mr. Clerk.

With the view, it is supposed, of preparing the way of our troops into the Punjab, the Government have supplied our N. W. frontier with a pontoon train, and the *Dakhi Gazette* states that an unusually large siege train is being fitted out in the Agra Magazine, for service at the proper season in the Punjab.

Bundelkund.—Official Notification.—Political Department, 10th May. — The Right Hon. the Governor General in Council has great pleasure in publishing for general information the subjoined copy of a despatch from Capt. Beston, commanding the Bundelkund Legion, addressed to the agent of the Lieut.-Governor in Bundelkund, reporting the operations of the detachment under his command against the fort of Chergong, and its evacuation on the 21st ult.

“Chergong, 21st April, 1841.

“Sir,—I have the honour to report that the force under my command* took possession of the town and fort of Chergong this morning. In continuation of my letter of the 13th inst., I have the honour to acquaint you with our operations up to this date.

“On the afternoon of the 13th, some camp-followers having gone to the village of Pari, the enemy sallied from the town with a party of cavalry, infantry, and rockets. I therefore ordered two 8-pounders, on the flank of the village of Cherowna, to open on the parties crossing from Chergong to Pari, and at the same time directed a troop of cavalry under a native officer to attack the enemy on the plain; Capt. Verner, commanding the cavalry of the legion, volunteered to lead this troop, which he did most gallantly and with perfect success, driving the enemy under cover of the walls of the town, from which a heavy fire had been kept on the troop ever since it moved out; the enemy, as soon as he got into ground inaccessible for cavalry, kept up a heavy fire of rockets and matchlocks on Capt. Verner's party, which, after effecting the object for which it had gone out, retired in perfect order, with a loss of one kote duffadar and one sowar wounded, one horse killed and four horses wounded. On the 16th the park arrived from Cawnpore, escorted by a troop 8th cavalry, and

“* Artillery—two 18-pounders, two 6-ditto, two 6-ditto, one 24-pounder howitzer, one 6-inch mortar, one 4-inch mortar. Cavalry—one troop 8th Cavalry, six troops cavalry regiment Bundelkund Legion. Infantry—one company 15th Regiment, three ditto 22nd Regiment, three ditto 39th Infantry, nine ditto Bundelkund Infantry.”

three companies 52nd Regiment; during the night the platform for the mortars was laid down, and those pieces put in position. On the 17th an occasional shell was fired into the body of the place, to find the proper charge and length of fuse,—a constant fire could not be kept up, as the field magazine was not ready. On that day, the platforms for the 18-pounders were also prepared, and at night those guns, as also the 9-pounders and 24-pounder howitzer, were moved into their respective batteries. The field magazine being all ready on the morning of the 18th, a cannonade was commenced, chiefly with a view to silencing the enemy's guns before advancing the batteries to breaching distance, which was kept up without intermission until half-past ten A.M.; it recommenced at half-past three P.M., and ceased at sun-set. On the 19th, the fire was carried on the same as the day before, the mortars playing upon the town, and the guns upon the palace in the fort, which was nearly destroyed.

"I determined to occupy a garden on the left of our position within 100 yards of the town wall, where I observed the enemy had been very busy throwing up entrenchments, and to which they seemed to attach great importance, which I afterwards discovered to be on account of the wells in it. I directed a detachment of three companies of infantry and a squadron of cavalry under Capt. Jamieson, 52nd Regiment, to take possession of the garden at the same time I had the whole force under arms, to support, if necessary. About four o'clock on the morning of the 20th, Capt. Jamieson moved from camp, and on coming near the enemy's position, by preconcerted signal, four rounds of shrapnell were thrown into the garden from the 9-pound battery, on which Capt. Jamieson moved to the attack. On coming up to the stockade, every thing appeared as if the place were deserted, and, as it was scarcely day-break, the darkness among the trees prevented objects being visible; so confident did the enemy appear in the strength of his position, that he allowed Capt. Jamieson's party to get close up to the stockade, and some of the officers and men even to commence attempting to pull out the stakes before he fired a shot, and the first intimation of his being there was a volley from about 300 matchlocks, which knocked over a number of men of the leading sections, and made the others recoil for a time; the men soon recovered, however, under the noble example of their European officers, and an unceasing fire of musketry continued for some time on both sides, the enemy throwing rockets and firepots into our detachment; the strength of the stockade preventing the possibility of it being forced till the 6-pounders were brought up with a company of the 13th. It was then a hand-to-hand contest took place. In forcing the stockade, several of the enemy were bayoneted and our men suffered severely; the enemy, at the same time, opened a heavy fire from the fort of round shot and rockets on the whole of our position.

"Capt. Jamieson was gallantly seconded by the other European officers; Lieut. Lander (who commanded the squadron of cavalry, when he found the ground would not admit of cavalry acting, dismounted and served with the infantry in the most gallant manner), Lieut. Johnston, adjutant of infantry Bundelkund Legion, and Lieut. Brodie, of the 52nd Regiment, the officers of the support, Ensign Wilson, 13th Regt., Capt. Blake, Scinde's Reformed Contingent, Capt. Barry, Bundelkund Legion, and Lieut. Pownall, 52nd Regiment, also much distinguished themselves.

"Although the enemy was driven from the garden in the most gallant style, as soon as an entrance could be effected through the stockade, that position being within 100 yards of the town wall, he was still able to keep up a destructive fire on it the whole day. By the exertions of Capt. Jamieson, however, and the officers with him, a breastwork was thrown up facing the enemy, and I determined on establishing a breaching battery at the angle of the garden next the town. Platforms were laid for the 18-pounders under the superintendence of Capt. Smith, and every thing in readiness to move the guns into battery, when I ascertained that the enemy had evacuated his town and fort, of which we are now in possession.

"From Captain Smyth, during the present service, I have received the greatest assistance, and my thanks are particularly due to that officer for his conduct and ability.

lity as field engineer. From the whole of the force I have received the most zealous support. The list of killed and wounded on our side, in the action of yesterday, is as follows:—

“ Artillery.—Wounded.—One goundasse, one ordnance driver. Cavalry Bundelkund Legion.—Wounded.—Three duffdars, seven sowars, twenty horses. Killed.—Three horses. 13th Regiment.—Wounded.—One havildar, one naick, five sepoy. 52nd Regiment.—Wounded.—One jemadar, one havildar, one naick, sixteen sepoy. Since dead.—One naick, two sepoy. Scindia's Contingent.—Killed.—One sepoy. Wounded.—Two havildars, thirteen sepoy. Since dead.—One sepoy. Infantry Bundelkund Legion.—Wounded.—One jemadar, two havildars, two naicks, twenty-five sepoy. Since dead.—Four sepoy. Lascares.—Wounded.—Two.

“ The loss of the enemy it is very difficult to ascertain exactly, from the circumstance of their always carrying off their killed and wounded, if possible; nine bodies were found in the garden, and from all the reports that have been received from wounded men left in Chergong, and from other sources, it appears the loss of the enemy in the action of yesterday, as well as from the shells thrown into the town, has been immense. From the extent of the works, and the number of guns round the wall, on every point of which the enemy was on the alert as soon as any of our reconnoitring or foraging parties appeared, I considered that the garrison could not have been less than 4,000 men, and native report makes the number to have been much greater.

“ The ordnance captured in the fort and town has not yet been correctly ascertained, but five long heavy iron guns, and eight of smaller calibre, have already been reported.

“ I have, &c.,

(Signed)

“ W. F. BEATSON, Capt.

“ To S. Fraser, Esq.,

“ Commanding Field Detachment.”

“ Agent, Lieut.-Governor, Bundelkund.”

Bokhara.—A letter has been received at Cabul from Col. Stoddart, dated Bokhara, 4th March, saying that he was now standing high in favour of the king, who is represented as anxious to form an alliance with the English, to whose valour he attributes the retreat of the Russians from Khiva. We fear that the position in which he stands in the king's favour has been attained at the expense of unheard-of sufferings. His majesty fears, no doubt, in hearing of our almost unchecked progress towards his dominions, that his turn may sooner or later arrive; and if such an alliance is courted, his restitution of Col. Stoddart should be promptly demanded in a most unqualified manner. We believe there can be no doubt of the infamous manner in which the gallant colonel has been treated, and we suspect that the letter in question has been dictated by those who hold him in durance.—*Delhi Gaz.*, May 5.

Delhi.—We noticed last week the cruel punishment inflicted by the King of Delhi on one of his hapless slave girls, and we are told that death has followed the barbarous operation. We merely mention the circumstance to bring it to the notice of the authorities; for though we believe that the right of punishment is allowed to his majesty within the precincts of the palace, it is rather too much to allow such acts to pass without a remark, as they may lead to other and unlimited cruelties. We almost think the sanctuary of the palace, extensive as it is, is held too sacred; and if his majesty wishes to preserve the inviolability of jurisdiction within its walls, he should be instructed to be less cruel in his punishment.—*Ibid*.

Nepaul.—The *Agra Ukhbar* states, that reports are revived of a war with Nepaul being inevitable; that the Nepaulese had begun their annual encroachments on the British territory, as well as their Durbar squabbles, and that this is the last time they would be borne with; in which case it is not unlikely there will be some work for the Bengal troops.

EXCERPTA.

The foundation-stone of a new Hindustani church, in Wellesley-square, was laid by the bishop, on the 14th May; it is to be called St. Saviour's.

A correspondent of the *Herakr* states that on the morning of the 21st May, no less than eight men of H. M.'s 55th were subjected to corporal punishment, in Fort William. This regiment was on the eve of embarkation for China.

The following is the result of the opium sale, May 24th:—Behar, 1,315 chests; Benares, 700 chests: average price, Rs. 733, Behar; 669, Benares.

The *Calcutta Courier*, May 25, says:—"Never before, we think, have the community of Calcutta witnessed so large a number of steamers in the river Hooghly as there are at the present moment—besides four belonging to the Steam Tug Association, and five belonging to Government for the inland river navigation, we have the *Queen*, *Madagascar*, *Phlegathon*, *Honghly*, *Enterprise*, *Ganges*, and *Diana*, war steamers—also the *India*, *Satellit*, and *Banian*; the first four of these will shortly leave us for service eastward. There are therefore now floating on the river no less than nineteen steam vessels."

A sale of Assam tea, on the 26th May, went off very briskly at the Exchange. The sale was conducted after the China fashion; specimens of the different sorts of tea being infused, and handed round in cups, to be tasted by intending purchasers. The lowest lots sold for one rupee four annas per pound, and the highest at three rupees four annas, averaging about two rupees eight annas per pound on the whole. The tea was much relished.

The *Englishman* says:—"A correspondent in the Upper Provinces informs us that the scarcity of money is as great there as it appears to be in Calcutta; the government treasuries are empty, and very few payments have been made to the different collectorates on account of the five per-cent. loan. The natives do not come forward at all. 'As far as I can learn,' he adds, 'moderate men are beginning to get frightened at the endless drain this N. W. expedition has inflicted on the country.'"

Much discussion has arisen in the presidency papers respecting the steam-vessel, the *Queen*, firing into a merchant ship, in coming up the river, owing to the trader not paying the customary compliment to her Majesty's ship. It would appear that other merchantmen were threatened with the same treatment.

The King of Johanna, who came to Calcutta from Ceylon in the *Phlegathon*, had an interview with the Governor-General, and was now on the point of proceeding to the Mauritius in the *Sabette*. Nothing, it appears, can be done for the unfortunate refugee by Lord Auckland's government. His cause and his fate are, therefore, left to the government of the Mauritius, which island is nearer to Johanna, and being under the orders of the Colonial Office, is in a better position to interfere (if any interference be deemed expedient) than the viceroy of British India.

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRIAL OF A MOHAMEDAN LADY.

The Mohamedan lady (Hosanee Begum), who was tried for the murder of her husband in January last (see p. 18), and acquitted, was tried on another indictment, in April, and again acquitted. The *Madras Athenaeum* states that a fair report of the trial cannot be published, as a portion of the evidence is unfit for the public eye. It adds:—"Several jurymen were challenged by the counsel for the defence, in order, as it afterwards appeared, that as many natives as possible might be empanelled to try the accused lady. This was opposed by the Advocate-General on behalf of the prosecution, who would allow of no natives being on the jury; which was certainly very strange, considering his position in connexion with the native community, and the tone which he has invariably assumed when speaking of them in his private capacity. Mr. Smyth (for the defence), after mentioning his reasons for having challenged so many Europeans and East-Indians, closed his observations on this point by stating, that, as the Advocate-general had objected to native jurors on the score of their incompetency, he must say that all the noise so repeatedly made about their high education and suitability to fill important and responsible situations was downright hum-

day. But what would have been the result, had native jurors sat on the trial? Why, all their *poojaks* and other ceremonies would have been unperformed, consequent on their being kept four nights and five days in Court. Nay more; such detention might have caused some of them to lose caste, and then government would have had to pay the piper, perhaps to the tune of some thousands of rupees, to reinstate them therein. The first native called was a brahmin, and our readers may easily conceive what would have happened had he been sworn to try the prisoner."

THE AMERICAN COTTON PLANTERS.

We learn from the southward that the superintendent of the American cotton planters has represented to the board of revenue the impracticability of carrying out the views of government at this late period of the season. In respect to the 1,200 acres already planted with cotton, which they had ordered should be given over in charge to the American planters, all work and operations are consequently at a stand, still awaiting replies to the suggestions and plans which have been submitted to government. It is lamentable to think how greatly the whole business has been mismanaged, and the heavy expenditure that has been incurred without as yet the attainment of any one object for which the Americans were sent to this country. Much of the work now to be done, such as the erection of gin-houses for the machinery, dwelling-houses for the planters, godowns for the preservation of seed and implements of husbandry, should have been erected prior to the arrival of the planters in India, somewhere in the vicinity of the intended farm, where their services would have been at once available, instead of being useless as they are at present, and most probably will be for some time to come. The American system of cotton cultivation, as we are told, admirable; uniting, as it does the application of practical skill combined with science. From all we can learn, however, it will most likely prove too expensive for the natives, unless capitalists can be induced to come forward, or the Government are prepared to keep up the establishment of their farms for some time to come; but, above all, the sawgin for cleansing the cotton, since this is too expensive an apparatus for the natives, and more knowledge is required for working it than they are generally possessed of. In this respect, too, we are told that the planters themselves are deficient. These persons are described, however, as shrewd, clear-headed Yankees, zealous in their calling, and anxious to put in hand the business for which they were sent out to this country.—*U. S. Gaz.*, April 30.

AFFAIR BETWEEN MR. ASHTON AND THE RYOTS.

The following are the particulars of the late unpleasant affair between Mr. Ashton and the ryots of his collectorate. The land on which the houses of villagers stand and the small cattle and garden plots adjoining, are not, as is well known, customarily assessed for the revenue, but, in the village of Chetputt, Mr. Ashton injudiciously, and we believe incorrectly, imposed such an assessment. Frequent remonstrances were made, which were unattended to, and many petty annoyances to the villagers were the result of this infringement upon the established custom, but the climax of the affair arose out of a threat to apply the lash to the principal man among them, when the collector and the sheristadar were attacked by a mob and treated with personal violence. The former took refuge in the house of a French sugar-manufacturer, and thus escaped further outrage; the latter was severely beaten and ill-treated, and was only allowed to escape on Mr. Ashton declaring, with a spirit which, whatever his previous errors, does him honour, that he alone was to blame for the obnoxious measure, and that the sheristadar had only acted in obedience to his orders. Since the above unfortunate affair, into which formal enquiry will no doubt be made, the head assistant of the division of South Arcot has been sent from the humoor with fresh *pettahs*, in which the obnoxious clauses of assessment are omitted, and which having been accepted by the ryots, the business may now be considered *de facto* at an end.—*Spectator*, May 26.

In consequence of this affair at Chetputt (which took place on the 2nd May),

Mr. Ashton has been transferred to the collectorate of Cuddapah, and Mr. Dent, of the Board of Revenue, has proceeded to Cuddalore, for the purpose of enquiring into the occurrences, and tranquillizing the minds of the excited cultivators.

The *Spectator* contains a statement of particulars, which, if correct, shews the outbreak to have been of a most serious and alarming character. "The moral consequences of this outrage" (says a correspondent of that paper, well acquainted with the facts) "are most serious, and demand the careful consideration of Government, for, unless they are undeceived, the population will regard their seditious conduct as a signal victory, and a triumph over the authorities of the country; in this case, that authority will soon be prostrate, and its *prestige* destroyed."

THE GOANDS.

An article appeared in this journal, having reference to a commotion amongst the Goands, in the neighbourhood of Deool Ghaut, and their detention of Capt. Ben Johnston (better known as "Tiger Johnston"), commanding the Nizam's corps of Hill Rangers, as an hostage, pending the settlement of certain claims made against the Nizam's government; in consequence of which outrage it was supposed that a strong detachment from Ellichpoor would be sent immediately against the offenders. Capt. Johnston received no personal ill-treatment beyond three days' durance, which time he was detained as an hostage, and was permitted to take his departure as soon as he had arranged to procure the payment of the arrears due to the rajah. He is, however, still amongst those wild tribes, settling their claims and rights, the resident having desired him to remain until the final settlement with all the Hill Chiefs in that range shall be completed through his negotiations, and which Capt. Johnston's great experience and personal influence amongst them eminently qualified him to accomplish with every advantage to the Nizam's government.—*Athenæum*, June 8.

FACTS &c.

The *Madras Examiner* complains much of the want of a clergyman with the force in China; but it is more to be lamented that, with the large force beyond the Indus, comprising many thousand European soldiers, and several hundred European gentlemen, there has not for more than a year been a single clergyman.

A gentleman, high in the civil service of Madras, who some time since relinquished a principal collectorate on conscientious grounds, has just placed 120 native children at one of the Presidency schools, and has supplied funds for their maintenance to the extent of Rs. 600 a month.

At a meeting, held on the 31st May, of subscribers to the steam fund, it was resolved:—"That this meeting entirely approve of the measures taken by the Directors of the East Indian Steam Navigation Company, for effecting an union with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company; and, That it is the opinion of this meeting that the comprehensive scheme of Steam Navigation with India has thereby been carried out consistently with former resolutions of the Madras subscribers; and that the subscriptions to that scheme ought to be transferred accordingly to the objects of the United Company."

Instructions, it is said, have been sent out to the Supreme Government of India, to take measures immediately for the deepening of the Pambam channel to ten feet.

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCIENCE.

Accounts from Quetta state that a field detachment, under Col. Soppitt, consisting of the 4th troop H. A., a squadron of the 3rd Light Cavalry, 2 companies of the 41st and the 20th N.I., left Quetta on the 3rd May for Noosky, to punish a chief, Fasil Khan, for a successful attack upon another chief, calling himself our ally.

On the 4th of May, the twelve days allowed by the political agent to Nusseer Khan, for his decision on the acceptance of our terms, would expire, and the chief, so far from

showing the slightest inclination to come in, had retreated to Kedge. Any attempt of our troops to catch the Khan would be perfectly futile, inasmuch as with a few followers, and a little grain in his saddle-bags, he could move over the country at the rate of fifty miles a day, through fastnesses which our troops could hardly follow at the speed of ten.—We only hope that Col. Stacy will not be their victim: he has had one very near escape, and, as we are aware of his late re-attempts to gain the chiefs by personal negotiation, it will be satisfactory to be assured of his safety. The fortunes of the ex-Khan, Shah Niwaz, seem likely to improve, and we would not be surprised to find him in a few days replaced on the musnud of Khelat. The fact, however, of Nusseer Khan's still remaining free, will tend to create constant rebellions, and a large force will be required to prevent scenes of perpetual war and bloodshed. The Beebee Gunjan also is too clever and too powerful not to give cause for alarm, should Nusseer Khan still live, and remain a fugitive; and so strong is her attachment to the memory and adherents of her late husband Mhrab, that we think her enjoyment of the Naibship of Kotria would hardly prevent her following again the fortunes of his son.—*Bombay Times*, May 26.

Khelat politics seem to be getting daily more and more involved; endeavours have of late been made definitively to fix the guilt of the murder of Lieut. Loveday on Gool Mahomed, a servant of his of the name of Kaisar having been the actual assassin. Strong suspicions begin to prevail that Nusseer Khan himself was at least privy, if not consenting, to the murder. This seems now to be considered the clue to all the singular proceedings since November last. The ten days which had been allowed him ere he was put to the ban, had expired, and he, instead of surrendering himself, had written some very insolent letters, placing his pretensions higher than ever, and affecting to dictate his own terms. He was believed so to have misled Col. Stacy, as to have obtained from him an advance of money or supplies, to the extent of Rs. 20,000. At the date of our letter, the young chief was off in a south-westerly direction from Quetta, where no one could pursue, much less catch him. This appears to be the most extraordinary game of political hide-and-seek that ever was played. The insanity of putting Newaz Khan on the throne of Khelat, and then dropping him in favour of his youthful kinsman, the son and heir of the chief whom we attacked and slew for his treason, seems the most unaccountable thing that ever imagination dreamt of.—*Ibid.*, May 29.

A letter of the 7th May from Moostung, reports that a number of the Brahoe chiefs have come in, but that Nusseer Khan has fled no one knows whither.

The news from Shawl, Quetta, and Scinde, is far from being so full and satisfactory as we hoped to have received; and of the Noosky force we only learn that nothing is likely to be done, with the report that Fazil Khan, not waiting for the punishment of his offences against our ally, had gone to make peace with Col. Stacy at Khelat, accompanied by several chiefs. The whole affair of Noosky is, we confess, beyond our comprehension; and if we are to embroil ourselves with all sorts of petty quarrels in the present state of things, it is quite certain our marchings and counter-marchings will never end.

The Beebee Gunjan, we understand, is with Mr. Bell at Quetta, and guarantees the coming in of Nusseer Khan, if Mr. Bell will assure to him the musnud and khanate of Khelat. We still doubt the efficacy of the Beebees' influence, and for the reason that she was informed, we believe, of the intentions of Government privately while at Lehree, and doubtless found means to communicate the same to Nusseer Khan. Shah Niwaz Khan is at present at Sukkur, the Ameers of Hyderabad refusing him a longer residence at Larkhana.

The country about Candahar appears in a remarkable disturbed condition, and we fear that the excitement of the Doornees may yet interfere with our negotiations concerning Yar Mahomed and Herat. Major Lynch seems to have brought a hornet's nest about his ears by attacking the fort near Khelat-i-Ghilzie, in which some 20 or 30 people are now said to have been killed. The tribes are all in a state of great excitement and insurrection, and it is believed that the Ghilzies will not be

easily tranquillised. Our policy in these countries is curiously unfortunate—a series of inconsistencies and contradictions. We negotiate for peace with one band, and cast a fire-brand with the other; we garner hundreds of rupees in refusing common means of general good, and we squander crores to repair our errors; we threaten with measures of violence, injustice, and injury, and we conclude by yielding all for which the mischief was committed.—*Bombay Times*, June 2.

The latest news of Nusseer Khan is, that he still refuses to come in, and remains at Kedge Muckran. It is also reported that the Kakur tribe have fled into their hills. The whole arrangement with the Kakurs, as our allies, is so remarkable, and their own character so wild, brave, and independent, that we are surprised they have submitted to be our servants so long, although it seems they never could be persuaded to remain together in any organized band, but leaving three or four of their leaders at Quetta, accustomed themselves to return to the rocky caves in the mountains in which their families dwelt, and remain with them when not required by the political agent. When the necessity for their services returned, the leaders would go forth into the hills and summon them, when they at once obeyed, and reappeared in such numbers as might be required for their duties. The Kakurs are amongst the bravest, most simple, and independent of the mountain tribes; they are expert swordsmen, seldom using the matchlock, and are the decided enemies of the Bolan Murrees, between whom and themselves a bloody feud has long existed. A Kakur will slay a Murree wherever he may meet him, without the slightest personal quarrel, for he well knows that, were it not done, the Murrees would unquestionably attack him.

The Noosky affair seems to have been a failure, like most other concerns in which our arms are engaged beyond the Indus. Col. Soppitt, it appears, collected the most correct possible intelligence from what were considered authoritative quarters, and then made a forced night march of forty miles, with the object of making a chuppa upon the chief of Noosky, Fazil Khan. On reaching the end of their journey, the troops found that the chief had fled into the desert; when the cavalry and two companies of Europeans were despatched (the latter mounted on camels) to catch him. We have not learnt the result.

We learn that fever is very prevalent at Kotria among our troops. An hospital is building for the reception of the sick, but the want of workmen delays its completion. It is found that after the disease has left the patients, their difficulty of gaining strength renders them long invalids. The Beebee Gunjan has not yet returned, but the manager of her jaghire, the wife of Nehal Khan, seems perfect in the art of oppressing the ryots.

The Usbeckis seem also to sympathize in the spirit of insurrection now so general; and we learn from Bokhara, that the Wallee of Khoolum collected a considerable force, and went against Balkh and Ak-Surrai, near Koondooz. The chiefs of both places fled, and they consequently fell into the power of the Wallee of Khoolum.

A fort for the protection of our troops is now erecting at Kheiat-i-Ghilje; but our garrison from Girkah is, notwithstanding the constant insurrection in the Zamin Dawer district, withdrawn, in consequence of the unhealthiness of the Helmand.—*Ibid.*, June 9.

THE DECCAN—BUDAMEE.

From the Deccan there is intelligence of a body of insurgents, Arabs and others said to have come from the Nizam's territories, who have taken a fort called Budamee. Troops marched against them from Bolarum, who were to be joined by two companies from Dharwar and one or two from Khuladjee. Report states that the rebels muster strong, and are in possession of sundry warlike stores, left at the feet of Budamee by the mamlutdar, who has managed to escape, and that they talked of keeping the place against any force the Company may send against them. The force from Bolarum consisted of one regiment of infantry, one wing of irregular cavalry, three howitzers, two mortars, and two guns, under the command of Brigadier Tomkyns, to be reinforced by the regiment permanently stationed there—the 4th Infantry.

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A letter from Belgium, dated June 18, gives an account of the capture of Budamee. "The first detachment, it seems, went straight a-head, and have given the Budamee folks a lesson, shelling them out, and taken both petta and fort in workman-like style. The petta fell on the 10th, and the fort on the 12th. Mr. Davidson, the collector, is wounded; also Capt. Pinhey (or Penny), of the 7th M.N.I.; two artillerymen, four of H.M. 4th regt., and some fourteen sepoyas. One sepoy killed, and one of the artillerymen so badly wounded as to leave little hopes of his recovery. Cholera got amongst the troops whilst there, which has carried off some of the sepoyas and drivers, also two of the finest men of the artillery."

MR. ROSS BELL AND BRIGADIER GORDON.

The *Bombay Times* has published a correspondence, which took place in 1839, on the subject of a difference between Mr. Ross Bell, the political agent in Upper Scinde, and Brigadier Gordon, in command of the troops, arising partly from a conflict of authority and partly from a charge made by Mr. Bell (or so understood by the brigadier) against the British officers of the force at Sukkur, of violating the tombs and insulting the religious feelings of the subjects of the Amcers of Kyrpoor. The Governor-General, to whom the matter was referred, expressed his displeasure at the course taken by Mr. Bell, and at the "unwarrantable imputations of a general nature" cast by him; and, in obedience to his lordship's suggestion, Mr. Bell withdrew the offensive passages of his letter. His lordship, at the same time, intimated pretty plainly his opinion that both parties were to blame in this "unseemly display of personal and official differences." This decision being unsatisfactory to the brigadier, who considered that he and the officers of his brigade had been the object of "a foul and calumnious attack on their honour and character" on the part of Mr. Bell, and, as that gentleman was continued in his situation, he tendered his resignation of the command of the troops. The following passage in the Government letter is worth citing:—"The Governor-General is desirous to consider the disputes which have called for this declaration of his opinion finally closed. It remains, therefore, only for him to express his general sentiments on a point which has evidently been instrumental in producing dissensions between officers whose bounden duty to the Government which they serve was, and always must be, to merge all personal feelings and official pretensions in zeal for the public interest. The matter to which his lordship alludes is, that tenaciousness of their own authority and readiness to interfere with the authority of other distinct functionaries, which make those who are most sensitive of any encroachment on their own power and prerogative the very persons likely to infringe the just and proper authority of others. To cavil about trifles in the intercourse of official life betrays not more the absence of generous and high-minded principles than a readiness to postpone to selfish considerations the performance of duties owing to the state. Every indulgence in harsh and acrimonious language in official correspondence falls under this censure, and no one can in any degree give way to it without losing somewhat of the confidence which Government would otherwise have placed in his judgment and discretion, as detracting from his trustworthiness, and even lessening his claims to high and confidential employment. The Government has the strongest reason to expect that every one of its servants to whom it confides the discharge of responsible duties will, from the moment of assuming such charge, discard all private feelings of pique and animosity that may interfere with the impartial and unprejudiced performance of public duty, and will manifest a spirit superior to the influences of party or personal motives. Those who appear ready to sacrifice their public duty to the indulgence of private resentment can have little right to look for future patronage or distinction."

EGYPT.

Ardasser Cursetjee, a native gentleman of Bombay, who recently visited England, has been appointed chief engineer and inspector of machinery in the Company's

steam factory and foundry at Bombay on a liberal salary. It is no small honour to the native community that the merits and abilities of this gentleman should have enabled him to carry off this prize from a multitude of competitors.

In spite of our hostile movements and unstable position in the north-west, the merchants of these parts are bestirring themselves in the improvement of commerce. Some six weeks ago, forty or fifty camels passed the Jumna at Khyrattee ghaut, laden with Manchester and Glasgow goods for a Ghuznee merchant who accompanied his consignment. And ten or fifteen days since, another batch of fifty or sixty camels laden with similar wares passed the Jumna for the same destination.—*Bomb. Gaz.*, May 26.

The publication of the revised and original proceedings of the Court of Inquiry into the causes of failure of Major Clibborn's detachment at Nuffoak, with the remarks of the Bombay Government thereon, has caused, it appears, very general attention at the western presidency, and the removal of Major.-Gen. Brooks and Brigadier Valiant from their respective commands, is considered in military circles at Bombay as a measure of extraordinary harshness and severity on the part of that Government.

A Parsee lad, the son of a widow, has been converted to Christianity by a minister of the Church of England. It is said that the Parsee community view the event with indifference. "Looking on the convert as an unworthy member of their faith, they intend to leave him to follow his own inclinations without let or hindrance."

The *Bombay Gazette* states that disturbances have broken out in the Concan, which threaten a repetition of the Sawunt Warree affair of last year. The Concan is quite deserted by the troops, and the native veteran battalion is doing all the duty, with the exception of a company of the line at Rutnaghry. About Malwan and Sawunt Warree a host of plunderers are always clustered together. The country is strong and full of dense jungle, where it is difficult to follow up an enemy, and the treasures at Vingorla and Malwan are tempting baits

Penang.

In looking over our import lists for a few months back, we perceive that the arrivals of produce from Perak have been very limited for some time past, which is entirely owing to the present disturbed state of that country, where a rebellion has broken out, which all the efforts of the rajah and his warriors have hitherto failed to put down. The rebels, it appears, are headed by the Dattoo Panglima of Bukit Gantong, who has lately persuaded several Panglimas to join him, a circumstance that will no doubt procrastinate the speedy restoration of tranquillity. It is said that two battles had been recently fought, in which the royalists, under Panglima Syed Mustapha, were completely victorious, with the loss on the part of the rebels of several killed and wounded, and that they had marched out for a third engagement, but the rebels would not face them, and retreated to their different fastnesses.—*Gaz.*, May 1.

Arabia.

"Alexandria, July 6.—At the moment the French Levant steam-boat was about to sail from Alexandria, and whilst a report was current that Beni Om, the scherif of Mecca, had declared himself independent of the Porte, a despatch from the grand vizier at Constantinople arrived at Alexandria, commanding Mehemet Ali to send troops and provisions to Hedjz, and the holy cities, to maintain good order there, and promising that the expenses of the expedition should be allowed out of the tribute to be paid by Mehemet Ali to the Porte. The revolt in Arabia was long foreseen at Alexandria, inasmuch as the scherif of Mecca was the creature of Mehemet Ali, and it was evident that when Syria was taken from the grasp of Egypt by the assistance of the Christian powers, the scherif would refuse to acknowledge the Sul-

tan's authority. This revolt was announced by the appearance of an Imam, a priest of Mehdi, who pretended to be inspired, and who declared that a revolution was at hand. The Porte, however, by giving the administration of Arabia to Mehemet Ali, extirpates the evil, and at the same time enables him to disperse his troops, and so evade reducing them according to the terms of the hattı sherif. It may be considered certain that when the scherif of Mecca finds that Mehemet Ali has sent troops against him he will become the faithful servant of the sultan.—*Times, Correspondence.*

Burmah.

The following reports are current in the town, as the latest intelligence from the capital of Burmah:—

The Shans are said to be up in arms and making head against the royal troops. In the city of Amarapoora the ground is said to have been opened to the extent of upwards of 1,000 yards, and formed an impassable barrier of soft mud. Shortly after this, a ball of fire descended from the heavens and set fire to the magazine and the L'hoot-daw, greatly to the consternation of the inhabitants. The king, it is stated, sent for the wise men to construe this omen, when they decided that the Nats were displeased at seeing so many old muskets and arms in store, and took these means for having new and more powerful weapons procured. The king, however, was not satisfied with this interpretation, and caused the chief priests of the country to be immediately sent for from Rangoon, to which place he had gone to perform his devotions. Great preparations are reported to be going on at Rangoon, for the king's reception. Each village Thoogyee has been called on to provide his quota of rice and other provisions, but nothing definite seems to be known as to the time when his Majesty may be expected to come down. The new palace is nearly completed. We give the above reports as we have heard them from natives, but we are not much inclined to credit the report of there being any formidable rebellion in the country; on the contrary, with the exception, perhaps, of some gangs of robbers to the northward of the capital, we believe the country to be as quiet as it ever has been.—*Moul. Chron., April 28.*

The *Madras U. S. Gazette*, May 14, publishes the following communication from Moulmein:—"You have probably heard of the seizure of three British officers of the Madras Army by the Burmese authorities; the parties are Capt. Brett, of the 31st Light Infantry, and Lieuts. Revell and Gibb, who, whilst on a shooting excursion, having accidentally overstepped the Burmese boundary line, were immediately seized by a body of armed men, their guns forcibly taken from them, and they were marched on foot for two days and nights a distance of above sixty miles to the town of Martaban, immediately opposite the cantonment of Moulmein, on the right bank of the Salween, where these officers were placed in durance, after undergoing repeated indignities and considerable violence. Strange to say, too, the British authorities at Moulmein took no active steps for their release beyond despatching a few letters to the head-man at Martaban, which only met with insulting replies, the Burmese authority positively refusing to release the officers, until he should hear from the government of Belin. This tacitly allowing three British officers to suffer seven days and nights within range of our guns, and in sight of the national flag, the most painful degradation that could well be endured by British subjects, is surely disgraceful to the British authorities! The above most unjustifiable seizure and detention of these gentlemen excited an extraordinary sensation and sympathy throughout the cantonment and town of Moulmein; and had not immediate steps been taken to keep down the ebullition of indignation which existed amongst the European inhabitants and soldiery of the force, they certainly would have made an attempt to rescue their countrymen, and which would probably have led to considerable loss of life, as a Burmese force had been collected at Martaban to resist any attempt at hostilities. You may think it strange that the *Moulmein Chronicle* has never made any mention of this disagree-

able affair; the fact, however, is, that the person who conducts that journal is an American missionary and master of the Free School; and as the authorities are studiously anxious to keep the matter quiet, he has probably calculated the advantages of remaining silent in an affair of state policy."

Dutch India.

Extract of a letter, dated Cheribon, March 22:—"According to accounts from Padang, in Sumatra, we have had another occasion to regret the perfidy of one of the native princes, who, after having sided with us for 18 years, has thrown off the mask, and (perhaps induced by the artifices of the priests) not only forgotten his duty, but placed himself at the head of a number of discontented individuals, or rather of easily excited inhabitants of the districts of Batipo, &c. But his contemptible enterprise has come to nothing. On the 22nd of February, in consequence of a sudden combined rising, the forts of Padangpanjong, de Kock, Pandangribo, Van der Capellen, Goejoemalantong, and some other small forts, were attacked by the rebels; but the garrisons, though not numerous, defended themselves with great vigour; only the last was evacuated by the small garrison, which withdrew unperceived into the neighbouring woods, where it was in great distress, but was soon relieved and furnished with provisions by our troops. On the approach of the rebels, a sergeant of the name of Schneider, who was wounded, remained behind: instead of giving himself up to the fury of the rebels, he set fire to the powder magazine, thus dying a glorious death. It is not known how many of the rebels perished on this occasion. It is said that the Regent of Batipo, who had fled, has surrendered to our troops, and is expected at Batavia. The militia of Padang being summoned to arms, and some reinforcements being landed from the ships in the harbour, Col. Michiel proceeded with all the force that could be spared to the revolted districts, and after some skirmishes the rebels were speedily defeated and dispersed; the forts have received an addition to their garrisons, so that tranquillity may be considered as restored in Sumatra. It is said that 400 or 500 men are gone from Java to Padang; it is also said that the garrison of the forts were in general too small."

Accounts from Kediri of the 1st February, say, that the river rose to an extraordinary height, and that soon afterwards a great number of old trees came floating down with such force that in a couple of hours the middle half of the great bridge, which was considered the finest bridge in Java, was carried away. The resident there has received information that the great bridge over the river Brantas, leading to the chief town Toeloeng (Agouy), which was new built last year, had been entirely destroyed, and the communication interrupted, the current of the river being very rapid. It is thought that the volcano of Kloet has thrown out a great mass of water, which has flowed through an old forest and brought with it the large trees, and carried them into the river Brantas.

The *Singapore Free Press*, of the 23rd April, has the following account of the insurrection in Sumatra:—"We have received Batavia letters during the week, and the following is all they contain regarding the formidable insurrection which recently broke out at Padang, and threatened to endanger the stability of the Dutch power in Sumatra:—"By the last advices from Padang, all the natives are quiet, the chief of the rebels having been taken—in fact, the alarm appears to have been greater than their was any occasion for."

A letter from Padang, dated 3rd of May, says, that, although the principal leader of the Malay insurgents had been captured, and the insurrection for a time quelled, a fresh out-break was daily expected. Accounts had been received from the interior, that a re-gathering of clans was taking place, and that another religious war would be got up. Our correspondent adds:—"Our governor (the great hero of Buttepo) and the troops are going up the country to-morrow, so that we of the *garis nasional* will again have to do military duty."—*Bengal Hurkaru*.

China.

The advices from China do not reach to a later date than two days posterior to those received in the beginning of June, namely, the 2nd April. At that time, the operations were suspended, and the fleet was waiting at Macao for orders and reinforcements from Canton. Sir Gordon Bremer, who left Calcutta the end of May might be expected to arrive in China by the beginning of July.

A Canton *Free Press Extra*, of 31st March, publishes the following imperial edict issued by the Emperor after learning the attack and capture of the forts in the Bocca Tigris:—

"At five o'clock on the 28th day of the 2nd moon (20th March, 1841), the imperial commands arrived in this province, as follows:—'The English, rebelling on a former occasion, and having seized upon the fortresses Shakuh and Taekuh, wounding our high and subordinate officers and troops, have caused us to gnash our teeth with combined imprecations. We, therefore, specially deputed Yihshan, Lungwan, and Yangfang, to assemble from every quarter the efficient troops, and to advance and exterminate the enemy. But now they have attacked and destroyed the fortress of Foomun (Bocca Tigris), and have even recklessly dared to approach near to the confines of the city (Canton), creating vast confusion. Being destitute of all reason, contemptuously regarding our celestial dynasty, they have carried their unsubmissive rebellions to this extreme, and I, the Emperor, now swear, that both powers shall not stand (one or the other must conquer or die). Let Yihshan, Lungwan, and Yangfang, at the time reckoned upon for their arrival, forthwith put in order our patriotic troops, and with undivided effort seize the English barbarians and make an entire extermination and end of the whole of them. Then will subside our wrathful indignation. If the whole number of them be not thus effectually destroyed, how shall I, the Emperor, be able to answer to the gods of the heaven and the earth, and cherish the hopes of our people? Respect this.'—Again have the imperial commands been received as follows: 'The rebellious barbarians having formerly seized upon the forts of Shakuh and Taekuh, wounding our high and subordinate officers and troops, was cause for still more increased attention to vigorous means of defence. But on the 8th day of the 2nd moon (February 28th, 1841), these rebellious barbarians destroyed our position of Foomun, evincing that all the great officers of the said region were entirely in a state of utter unpreparedness, and that the military affairs of Kwangtung province were in a ruinous and unfit condition. Let the generals of the army therefore of this region, together with the governor, lieut. governor, assistant generals, literary chancellor, the judge, intendant of circuit (Taoutae), with the Foo, Chow, and Heen magistrates, be all disgraced from their rank, but retained in office until they make up their delinquencies by efficiency of effort. Respect this.'"

Private letters mention, that a hope was prevalent that the orders of the Emperor would not be carried into immediate effect, as the inhabitants, in every direction, were petitioning the Emperor to bring matters to a peaceable conclusion.

In order to give confidence to the troops in the approaching conflict, the Chinese have, by funeral obsequies, attempted to give the souls of those already fallen a more comfortable existence in the next world. In order to effect this, a great number of human effigies have been constructed of bamboo and paper, to the number of about 3,000; each of these figures has had the name of one of the fallen soldiers pasted on upon red paper, and they were afterwards all burned amid religious rites. A great quantity of syce, in effigy, and of representations of other necessities of life, were burnt at the same time, that the souls of the departed may be able to make a decent appearance when rambling among the hills with their ancestors.

The *Peatonjee Bomanjee* having arrived at Chusan, direct from England, during the first one or two days, her crew, when going on shore, met with friendly treatment. When, however, her commander, Lieut. Stead, R. N., went on shore, unarmed, and in a small boat, he was attacked by the Chinese, and, it is supposed, murdered; for although his body has not been found by the men sent ashore after

this event became known on board, a large quantity of blood gave but too melancholy evidence of his death. Some vengeance was taken by the ship's crew, under command of Lieut. Crawford, R.N.

We gave last month a short extract from Mrs. Noble's affecting narrative of her captivity and sufferings in prison in Ningpo, China, but it merits abstracting. This lady is the widow of Capt. Noble, of the *Kite*, which was wrecked on a quicksand, on her way to Chusan on the 16th September, and her husband and infant child, amongst others, were drowned. When the vessel struck, she says, the shock was as sudden as it was dreadful, and in a few moments the vessel went over with a tremendous crash on her broadside, and every creature on board (except her child) was precipitated into the sea. "The moment was dreadful, and my beloved husband, who was giving orders till the last moment, was never seen or heard of more; his last words to me were, 'Hold on, Anne' My sweet child must have perished in his cradle. After struggling under water for some time, I caught hold of one of the iron bars that held the boat on the quarter, to which I clung, my body being still in the water, and the breakers coming over me with great force. A poor little dog saved itself on my breast for some time, but at last I was obliged to put it off. Lieut. Douglas arose close by me, and although for a time he could not help me, yet I shall ever remember with the deepest gratitude the kind manner in which he stood by me, doing all in his power to sooth me, and, by his orders, to save the lives of all. Could I picture to you the scene at this moment,—the vessel on her broadside, numbers of persons rising and clinging to the wreck, the horror of every countenance, and the dreadful noise of the breakers, never shall I forget the sight. Lieut. Douglas with Mr. Witts, the chief officer, did all in their power to save me, and were, by the blessing of God, the means of preserving my unhappy life. These two gentlemen, with the poor cabin boys, got into the boat. I had just strength to raise my foot, of which one of the gentlemen took hold, drew the boat to, and lifted me in. The boat being nearly full of water, and the breakers still coming over it every moment, the gentlemen were obliged to cut the rope to prevent her sinking. The current immediately took her, and nothing could prevent her from leaving the wreck. The people had now got on the upper side of the vessel. About four o'clock the current turned in our favour, and after some hours of anxiety we came in sight of the wreck; as we drew near we found the vessel had sunk in the sand, and only her maintop was now in sight, to which all the poor sufferers clung for life. Efforts were made to reach the wreck, but it was impossible. Lieut. Douglas spoke to the men and told them to make a raft, hoping on the morrow to be able to render them some assistance. We now again left the wreck." Next day, every effort was made in vain to get off the men, and the ensuing morning, it had disappeared. The survivors were but little better off—"Five of us in a small boat; with little clothing,—the gentlemen being but thinly clad, and myself in a thin morning gown, no bonnet, no shawl, and no shoes, the latter having been washed off: no water, no sail, only two oars, and near an enemy's country." They at length got into a little creek, when they landed to procure food. Suspecting an attempt to seize them, they made for the boat again, but it was too late. "We had scarcely ascended the bank when, on looking behind, we saw a large party of soldiers, a mandarin, and number of Chinese, pursuing us; flight was impossible, resistance as vain. I was leaning on Lieut. Douglas's arm; he stood boldly in my defence, but it was of no use, for they struck me several times. They then put chains around our necks, hurrying us along a path, not half a yard in breadth, to a large city, through every street of which they led us. The people thronged by thousands to stare, so that we could scarcely pass. Their savage cries were terrific. From this they led us to a temple full of soldiers, and one of the wretches stole my wedding ring from my finger. They then set a table and wrote Chinese, asking whether we understood it. Never shall I forget that temple, their fierce grimaces and savage threats. The soldiers bound Lieut. Douglas's hands behind him, and tied him to a post, and in this situation I was forced from him." (This follows the passage in p. 332.) On the morning of the 21st, they took the end of our

chains and bade us follow them. They put our coats and quilts into small cages, just such as we should think a proper place to confine a wild beast in; mine was scarcely a yard high, a little more than three-quarters of a yard long, and a little more than half a yard broad. The door opened from the top. Into these we were lifted, the chain round our necks being locked to the cover. They put a long piece of bamboo through the middle, a man took either end, and in this manner we were jolted from city to city, to suffer insults from the rabble, the cries of whom were awful. We again stopped at another city and were taken out of our cages, having heavy irons put on our legs, with a chain half a yard long. Mr. Witts and the boy had also irons on their wrists: although I saw mine, they did not put them on at that time. The former were carried on board one boat, and I put into another, and thus we proceeded two days and three nights on a canal, during which time I did not taste any food, as they would not permit me to get out of my little cage on any account. You may judge what my sufferings were. I believe it was the 23rd that we arrived at Ningpo. Lieut. Douglas had been treated rather better than myself, and had arrived here a short time before. I also heard, with gratitude and joy, that all the *Kite's* crew had been taken from the wreck by the Chinese, and were prisoners in the city. But alas! with all this good news, my worst fears were confirmed, that all I treasured lay buried in the ocean.

"At Ningpo I was sorry to find another prisoner, Capt. Anstruther, of the Madras artillery, who has since proved to me a most kind and true friend. My most cruel sufferings were now at an end, and of course I felt more deeply my sad loss; yet I knew that I still enjoyed many blessings. Captain A.'s prison was next door to mine, and I had the pleasure of seeing him often. The mandarins gave me some Chinese clothes of the gayest colours; distressing as it was to my feelings, I was obliged to wear them, and I was put into, what the keeper styled a clean prison, with a woman to attend on me in my captivity. After breakfasting with Lieut. Douglas at the mandarin's, I went to my lonely cell,—a small dirty room, two sides of which were a mere grating, in many places daylight appeared through the rafters, and it was scarcely fit to live in, its only furniture being my cage (in which I still slept at night, and into which I was put whenever I went to any of the mandarins), a lamp, an old table, and a stool. For the first time after the wreck, I was enabled to undress myself and arrange my hair. I could not but rejoice when a large room was prepared for the three gentlemen to reside together in,—Lieut. Douglas having been hitherto obliged to endure all the discomforts of the common prison,—although it deprived me of the company of my friend. Subsequently we met only when we visited and dined at the mandarin's, which we did at first frequently, but after their curiosity was satisfied I seldom saw them. When at their house, they amused themselves by questioning us about her Majesty and her government, the number of her navy and army, and the rank and income of the officers. Often I had to repeat my sad tale, particularly on the arrival of other officers. Their inquiries about our respective families, were most minute; particularly what relatives we were to Queen Victoria, and whether I myself was not her sister, which, notwithstanding what was said to the contrary, I was declared to be. But it would be needless to repeat all the foolish questions they asked; however, they made note of all our replies."

Capt. Sir Fleming Semhouse has subscribed £5 to Mrs. Noble, as his states in his letter,—“Under feelings of the deepest indignation at the barbarous and savage conduct of the Chinese in the immediate vicinity of the Emperor's high commissioner Elepoo at Ningpo, in the treatment of a poor, unfortunate, widowed, shipwrecked female, by confining her in a cage of the cube of three feet by three feet by two, and retaining her in prison until the very moment almost in which she was about to bring into the world an orphan child of her departed husband drowned in the wreck; at a time, also, when we had been exercising for eight months the most extreme and unparalleled forbearance and kindness to the Chinese; thereby incurring an expense of probably the full amount of the remuneration we are seeking; and at a time when we were actually liberating the prisoners without ransom or restitution, giving up their property to a large amount.”

The Loochoo Islands.

The transport *Indian Oak*, from Chusan to Singapore, was wrecked on the Great Loochoo Island, about ten miles to the northward of the principal place, Napaklang, on the 14th August. This unfortunate event put again to the test the character of the islanders, and proved that they continue the same kind and amiable people as they are described by Capt. Basil Hall. They assembled near the reef where the vessel struck, and when the officers, crew, and passengers succeeded in reaching the shore, a party of the islanders greeted them with the kindest hospitality, hot tea and rice being served out to every man. Our countrymen were nearly naked (having cast off their clothes, expecting to be obliged to swim for their lives) and shivering with cold. Mr. Bowman, the agent for transports, who was one of the sufferers, says:—"I had nothing on but a shirt and drawers, drenched to the skin; one of the principal men, noticing my situation, took off his outer jacket or coat, and insisted upon my putting it on." After resting on the beach for some time, they were conducted to a comfortable dwelling, where dry clothing was furnished to all, and they were again regaled with warm tea, rice, eggs, and fowls. Our countrymen remained on the island forty-six days, during which they were uniformly most kindly treated, plentifully supplied with provisions, and subjected to no restraint, except that they were not allowed to pass into the interior. The islanders even built them a vessel, a junk of about one hundred and sixty tons burthen, and had stored it with one month's provisions, for each person, when H.M.'s ships *Nimrod* and *Cruiser* arrived, having been sent from China to take them off. The islanders supplied these two ships with water and fresh provisions, declining to receive any thing in the shape of payment in return, stating that they wanted neither gold nor silver, but in the event of any of their own vessels falling on our coasts in distress, we would treat their people with the same kindness, and send them back to their country. The only presents they would accept were two telescopes, a few copies of a magazine, a small print, and a looking-glass, in the name of her Britannic majesty. "I can only regret," says Mr. Bowman, "my inability to do full justice to these kind, hospitable, and good people. Words are not adequate to express the kindness, attention, and hospitality we received from the first moment of landing. Their honesty is beyond praise—articles of gold and silver and wearing apparel strewed in every direction, but not an article touched."

The whole party returned safely to Chusan, on the 5th October, with the junk *Loochoo*.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MICHALANTHOS.

A correspondent of the *Sydney Gazette*, February 13th, describes the *Aurora Australis*, which he has seen on three several occasions, once from the high table land at the base of the Alpine Ranges. "It was in the depth of winter; the evening was calm and frosty; not even the topmost leaves of the loftiest trees gave the slightest indication that a breath of wind was stirring; as the twilight darkened around, the 'starry host' shone forth with a brilliancy that is only known in southern latitudes; there was not a speck visible on the azure firmament, save the 'Nebula of Magellan.' Towards the south, about half-past eight p.m., a faint gleam of crimson appeared to tinge the summits of a clump of trees that crowned a neighbouring eminence; at length it slowly rose, expanding and deepening in colour as it approached the zenith, when it became stationary, forming an immense crescent of a colour closely resembling blood; it remained visible for nearly two hours. From the time of its attaining its greatest height, it became gradually more and more indistinct until the whole vanished. This phenomenon differs considerably, at least near the latitude I observed it (36° S.) from its Northern prototype, being deficient in that luminousness, and the gay, sitting, fantastic forms the *Aurora Borealis* assumes, and which gives it that appellation so well known in the Orkney Islands, of the 'Misty Dancers.'"

Six bushrangers were, on the 25th February, tried and convicted on an indictment for the murder of a young man named Graham, at St. Albans, on the 21st December. They were secured by Mr. Day, a police magistrate, and a party of ticket-of-leave-men, after a skirmish, in which Mr. Day was repeatedly aimed at.

The *Sydney Gazette* says: "It is truly disgusting to peruse the reports of the trials in the Supreme Court—no less than three wretches have been placed on their trial for crimes that make humanity shudder."

The annual sale of stock by the Australian Agricultural Company took place at Maitland on the 10th of March. Sheep and horses did not fetch such high prices as in 1840.

In some of the districts, the fall of rain had been so heavy that the corn and vegetable crops were greatly damaged. The advices from the Hume river stated, that the blacks had set the bush on fire, which had destroyed much of the pasturage of the "squatters," which it was said would seriously inconvenience those who were on their way to the port to dispose of their wool.

In March, the large flour-mills and stores of Messrs. Hughes and Huskisson were destroyed by fire; the loss involved a sum of about 70,000*l*.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Launceston papers to the 6th of March state that money was scarce, and the banks were very sparing in their accommodation. Port Arthur, it was understood, was to be constituted a separate government, Capt. Foster to be intrusted with its superintendence at a salary of 1,200*l*. per annum. The last sales of Crown lands had realized 14,998*l*. 15*s*. 3*d*.; the highest price was 68*s*. This was another drain upon the colony and would, it was said, add much to its already embarrassed state.

PORT PHILLIP.

Capt. Lewis, our harbour master, on his late expedition to Corner Inlet, to the rescue of the shipwrecked crew and passengers of the *Clonmel*, made a discovery, which we hope will prove a highly important one to Australia Felix. Capt. Lewis discovered a noble inland lake, capacious enough to ride a fleet of shipping secure from every storm, with a navigable passage from Corner Inlet, and also from Shallow Inlet. Corner Inlet is doubtless the outlet from Gipps' Land to the ocean, and we have Capt. Lewis's authority for stating that he never entered a finer harbour in his life. He kept the masthead exploring while the vessel entered, and no bottom was found at 20 fathoms either at the entrance or for a considerable distance up the harbour. The tide runs into and out the harbour at least six miles an hour. On entering the harbour, keeping the promontory close on board, Capt. Lewis found between the reefs not less than three fathoms water, and he feels confident that there is otherwise a wide and clear channel midway, for any vessel to run in with a straight course. Time did not admit of a minute survey of the harbour and the inland lake to which it is the entrance, but as Capt. Lewis has volunteered his services to make a regular survey of both the harbour and lake, we are confident the Government will not lose any time in adopting the necessary measures for securing information in a matter of such vital importance to the noble expanse of territory which Count Strelenski denominated Gipps' Land, and which by the late regulations is made part and parcel of the province of Australia Felix.—*Port Phillip Gazette*.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The South Australian papers reach to the 26th of February; they mention the seizure of a French vessel, the *Ville de Bordeaux*, and the circumstances connected with it induce many of the colonists to believe that the matter will produce serious results. It appears that the vessel arrived at Holdfast Bay from Swan River, or King George's Sound, on her way to Circular Head, and there made preparations to embark a quantity of live stock. Whilst engaged in this business, she was boarded by the Customs' officers, and because her commander refused to exhibit

the ship's papers, she was formally taken possession of. However, the vessel put to sea with the Customs' officers on board, and proceeded on her passage. The papers do not give any account of the return of the vessel, but give the particulars of a case tried before the magistrates, in which the captain is charged with having obstructed the officers in the execution of their duty and also with an assault, but it had ended in his acquittal. It is said the whole case is to be brought under the notice of the French Government. The refusal of the Colonial Commissioners in London to accept the draughts drawn by the Governor of South Australia had greatly annoyed the mercantile interest, who were for altogether abolishing the post held by these functionaries, and paying an agent themselves to watch their affairs. The Milmenroos and Encounter Bay tribes were still at enmity, but it was thought Government interference, which was being employed, would avert all future feuds.

Later advices, through Sydney, complain of the general dull state of business. They state, too, that Mr. Garret, of the firm of Garret and Fisher, of Adelaide, had decamped with a sum of 15,000*l.* to 20,000*l.* He had left for Batavia: the principal sufferers were Sydney merchants.

Cape of Good Hope.

The governor, in his address on opening the Legislative Council, 22nd March, details at considerable length the incidents attending his visit to the eastern districts, and his treaties with the Caffers, he states that he impressed on the minds of the Caffers "the exemplary and humane conduct of the colonists, who had never infringed those treaties in the slightest degree, but have long submitted to their losses with a forbearance that merited my warmest praise;" and he says: "I had every reason to be satisfied with the friendly disposition of the Caffers toward the government and the colony, as evinced by them in my late intercourse, and of the wishes on the part of their chiefs and councillors to prevent the aggressions of the evil-disposed amongst their people, as well as for their sincerity to detect and punish the guilty; and although I was unattended by any but my own servants, not even by my personal staff or escort on one or two occasions when obliged to pass the night in Cafferland, the attention and respect we received from the natives in the midst of whose kraals we encamped, was most gratifying, as it convinced me that a white man is as safe, if not more so, in Cafferland than a black one,—and I should have no fear of molestation if it were necessary to travel all over that country. This peaceful and kind conduct I principally attribute to the active perseverance and unwearied benevolence of those excellent men, the missionaries of all persuasions, in their endeavours to enlighten by civilization the mind of the savage to a comprehension of the principles and divine truths of Christianity. It must be a source of great gratification to every enlightened mind to know that the schools already established at all the missionary institutions continue to increase and prosper; and that the influence of these good and pious men extends far and wide through Cafferland. Such means, judiciously applied, will, ere many years pass over, bring those natives into a comparative state of civilization and consequent happiness." His excellency describes the attack made by the emigrant farmers of Natal on Napaai—the result of which was the slaughter of a considerable number of the tribe, the capture of the cattle of no less than sixty kraals, and the abduction of many children—as "a most outrageous and lawless act," and states that he had ordered a detachment of troops to take up a position on the Umzumboovo River, for the protection of the friendly chief Fakse, who was threatened with a hostile visit from the emigrants.

The *Zuid Afrikaan*, on the authority of communications from Port Natal, represents the attack upon Napaai as occasioned by the depredations committed by that chief's clan upon the cattle of the emigrants, and made to avoid an attack which Napaai himself was meditating upon the boers.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS, &c.

CASE OF THE LATE CAPT. C. ROGERS.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, May 11, 1841.—The Commander-in-Chief has perused, with great regret and disapprobation, the proceedings of a special court of inquiry, held at Barrackpore, on the 26th ultimo, to report upon the medical aid afforded, during his illness, to the late Capt. C. Rogers, of the 3rd regt. N.I.

His Excellency is much displeased with the conduct of the three medical gentlemen applied to by that officer, or on his behalf.

With Assist. Surg. A. McD. Stuart, for his not having literally obeyed the general order of the 4th April, 1838, by which the medical officers of the army are informed, "that the duties of their profession demand, that the welfare of a patient should ever be paramount to all ordinary feelings and considerations."

Mr. Stuart ought either to have attended Capt. Rogers immediately, or to have placed that officer's note in Surgeon Tweddell's hands.

With Surgeon H. M. Tweddell, the Commander-in-Chief is displeased, for, instead of adopting the patient's own view of his case, and ordering the medicine he applied for, humanity, his duty as staff surgeon, and a regard for his own reputation, should have induced Mr. Tweddell to have visited Capt. Rogers, and not to have prescribed for a person he had not seen.

By these two neglects, Capt. Rogers never had the benefit of medical advice: and the medicine which was applied for at 11 and 12 o'clock on the forenoon of the 17th ultimo did not reach his house till 6 p. m. on the same day.

The third medical officer, Surgeon H. Bousfield, was applied to between 3 and 4 p. m. on the 18th ultimo, when Capt. Rogers was dying; in his answer, he pleaded that he was indisposed with headache, and had sent the note to Surgeon Tweddell.

There is ample reason to believe that Capt. Rogers' habits were irregular; but he was not confined to his house till the day preceding his death; and on that day the sirdar bearer states that his master did not drink any spirits; he drank a bottle of port wine, or nearly, which, if injurious in his case, a visit from a medical officer might have prevented.

That such an error may never again be committed with impunity, his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief most positively orders that any medical officer serving with the military branch shall, without avoidable delay, attend on any sick officer who may require him to do so; and having given such aid or advice as the circumstances may call for, shall transfer the case, and future attendance, to the surgeon or assistant surgeon of his regiment, or, in an instance like that under review, to the staff surgeon.

RIFLE COMPANIES.

Fort William, May 12, 1841.—The Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to direct, that the rifle companies of the 9th, 41st, 57th, 66th, 69th, and 72nd regts. of N.I. be designated the 7th company in their respective regiments, and completed to the established strength of the other companies, by selections of the best marksmen in each of the six corps. The present ninth companies of the regiments raised under the operation of Gov. G. O., No. 150, of 31st July, 1836, will be distributed throughout their respective corps.

THE VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS.

Fort William, May 16th, 1841.—The head-quarters, and the greater proportion of the Volunteer Regiment, formed for service to the eastward, having returned to Bengal, the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to place the officers and men recently arrived at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, and his

Excellency will be pleased to make such arrangements as may be deemed expedient regarding them, as well as for permitting the native officers and men to return to the respective corps from which they volunteered, or to join other regiments, in fulfilment of the terms held out to them in his Excellency's general order dated 30th Jan., 1840.

His Lordship in Council gladly avails himself of this opportunity of publicly recording the high sense entertained by Government of the zeal and alacrity with which the regiments named in the margin* furnished the quotas of volunteers, which having been first completed, were formed into the regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Lloyd. His Lordship in Council deems it also due to the corps whose numbers are given below† to state, that their readiness to come forward on the same occasion was made known to, and fully appreciated by, Government.

In consideration of the exemplary manner in which the Volunteer Regiment behaved while with the expedition to the eastward, by which the men have reflected great credit on the army to which they belong, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct, that a gratuity of one month's pay and full batta shall be immediately disbursed to the native officers and men who have returned.

Leave of absence, for the purpose of visiting their homes, will be granted to each individual, with the indulgence of half batta during the period of authorized absence, which is to be regulated by the distance of their places of abode from the station of the corps to which they shall respectively be transferred—and in such further manner as the Commander-in-Chief may deem expedient.

AUGMENTATION OF OFFICERS IN THE ARTILLERY REGIMENTS.

Fort William, May 19, 1841.—The Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to publish for general information the subjoined extracts from a letter, No. 3, dated 31st March, 1841, from the Hon. the Court of Directors to the Government of India, authorizing an addition to the establishment of artillery officers at the three presidencies:—

Para. 3. "We have resolved to take immediate measures for restoring to each brigade and battalion the two 1st lieutenants and one 2nd lieutenant prospectively reduced by our orders of 1820, excepting at Madras, where the Government have observed, that there has been retained by mistake an extra number of four 1st lieutenants and two 2nd lieutenants. These must be considered as forming a part of the additional establishment. There will thus be an augmentation, in the aggregate, of 54 subalterns."

Para. 4. "The augmentation will take effect at the three presidencies at the expiration of three months from the date of your receipt of this despatch."

The Hon. Court's despatch having been received by the Government of India on the 17th instant, the promotions for the augmentation of 1st Lieutenants in the artillery regiments at the three presidencies will take effect from the 17th Aug., 1841.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

April 27. Mr. O. W. Malet to be special duty collector of Cuttack.

May 4. Messrs. W. H. Brodhurst and C. A. Ravenshaw, assistants, attached to district of Sarun, to be invested with special powers described in clause 3, sect. 2, Reg. III. of 1821.

5. Asst. Surg. C. Llewellyn to be postmaster at Mymensing.

Asst. Surg. Hockia to succeed Asst. Surg. Rae in charge of post-office at Quetta.

10. Lieut. C. E. Burton, 40th N.I., to be assistant to agent and commissioner at Delhi, vice Capt. R. Angelo.

Lieut. H. L. Biggs, principal assistant, in charge of sillah Nowgong, returned from special duty in Naga hills, and resumed charge of his office from Capt. J. T. Gordon, junior assistant, on 8th April.

Lieut. C. R. Whitlock, 11th Bombay N.I., to be a junior assistant to political agent in Lower Sindh, in place of Lieut. E. B. Eastwick.

11. Mr. E. T. Trevor to exercise powers of joint magistrates and deputy collector in

* 12th, 20th, 22nd, 24th, 43rd Regt, 25th, and 42nd N.I.

† 2nd, 20th, and 42nd N.I.

Cuttack, vice Mr. D. Cunliffe, who has been placed at disposal of Commissioner of 12th or Bhargulpore division.

Dr. John Edge to be Register of Deeds, under Act XXX. of 1836, in Rungpore.

May 12. Mr. G. C. Fletcher, writer, reported qualified for public service by proficiency in two of the native languages.

Mr. T. J. Hugon to be superintendent of the Barripore Salt Chokies, with power to adjudicate cases of contravention of Salt Laws according to Reg. X. of 1819.

14. Mr. Alexander Shakespear to be an assistant under magistrate and collector of Moorsbadabad, until further orders.

18. Mr. C. Graham to officiate as collector of Tipperah.—This cancels the appointment of Mr. A. T. Dick, who will continue in his office of magistrate of Rungpore.

Mr. R. P. Harrison to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of West Burdwan (Bancoorah).

Mr. G. C. Fletcher to be an assistant to magistrate and collector of Rajeshahye.

Lieut. L. P. D. Eld to be a junior assistant to commissioner of Assam, in room of Lieut. G. E. Law, dec.

Capt. John Butler to officiate as junior assistant to ditto, during absence of Lieut. Start, or until further orders.

21. Mr. C. G. Mansel, junior secretary to Government of India and Bengal, in financial department, has this day joined the department.

22. Messrs. E. Latour and A. Rosa, writers, reported qualified for the public service by proficiency in two of the native languages.

27. Mr. A. S. Anand, magistrate of Tipperah, to officiate as collector of Tipperah, in addition to his own duties, during absence of Mr. Metcalf, or until further orders.

Mr. B. H. Cooper to be an assistant to magistrate and collector of Dacca, and to exercise powers described in clause 3, sect. 2, Reg. III. of 1821, in that district.

Mr. H. D. H. Fergusson to be ditto ditto to magistrate and collector of Chittagong, and to exercise powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector in that district.

Mr. Edgar F. Latour to be an assistant to joint magistrate and deputy collector of Malda.

31. Lieut. J. D. Leckie to officiate as senior assistant to political agent in Lower Scinde, during absence of Lieut. E. B. Eastwick on med. cert.

Lieut. C. R. Whitelock, junior assistant to political agent in Lower Scinde, having obtained leave of absence, under med. cert., to proceed to Bombay, made over charge of duties of his office to Lieut. F. Cristall on 6th May.

Obtained leave of Absence, &c.—May 11. Mr. A. G. Macdonald, for three months.—Mr. F. A. E. Dalrymple, for six months, to China, on med. cert.—19. Mr. M. J. Tierney, for six months, in extension, on med. cert.—26. Mr. George Alexander, for six months, in extension of former leave, on med. cert.—Mr. H. W. Deane, for six months, in extension of former leave, on med. cert.—31. Capt. D. A. Malcolm, assistant to resident at Hyderabad, to Madras, for six weeks, on private affairs.

ECCLIESIASTICAL.

Obtained leave of Absence.—May 18. The Rev. F. A. Dawson, chaplain of Agra, for nine months, to the Hills, on med. cert.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, May 12, 1841.—25th N.I. Lieut. George Ramsay to be capt. of a company, and Ena. F. W. D. Lloyd to be lieut., from 5th May, 1841, in suc. to Capt. Colin Mc F. Collins, transferred to invalid estab.

May 19.—*Infantry.* Lieut. Col. and Brev. Col. Ezekiel Barton to be colonel, and Major W. W. Poore to be lieut. col.—21st Regt. N.I. Capt. and Brev. Major W. Simonds to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. Dyson to be capt. of a company and Ensign J. Chambers to be lieut., from 15th March, 1841, in suc. to Maj. Gen. (Col.) W. S. Heathcote, dec.

The undermentioned officers to have rank of Capt. by brevet, from 15th May, 1841:—Lieut. G. W. Williams, 29th N.I.; Lieut. G. F. Whitelocke, 13th N.I.

Cadet of Infantry James Evans admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

The undermentioned placed at disposal of Commander-in-chief:—Brev. Capt. E. D'Arcy Todd, of artillery, from 11th April, 1841; Lieut. Hippenley Marsh, 8d L.C., lately employed with H.M. Shah Shoojah's force, from 15th Feb. 1841.

Lieut. C. S. Reynolds, 40th N.I., who was appointed on 29th July, 1840, to do duty with 2nd Assam Sepooy corps, transferred to Assam Light Infantry Bat.

May 24.—Assist. Surg. W. F. Sealy, attached to civil station of Backergunge, and at present on leave in Calcutta, placed at disposal of Commander-in-chief, with a view to his being appointed to medical charge of one of the detachments of Her Majesty's troops, under orders for embarkation for expedition to the eastward.

Assist. Surg. Pitts, now in progress to Berhampore from Dacca, directed to officiate as civil assist. surg. at Backergunge, during absence of Assist. Surg. Sealy, or until further orders.

May 26.—Maj. Gen. Sir E. K. Williams, K.C.B., of Her Majesty's service, appointed temporarily to general staff of army, from 1st April last, in room of Maj. Gen. Sir W. Cotton, G.C.B. and K.C.H., who has proceeded to Europe.

Cadets of Engineers T. S. Irwin, and W. E. Morton, admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d lieuts.

Cadet of Infantry Alex. Ramsay admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Maj. C. W. Cowley, 35th N.I., at his own request, transferred to invalid establishment, from 17th Feb. last.

15th N.I. Ena. T. E. Ogilvy to be lieut., from 24th May 1841, vice Lieut. and Brev. Capt. David Ogilvie retired on half-pay of his rank.

The undermentioned officers are promoted to rank of captain by brevet, from dates expressed — Lieuts. F. R. Evans, 20th N.I., J. French, 14th do.; R. E. T. Richardson, 62d do.; T. T. Wheeler, 56th do.; R. S. Tickell, 72d do.; C. E. Mills, of artillery; J. K. Spence, 20th N.I.; and J. Gordon, 3d L.C., 21st May, 1841.—Lieuts. T. W. Morgan, 14th N.I.; and W. C. Hollings, 47th do., 23d do.

Cadets of Infantry Alex. Hume, H. D'O. G. M. Andrews, M. J. Slater H. R. Diew, George D'Agular, and S. J. Browne, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Mr John Campbell admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

June 2.—Brigadier C. W. Hamilton, colonel of 27th N.I., and commanding garrison and station of Dehly, to command Meywar field force, as a brigadier of first class, vice Maj. Gen. R. Hampton, whose tour on the brigade staff expires on 13th June.

Brev. Maj. N. Penny, 69th N.I., and assist. adj. general of division, to command Nusserre battalion, vice Col. H. T. Tapp, who has succeeded to a share of off-reckonings.

Capt. Francis Rowcroft, 1st N.I., and acting as assist. adj. general of division, to be a deputy assist. adj. general on estab., consequent on appointment of Brev. Maj. Penny to command of Nusserre Bat.

Brev. Capt. Keith Young, 50th N.I., to be a deputy judge advocate general on estab., v. Capt. F. Wheeler, appointed to command of 7th Irregular Cavalry.

10th N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. D. Wilson to be captain of a company, and Ensign F. D'O. Bignell to be lieut., from 21st May 1841, in suc. to Capt. F. St. J. Sturt dec.

35th N.I. Capt. Justin Sheil to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Charles Wyndham to be capt. of a company, and Ensign E. J. Boileau to be lieut., from 17th Feb. 1841, in suc. to Major C. W. Cowley transferred to invalid estab.

Messrs. W. A. Rolfe and G. E. Morton admitted on estab. as assistant surgeons.

Lieut. J. M. Loughnan, 10th L.C., Fort Adjutant of Fort William, and superintendent of gentlemen cadets, at his own request, transferred to invalid estab.

Cadets of Cavalry Robert Anderson and E. C. Warner admitted on estab., and prom. to cornets.

Cadets of Infantry C. C. Crigan, E. J. Dod, W. D. Harris, the Hon. H. H. Pery, W. G. Law, R. T. Stannus, and Arthur Gibbings, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

May 10.—Capt. H. Mc Caskill, of H.M.'s 55th regt., at present attached to Nizam's contingent, placed temporarily at disposal of Commander-in-chief in India.

May 17.—Lieut. F. E. Voyle, adjutant Malwah Bheel Corps, by his own desire placed at disposal of Commander-in-chief.

June 3.—Assist. Surg. W. Pringle, K.C.B., to proceed by dawk to Darjeeling, and assume charge of medical duties at that station.

Head-Quarters, May 6, 1841.—Cornet R. G. Taylor, of late 9d L.C., to do duty with 7th regt. of Irregular Cavalry.

May 10.—Lieut. Interp. and Qu. Master G. T. Hamilton, 24th N.I., to receive charge and conduct duties of commissariat department at Saugor, in room of Capt. F. Lloyd as a temporary arrangement.

May 11.—Assist. Surg. J. Morice, M.D., of 9th N.I., to afford medical aid to artillery at Benares; date 3d May.

Assist. Surg. T. C. Hutchinson to do duty with H.M. 55th Foot.

May 13.—Assist. Surg. K. W. Kirk, M.D., to proceed to Goruckpore, and afford medical aid to 41st N.I.; date Benares 2d May.

8th L.C. Lieut. G. Q. Nesbitt, of 40th N.I., to officiate as interp. and qu. master, during absence on leave of Lieut. Prendergast.

44th N.I. Lieut. J. D. Willan to be interp. and qu. master. v. Grange, who has proceeded on furlough to Europe.

May 15.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G. Reid, 1st L.C., to officiate as station staff, at Kurnool, during absence of deputy assist. adj. general, proceeding with Maj. Gen. M. Boyd to Subathoo, on duty; date 1st May.

2d Regt. Oude Local Infantry. Capt. A. R. Macdonald, 4th N.I., to be commandant, v. Capt. W. M. N. Sturt appointed assist. sec. to Government of India in military department.

May 17.—Lieut. K. W. Elmslie to act as adj. to 62d N.I., v. Beatty prom.

May 18.—Ena. J. Tickell, at his own request, removed from 18th to 73d N.I., as junior of his rank, and directed to join.

May 19.—Capt. W. Wise, 29th N.I., to proceed to Seetapore, and to relieve Capt. Sturt from command of 2d regt. of Oude Local Infantry, as a temp. arrangement; date 8th May.

May 22.—Capt. J. Macadam, 33d N.I., to act as deputy judge advocate general at Meerut during absence, on leave, of Capt. W. Macgeorge; date 7th May.

Assist. Surg. J. Bowhill, on being relieved from medical charge of 71st N.I., to continue attached to that corps; date 5th May.

Ena. B. Parrott, of 37th, and J. Sibley and C. N. Halhed, of 54th N.I., to do duty with 19th N.I. at Kurnool, until an opportunity offers for their joining their corps in Afghanistan.

Ena. A. Ramsay, at his own request, removed from 42d to 57th N.I. as junior of his rank, and directed to join.

The following young officers recently posted to corps on northern frontier, appointed to do duty with 15th N.I. at Dinapore, until 15th Sept. :—Ena. R. R. Adams, 19th N.I.; Ena. J. T. S. Hall, 19th do.; Ena. A. A. Macdonnell, 40th do.

The following officers, of Bengal Volunteer Regt., directed, on breaking up of the battalion, to join the corps to which they belong, by water:—Capt. S. Long, 10th N.I.; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. S. Merchant, 69th do.; Lieut. G. Ranken, 69th do.; Lieut. G. Badston, 69th do.; Ena. E. C. Gardner, 40th do.

Capt. A. J. Fraser, 56th N.I., to officiate as executive officer of Ramgurbh division of public works during absence of Lieut. N. C. MacLeod, as a temp. arrangement, to come on 1st Oct. next.

May 24.—Assist. Surg. W. F. Sealy directed to report himself to officiating superintending surgeon at presidency, with view to his employment with troops under orders for embarkation.

May 27.—Lieut. T. F. Patterson, 2d N.I., as a temporary arrangement, placed at disposal of political agent at Candahar, from 30th May last.

Lieut. C. S. Salmon to officiate as adj. to 57th Regt., consequent on promotion of Brev. Capt. and Adj. Richardson; date 11th May.

May 28.—The following removals and postings made:—Col. E. Barton (new prom., and on staff employ) to 71st N.I.; Col. (Maj. Gen.) E. H. Simpson, from 10th to 24th do.; Col. B. Roope (on furl.) from 24th to 10th do.; Lieut. Col. G. W. A. Lloyd, from 21st to 25th do.; Lieut. Col. and Brev. Col. F. Walker from 29th to 8th do.; Lieut. Col. O. Stubbs (on staff employ) from 8th to 40th do.; Lieut. Col. W. W. Foord (new prom.) to 21st do.

2d Lieut. H. H. Pollock, 3d comp. 5th bat., directed to proceed to Mesrut, and do duty with 2d comp. 2d bat. of artillery at the station.

Ena. C. St. G. Brownlow, at his own request, removed from 5th to 15th N.I., as junior of his grade, and directed to join.

May 29.—The undermentioned Ensigns are posted to the corps:—Ensigns F. Johnston, to 63d N.I. at Neemuch; C. Herbert, 18th do., at Barrackpore; E. Oakes, 25th do., at Barrackpore; B. Henderson, 49th do., at Allypore; J. J. Hulme, 50th do., at Sangar; W. Green, 60th do., at Ferozepore; J. C. Hardisty, 63d do., at Neemuch; J. Spence, 42d do., in Afghanistan; C. C. Crighton, 5th do., in Afghanistan; D. McL. Shand, 59th do., at Loodhiana; J. M. H. F. Tytler, 37th do., in Afghanistan; J. Marquis, 3rd do., at Mirzapore; M. F. Kemble, 41st do., at Goruckpore; A. F. Baird, 18th do., at Barrackpore; A. L. McMillan, 23d do., at Jumnepore; G. M. Waddilove, 54th do., at Sangar; J. Lushard, 57th do., at Lucknow; N. M. Strover, 26th do., at Barrackpore; F. B. Hodkin, 49th do., at Allypore; A. Money, 65th do., at Cawnpore; R. M. Nott, 64th do., at

Ferozepore; G. J. Price, 20th do., at Nusseerabad; E. R. Wiggins, 35th do., in Afghanistan; F. C. Wiggins, 70th do., at Lucknow; P. H. Sanders, 21st do., at Moradabad; J. L. Nation, 49th do., at Cawnpore.

39th N. I. Lieut. F. E. Voyle, to be interp. and qu. master.

Assist. Surg. G. C. Rankin, of volunteer regiment, posted to 65th N.I. at Dinapore, and directed to join by water.

The following Berhampore station orders confirmed:—Dated 8th May, directing Assist. Surg. J. R. Comon, M.D., to proceed towards presidency in medical charge of detachment of H.M. 26th Foot, and appointing Assist. Surg. J. Jowett to that of detachment of H.M. 49th regt., requiring him in the meantime to afford professional aid to depôts of those corps, from 10th idem, till embarkation of party to which he has been appointed.—Dated 16th May, directing Assist. Surg. J. Jowett, to make over medical charge of depôts of H.M. 26th and 49th regts. to Surg. J. O. Dwyer, of 69th N.I., from 17th.

June 1.—Surg. H. J. Tucker, M.D. 21st N.I., to perform medical duties of civil station of Moradabad, during absence, on leave, of Assist. Surg. Bacon.

Assist. Surg. R. C. Guise, in med. charge of 27th N.I. posted to that corps.

3rd Regt. of Irregular Cavalry. Lieut. G. M. Prendergast, of 44th N.I., to be adj., vice Harvey, who has embarked for Europe.

4th Regt. of Irregular Cavalry. Lieut. E. K. Money, of late 21st L. C., to be adj., vice Ryves, transferred to 7th I. C.

7th Regt. of Irregular Cavalry. Lieut. W. H. Ryves, 61st N.I., and adj. of 4th I. C. to be 2d in command, vice Inglis, who is permitted to relinquish the appointment.

June 2.—Capt. J. K. McCausland to act as commandant, and Capt. C. O'Brien as 2d in command, to Nusseer Battalion, as a temp. arrangement; date 14 May.

2d Lieut. T. S. Irwin and W. E. Morton, corps of engineers, to do duty with Sappers and Miners at Delhi, and directed to join.

Ens. R. H. Hicks, 1st Europ. L. Inf., who arrived on duty at presidency, directed to remain at Barrackpore until further orders.

Capt. B. Y. Reilly, corps of engineers, and officiating executive engineer, Delhi division of public works, to be commandant of corps of Sappers and Miners.

Lieut. A. H. Dyke, 25th N.I., permitted to resign adjutancy of that regt.

Returned to duty from Europe.—May 12. Lieut. James Gordon, 3d L.C., *vid* Bombay.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—May 12. Lieut. J. S. Bristow, 71st N.I., for health.—19. Assist. Surg. T. A. Wethered, for health.—26. Capt. Wm. Moultrie, 57th N.I., for health.

—June 2. Lieut. Loughnan, inv. estab., on private affairs, *vid* N. S. Wales.

To New Holland, &c.—May 26. Major Wm. Gregory, inv. estab., for two years, on med. cert.

To Presidency.—May 22. Maj. W. Sage, 48th N.I., from 1st May to 1st Oct., preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe.—June 2. Ens. G. Robinson, 73d N.I., from 1st June, in anticipation of his application to resign the service being complied with.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. Inglis, late 2d L.C., from 20th Oct. to 20th Jan. 1842, in extension, preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe.

To Cawnpore.—May 26. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. P. S. Chinn, 51st N.I., from 1st June to 1st Dec., on private affairs.

To visit Simla.—May 26. Capt. J. Jack, 30th N.I., from 6th May to 10th Nov., on med. cert.

To visit Hills north of Dayrah.—May 19. Lieut. F. Pollock, engineers, from 1st April to 15th Nov. 1841, on med. cert.—18. Capt. W. Macgeorge, general staff, from 10th May to 10th Nov., on med. cert.

To Allahabad.—May 29. Ens. J. F. Garstin, 68th N.I., from 30th July to 1st Oct., on private affairs.

To visit Mussoorie.—May 26. Capt. and Brev. Maj. J. Hicks, 17th N.I., from 15th May to 15th Oct., on med. cert.

To proceed on the River.—May 19. Assist. Surg. E. Mitchell, from 27th March to 1st Dec. 1841, on med. cert. (eventually to Darjeeling).

To return to Bengal.—May 18. Deputy Assist. Com. W. Hunt, attached to Singapore magazine, on med. cert.

Obtained leave of Absence.—May 12. Capt. J. T. Gells, 60th N.I., for two months.—Capt. A. C. Rainey, 25th N.I., for six months, on med. cert.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

May 6, 1841.—Assist. Surg. Dartnell, 3rd L. Drags., to proceed to Dinapore, and relieve Surg. Davidson in medical charge of 21st Fusileers, who will, upon being relieved, join his corps at head-quarters.

Lieut. Philip Le Couteur, 31st F., to be capt. by brevet in East Indies only, from 8th Dec. 1840.

May 24.—Lieut. Bruce, 14th Royal Irish, to proceed to join his corps in China, by first opportunity.

Lieut. George Deare, 21st Fusileers, to act as adj. to the regt. until arrival of Lieut. and Adj. Seton, v. Lieut. Stewart resigned, 16th May, 1841.

Lieut. W. G. White to be acting quar-master to the 44th F., vice Bt. Capt. Dodgin.

Ensign Crow to command dépôt of 55th Foot, on embarkation of the regt.

May 24.—Lieut. M'Adam, 49th regt., to command dépôt of that corps.

2nd Lieut. W. J. Firebrace, 21st Fusileers, having arrived from England to join his corps, to proceed to Chinsurah and report himself to Capt. Astier.

FURLONGS, &c.

To England.—May 14. Lieut. Sir H. Darell, 14th F., for health; Assist. Surg. J. S. Smith, M. D., 55th F., for health; Qu.-Master Langford, 57th F., for health.—23. Capt. Dunbar, 39th F., for health.—June 1. Cornet Brenchley, 4th L. Drags., for health.—2. Lieut. Stewart, 21st F., for health. Capt. Horner, 55th F., for health.

To London.—April 21. Maj. Lockwood, 3rd L. Drags., from 1st May to 1st Nov., on med. cert.—25. Capt. Ogle, 9th F., from 20th April to 19th Oct., on med. cert.—May 24. Lieut. Layard, 9th F., from 22nd May to 1st. Nov., on med. cert.

To Hills North of Deyrah.—April 24. Col. Dennis, 3rd Buffs, from 15th April to 3rd Oct. 1841, on med. cert.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

MAY 10. H. M. Brig. *Childers*, from Kyook Phyo.—11. *Ranger*, from Mauritius; *Deron*, from Singapore; *Forth*, from Mauritius and Rangoon; *Nimble*, from Maulmein.—12. *Jehangire*, from Bombay; *Mermaid*, from Chusan, &c.; *Sylph*, from China; *Brightman*, from London; *Adino*, from Mauritius and Madras.—13. *Rob Roy*, from China and Singapore; *Atiadin*, from Greenock, &c.; *Santon*, from Liverpool; *Heles Thomson*, from Batavia; *Blenheim*, from Singapore; *Amphitrite*, from Glasgow; *John Herpbourne*, from Rangoon.—14. *Hera*, from Singapore; *Pekoa*, from Sydney and Singapore; *Falcon*, from Chusan, Singapore and Madras; *Mary Meldum*, from Liverpool; *Parat*, from Maulmein.—15. *Superb*, from Sydney; *Mary Ridley*, from London.—16. *Brook*, from Liverpool; H. C. S. *Enterprise*, from Chittagong; *William Parker*, from Liverpool.—17. *Tapley*, from Mauritius.—18. *Elizabeth*, from Rangoon.—19. *Mud of Mima*, from Hobart Town; *Frances Ann*, from Liverpool; *Reliance*, from London and Mauritius.—20. *Nautilus*, from Penang.—21. Steamer *Phlegathon*, from Ceylon; *Ungall*, from Maulmein.—22. *Worcester*, from London, Cape, &c.—*Marmion*, from Sydney; *Shawin Shaw*, from Bombay, &c.; *Petite Suzanne*, from Bordeaux; *Navarino*, from Batavia.—24. *Colonel Newell*, from Bombay; *Airay*, from Liverpool; *John Knox*, from Liverpool; *Amoell*, from Cape and Mauritius; *Mary Bannatyne*, from Sydney; *Reflector*, from Port Louis; *Brothers*, from London; *Jukia*, from Greenock; *Bengally*, from Bordeaux.—25. *Perfect*, from Sydney; *Ninth*, from Liverpool; *Currency*, from Liverpool and Cape; *Blockman*, from Leith.—26. *Royal Albert*, from Greenock.—27. *Susan Crisp*, from London, Cape and Mauritius; *Meinong*, from Singapore and Penang; *Patriot King*, from Liverpool; *Walker*, from London; H. C. S. *Amherst*, from Akyah; *Stephen Roman*, from Maulmein; *Ann*, from Madras; *Heles Mary*, from Columbia and Madras; *Fairfield*, from London and Penang; *Royal Sovereign*, from Sydney, &c.—28. *Jane*, from Rangoon.—29. *City of Poonah*, from London; *Champion*, from Madras.—31. *Justine*, from Tipasoolly; *Energy*, from Bordeaux.—JUNE 1. *Samsan*, from Glasgow.—2. *Elizabeth*, from London and Madras; *Sena*, from London, Mauritius and Ceylon; *Colonel Burney*, from Muscat; *Gratitude*, from Madras.—3. *Roma*, from London and Cape; *Achilles*, from London and Port Louis; *Drengen*, from Bombay, &c.—4. *Bahemian*, from Liverpool.

Sailed from Sayer.

MAY 6. *Matilda*, for Liverpool.—8. *Jane*, for Mauritius; *Olivia*, for Cape; *Sovereign*, for Mauritius; *Janet*, for London.—9. *Paragon*, for Mauritius; *Mercurius*,

for Liverpool; *Elvira*, for Liverpool; *John Hayes*, for London; *Victoria*, for Mauritius; *Imogen*, for Clyde.—10. *Gilbert Munro*, for Mauritius; *H.C.S. Amherst*, for Rangoon.—12. *Calypso*, for Bristol.—15. *Washington*, for Mauritius; *Bengalies*, for Liverpool; *Fleetwood*, for Mauritius.—16. *Water Witch*, for Singapore and China.—20. *Wilnot*, for London; *Abbotsford*, for London; *Mermoid*, for Singapore and China; *Indian Queen*, for Madras.—21. *Jane Thompson*, for London.—22. *Hamilton Ross*, for Mauritius.—23. *Sea Queen*, for China; *Symmetry*, for Mauritius; *Cucupue*, for Sydney.—24. *Duke of Norfolk*, for London; *Old England*, for Liverpool; *Thomas Bell*, for Liverpool.—25. *Britannia*, for Mauritius; *Tallontyne*, for Mauritius.—27. *London*, for London viâ Cape; *Ernaad*, for China.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- April 5, 1841.* At Allahabad, the wife of Mr. W. Fraser, of a son.
 21. At Calcutta, Mrs. F. Hely, of a son.
 22. At Mussooree, the lady of G. F. Harvey, Esq., C. S., of twins, boy and girl; the latter is since dead.
May 3. At Patna, the wife of Mr. Joseph Carville, of a daughter.
 7. At Allahabad, the lady of the Rev. Mr. Rankin, American missionary, of a son.
 11. At Hooghly, the wife of Mr. Thomas M. Gomes, of a son.
 12. At Calcutta, Mrs. F. H. Mathews, of a son.
 — At Agm, the lady of R. N. C. Hamilton, Esq., of a daughter, since dead.
 — At Calcutta, the lady of G. Griffin, Esq., 25th M. N. I., of a son.
 13. At Calcutta, Mrs. R. Molloy, of a son.
 14. At Benares, the lady of F. Macmullen, Esq., Adj. 6th L. C., of a daughter.
 — At Saugor, the wife of Mr. J. G. Beatson, of a daughter.
 16. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. W. Bell, of a son, since dead.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. Robert Smith, of a son.
 — At Delhi, the lady of Lieut. Macpherson, 22nd N. I., of a son.
 — At Ferozepore, the lady of Capt. A. Wilson, 64th N. I., of a son.
 17. At Maharajgunge Factory, the lady of John Davidson, Esq., of a daughter.
 — At Belgutchea, the lady of A. S. Hawkins, Esq., of a daughter.
 19. At Dinapore, the lady of A. Mathews, Esq., of a daughter.
 20. At Calcutta, the lady of T. B. Swinhoe, Esq., of a daughter.
 — At Myspoorie, the lady of Surg. J. Johnstone, M. D., of a daughter.
 21. At Dum-Dum, the lady of J. M. Daveron, Esq., of a son.
 22. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. E. Leggett, of a son.
 23. At Nussereabad, the lady of Capt. C. J. Lewis, 50th N. I., Asst. Com. Gen., of a son.
 24. At Fort William, the lady of Lieut. Col. Cragie, H. M.'s 55th Regt., of a daughter.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. W. Middleton, of a daughter.
 27. At Goruckpoor, the lady of E. A. Reade, Esq., of a son.
 30. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. T. H. Aystep, of a daughter.
 31. At the Auckland Hotel, Mrs. F. W. Browne, of a daughter.
June 1. At Calcutta, the lady of P. Macdonald, Esq., of a daughter.
 3. At Garden Reach, the lady of George Dougal, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- May 1.* At Sajadpore Factory, near Puhna, Læon Degage, Esq., to Miss Luise Degage.
 8. At Baugelpore, H. B. Brownlow, Esq., C. S., to Sarah, daughter of C. Smith, Esq., late of the same service.
 12. At Futteghur, J. Maxwell, Esq., Mehndeeghat, to Ann Elizabeth, eldest daughter of J. Churcher, Esq., Futteghur.
 15. At Calcutta, Lieut. R. Matheson, 6th N. I., revenue surveyor of Midnapore, to Laura Elizabeth, daughter of S. T. Carter, Esq., R. N.
 20. At Meerut, F. C. Trower, Esq., 16th Lancers, to Elizabeth Hester, daughter of Richard Daunt, Esq.
 24. At Calcutta, Thomas Oxley, Esq., H. M. 13th, to Jesse Amelia, daughter of Henry Wylie, Esq.
 — At Allipore School, Mr. Matthew Ogle, of Dum-Dum, to Miss Caroline Boesalt.
 25. At Nussereabad, Capt. W. C. Birch, 5th N. I., to Harriott, daughter of Brigadier Kennedy, C. B., commanding Rajpootana field force.
 29. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. G. Ed. Fergusson, to Miss Martha Matilda Yeoward.

May 29. At Calcutta, William Nicol, Esq., to Elmina Manners, daughter of D. C. Law, Esq.

31. At Calcutta, the Rev. J. Philipp Mengé, of the Church Missionary Society, to Margaret, daughter of Mr. H. Smart.

June 1. At the St. James's Church, Mr. G. Meyer to Mrs. M. Minos.

3. At Calcutta, W. Jaffray, Esq., Bamundie, Kiahnaghur, to Jane Margaret, daughter of W. Jaffray, Esq.

Lately. John Fraser Lane, to Harriet Charlotte, daughter of the late Lieut. Col. John Stainton, of the Pioneer corps.

DEATHS.

March 16. At sea, on board the *Plantagenet*, Mr Thomas John Thorn, aged 17 years and 11 months.

31. At Agra, the Rev. P. B. Blackhouse, M.A., chaplain.

April 17. At Secrole, Master C. Rawstorne, aged 10.

20. On the Ganges, near Allahabad, Lieut. Robt. Inglis, 37th N.I. He was drowned in attempting to save a brother officer.

22. At Monghyr, of cholera, R. Immeevell, Esq.

31. Mrs. M. Courtney, aged 18.

May 6. At Barrackpore, Lieut. J. E. Cheetham, inv. estab., of fever, aged 33.

9. On board the *Ranger*, on his passage from the Mauritius, Mr. Robert White, of the firm of Currie and Co., Calcutta.

— At Dinapore, Lieut. H. W. Martin, 21st fusileers, aged 21.

10. At Calcutta, Master J. W. Anderson, the only son of John Anderson, Esq., of Penang, aged 13.

14. At Calcutta, W. D. Shaw, Esq., merchant, firm of Shaw, Whitehead, and Co., of Singapore, aged 43.

— Suddenly, at Yanam, Charles Louis Guidamour, Esq., aged 40.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Jacob Royce H. C. marine, aged 46.

15. At Berhampore, after three day's illness, Lieut. Col. William Wilkinson, H.M. 49th regt., commanding at Berhampore, aged 65.

20. At Calcutta, Mr. A. Dias, aged 36.

— At Chandernagore, Mary Blouet, widow of J. B. F. Blouet, Esq., aged 42.

21. At Allahabad, Agnes Mary, daughter of the Rev. J. C. Proby.

— At Meerut, Capt. F. St. John Sturt, 10th N.I.

22. At Calcutta, L. A. Davidson, Esq., formerly of the house of Hogue, Davidson, and Co., merchants, aged 70.

— At Bandel, the wife of Mr. Thomas M. Gomess, aged 18.

23. At Calcutta, of cholera, Miss Barker, aged 11.

24. At Calcutta, Mr. G. A. Popham, aged 37.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Samuel Norcote Handle, aged 21.

— At Calcutta, at the house of Capt. F. W. Birch, David, infant son of Lieut. and Mrs. H. E. Pearse.

25. At Dacca, Emma Ann, wife of Lieut. P. W. Luard, 55th regt. N.I., aged 19.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Caroline Bastard, aged 29 years.

26. At Entally, Mrs. Sarah Blechenden, aged 35.

27. At Entally, Mr. F. A. Clarke, aged 25.

— At Calcutta, Augusta Susannah, daughter of R. T. W. Betts, Esq., aged 11.

28. At Calcutta, Mary Anne Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. W. Ridsdale, of Bishop's College, aged 6.

31. At Calcutta, Mrs. Elizabeth Laird, aged 35.

June 2. J. B. Aitkin, Esq., head master of the Upper Orphan School, Kidderpore, aged 42.

4. At Allipore, D. W. H. Speed, Esq., aged 50.

Lately. At Soebagur, Upper Assam, Mr. A. C. Marlay, aged 25, second assistant to the Assam Company. He was second son of the late Maj. George Marlay, of the Queen's Royals.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS, &c.

COMMAND OF ESCORTS, OR GUARDS.

Fort St. George, May 25, 1841.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased, at the recommendation of the Major General commanding the forces, to direct, that four years shall be considered the term of service with a corps necessary to render an officer eligible to the command of an escort or guard furnished to a resi-

dent at a foreign court, or political agent, under the 4th para. of the G. O. by Government, dated 8th Feb., 1828, No. 30, instead of three years, the term mentioned in that order.

EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS AS INTERPRETERS.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, June 1, 1841.—The officer commanding the army in chief is pleased to direct, that officers whose names shall hereafter appear in orders as having passed examination as interpreters before committees assembled under provisions of para. 32, G. O. C. C., 5th Nov., 1840, shall be required to undergo a final examination before the Presidency Committee, whenever they may arrive at Madras; the letter P is to be prefixed in the monthly returns to the initials of the languages in which officers shall have undergone the final examination—e. g., P. H.—P. T.—P. P.—P. Te.

GENERAL COURT MARTIAL.

LIEUT. COL. JOHN SMITH.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, May 27, 1841.—At an European general court-martial, held at Secunderabad, on the 4th May, 1841, Lieut. Col. John Smith, of the 2nd regt. L. C., was tried on the following charge:

Charge.—For conduct unbefitting the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:

First Instance.—In having at Jaulnah, on the 3rd March, 1841, in an official letter bearing that date, addressed by him to the Accountant General, military department, Fort Saint George, in the nature of a complaint against the Paymaster of the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, relative to the distribution of Government lottery tickets by the said paymaster, maliciously made unwarrantable assertions and insinuations derogatory to the character of Capt. George Henry Harper, of the 40th regt. N.I., then holding the situation of paymaster to the aforesaid Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, and tending to impute to the said Capt. Harper, and have it believed, that he had made a partial and unfair distribution of the said lottery tickets, and that he trafficked with the same for his own illicit gain.

Second Instance.—In having at the same place, on the 5th of the same month, in the same year, in an official letter bearing that date, addressed to the Assistant Adjutant General Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, Secunderabad, in the nature of a complaint to Brigadier J. Wabab, commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, against the paymaster of the said force, Capt. G. H. Harper, of the 40th regt. N.I., for having on two occasions furnished him, Lieut. Col. Smith, with a less number of Government lottery tickets than he had applied for, maliciously made unwarrantable insinuations derogatory to the character of, and highly insulting to, the said Capt. Harper, and tending to impute to him that he had abstracted, and otherwise appropriated, five out of twenty lottery tickets expressly intended for him, Lieut. Col. Smith, and the officers of the 2nd regt. L. C.

Upon which charge, the Court came to the following decision:—

Finding on the first instance of the charge,—that the prisoner, Lieut. Col. J. Smith, is not guilty. On the second instance of the charge,—that the prisoner is not guilty. The Court honourably acquits the prisoner of the charge.

(Signed) J. Woulfe, Major Gen., President.

Remark by the Court.—The Court desires to record its opinion, that from what has come before them, Capt. Harper appears to have acted with the strictest impartiality in the performance of the duty to which the subject matter of the charge refers.

Confirmed.

(Signed) R. H. Dick, Major Gen., Commanding the Army in Chief.
Lieut. Col. J. Smith is to be released from arrest, and will return to his duty.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

May 18. Capt. W. P. Macdonald to act as postmaster at Trichinopoly, during absence of Mr. Dirks, or until further orders.

May 19. J. F. Bishop, Esq., to act as judge and criminal judge of Madras, during indisposition of Mr. Horsley, or until further orders.

21. W. Liddell, Esq., to be coroner of Madras.

H. D. Phillips, Esq., attained rank of senior merchant on 22nd April, 1841.

24. H. Stokes, Esq., whilst without public employ, permitted to reside at Bangalore.

Charles Hogg, Esq., permitted to resign app. of hon. Company's solicitor.

25. Capt. H. Taylor, 2nd L.C., to act as postmaster at Jaulna, during absence and on responsibility of Lieut. G. W. Russell.

28. J. Dent, Esq., senior member of Board of Revenue, to be commissioner, with powers of collector and magistrate, in southern division of Arcot.

W. Ashton, Esq., to be principal collector and magistrate of Cuddapah.

T. L. Blane, Esq., to be collector and magistrate of southern division of Arcot, but to continue to execute office of commissioner in Kurnool.

C. H. Hallett, Esq., to officiate as collector and magistrate of southern division of Arcot, during employment of Mr. Blane on other duty, or until further orders.

J. F. McKennie to be assistant to master attendant at Madras, v. Mr. H. D. E. Dalrymple, with salary of Rs. 6,000 per annum in lieu of all emoluments whatever. (Appointed by Court of Directors.)

Obtained leave of Absence.—May 16. Mr. P. S. Dirks, postmaster at Trichinopoly, for two months.—28. J. Hatchiffe, Esq., for one month and twelve days, to presidency.—June 1. G. S. Hooper, Esq., for one month, to visit Courtallum.—T. Onslow, Esq., to Palmanair, for one month, on private affairs.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, May 14, 1841.—Ena. C. B. Stevens to be lieut., v. Hawkes dec.; date of com. 9th May, 1841.

Cadets of Infantry E. H. Bloomfield, W. D. Stanley, J. J. Brins, Thomas Raikes, W. R. Davie, F. J. Mackie, R. J. Clack, Charles Pulley, C. H. Atkinson, C. A. Pierce, Herbert Lloyd, James Cundy, D. S. Hughes, G. M. Carter, H. W. McCausland, Henry Pickard, L. H. H. Holland, C. W. Taylor, L. M. V. Strachey, Robert Mayne, J. H. Dighton, Henry Hickman, W. S. Davis, G. J. Stapleton, and Travers Crofton, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Messrs. W. Hilbers, W. H. Scales, James Mackintosh, and John Fitzpatrick, admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons, and directed to do duty, two former under Surgeon of General Hospital at Presidency, and two latter under Surgeon of 2nd bat. Artillery at St. Thomas's Mount.

May 18.—33rd N.I. Ena. A. N. Rich to be lieut. v. Sparrow dec.; date of com. 5th March, 1841. (The former promotion of Pns. Rich cancelled.)

Assist. Surg. W. W. Hawes permitted to enter on general duties of army.

23rd N.I. Lieut. R. L. J. Ogilvie to be adjutant.

May 21.—2nd L.C. Capt. Henry Taylor to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) W. S. Ommannoy to be captain, and Cornet W. C. R. Macdonald to be lieut., v. Bury retired; date of coms. 14th Jan. 1841.

Capt. Richard Hall, 40th N.I., to be paymaster to Nagpore Subsidiary Force.

Capt. A. L. Campbell, 1st Bengal L.C., to be military secretary to the Major-General Commanding the Forces.

The services of Capt. J. W. Goldsworthy, 1st N.I., placed at disposal of the Major-General Commanding the Forces, for employment with Rifle Company of that corps proceeding on foreign service.

May 25.—Cadet of Infantry H. T. Tapp, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Messrs. Wm. Scott, M.D., and Alfred Wilkinson, admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons, and directed to do duty under surgeon of 2nd bat. artillery at St. Thomas's Mount.

May 28.—Capt. H. N. Noble, 40th N.I., to be cantonment adjutant of Pylaveram, so long as his corps may continue to form part of force composing that cantonment.

June 1.—18th N.I. Lieut. J. F. Stevens to be adj., v. Gordon, permitted to resign the appointment.

Assist. Surg. M. F. Anderson, to act as civil surgeon at Tallicherry, during absence of Assist. Surg. J. E. Mayer, on sick cert., or until further orders.

June 4.—Cadets of Infantry, A. W. Drayner, Frank Barber, E. A. B. Travers, Francis Alarney, J. F. Canham, A. S. Surtees, and W. T. Chamberlain, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Capt. T. R. James, 32nd N.I., permitted to retire from service of East-India Company, on pension of his rank.

The services of the undermentioned officers placed at disposal of Resident at Hyderabad, for employment in H. H. the Nizam's service:—Lieut. S. P. Scott, 23rd N.I.; Lieut. R. Adamson, 35th do.; Ens. J. Daniel, 16th do.

Lieut. T. D. Thiselton, 36th N.I., agreeably to request, to be in future returned in list of army by name of Thomas Dyer Thiselton Dyer.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, May 18, 1841.—The undermentioned Ensigns of Infantry (some of them not arrived) posted to regiments specified:—F. T. Garrad, 27th N.I.; Kenneth Macaulay, 23rd do.; L. M. Mackenzie, 33rd do., as 3rd ensigns.—J. S. Sword, 46th N.I.; C. H. Drury, 27th do.; John Mortlock, 35th do.; B. M. Macdonald, 52nd do.; Thomas Gillian, 5th do.; John Elphinstone, 30th do.; H. P. Thompson, 15th do.; T. A. Stannus, 14th do.; C. P. Y. Triscott, 43rd do.; William Murray, 46th do.; J. C. L. Crowdy, 36th do.; J. F. Stoddard, 23rd do.; G. S. Meyers, 26th do.; Alexander Grant, 9th do.; Henry Bruce, 39th do.; H. R. Smith, 40th do.; Clarence Begbie, 1st do.; William Southey, 47th do.; Henry Foley, 33rd do., as 4th ensigns.—Edmund Cheetham, 46th N.I.; E. H. Bloomfield, 7th do.; W. D. Stanley, 29th do.; J. J. Brine, 4th do., as 5th ensigns.—Thomas Raikes, 1st M. E. Regt., as 9th ensign.—W. R. Davie, 16th N.I.; F. J. Mackie, 24th do.; R. J. Clack, 31st do.; Charles Pulley, 50th do.; G. H. Atkinson, 42nd do.; C. A. Piers, 27th do.; Herbert Lloyd, 21st do.; James Cundy, 49th do.; D. S. Hughes, 51st do.; G. M. Carter, 35th do.; Travers Crofton, 52nd do.; G. T. Dick, 3rd do.; George Girdlestone, 11th do.; C. C. Smith, 5th do.; H. W. McCausland, 13th do.; Henry Pickard, 8th do.; J. H. H. Holland, 25th do.; C. W. Taylor, 20th do., as 5th ensigns.—L. M. V. Strachey, 1st M. E. Regt., as 10th ensign.—Robert Mayne, 37th N.I.; J. H. Dighton, 30th do.; Henry Hickman, 34th do.; W. S. Davis, 15th do.; G. J. Stapleton, 10th do.; H. T. Tapp, 14th do.; A. W. Drayner, 13rd do.; Frank Barber, 45th do.; E. A. B. Travers, 2nd do., as 5th ensigns.—Francis Allardyce, 2nd E. L. I., as 9th ensign.—J. F. Cannan, 17th N.I.; A. S. Surtees, 41st do.; W. T. Chamberlain, 32nd do.; Alexander Cannan, 22nd do.; J. W. Stubbs, 46th do.; Augustus Prichard, 28th do.; C. W. Moore, 6th do.; James Hoskins, 19th do.; P. M. Carpendale, 12th do., as 5th ensigns.—John Wood, 2nd E. L. I., as 10th ensign.—A. C. McMaster, 36th N.I.; B. W. Alven, 44th do.; A. V. Layard, 23rd do.; A. J. Shouldham, 26th do.; A. H. Jourdan, 9th do.; J. S. Barclay, 30th do., as 5th ensigns.

Ens. H. W. McCausland removed, at his own request, from 13th to 40th N.I., and to join detachment at Palaveram.

The undermentioned Cornets of Cavalry posted to regiments specified:—Hon. William Arbutnot, 3rd cornet, to 2nd L. C. (not arrived); Edmund George Wood, 4th cornet, to 5th L. C. (do.)

May 20.—Ens. W. Southey, recently posted to 47th N.I. permitted to proceed to join *via* Cuddapah, and allowed leave of absence until 31st Aug.

Capt. S. Talman, 1st N.I., to act as fort adjutant of Masulipatam, during absence of Capt. Goldsworthy, on service, or until farther orders.

The removals of Lieut. Colonels ordered on 8th instant cancelled, and the following to have effect:—Lieut. Col. J. T. Gibson, from 24th to 8th N.I.; Lieut. Col. A. Cooke, from 8th to 52nd do.; Lieut. Col. C. A. Elderton from 52nd to 24th do.; Lieut. Col. Gibson to assume charge of 8th N.I. when head-quarters arrive at Madras.

May 21.—Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) G. Briggs, of B. troop horse brigade, to proceed to presidency without delay.

Ens. T. A. Stannus, recently posted to 14th N.I., permitted to proceed to join his corps *via* Calcutta.

Ens. L. M. V. Strachey removed, at his own request, from 1st M. E. Regt. to 1st N. I., and will rank next below Ens. G. Begbie.

May 23.—Assist. Surg. G. F. H. Eastell removed from doing duty with 2nd bat. artillery, to do duty with 2nd E. L. Infantry, and will proceed to join.

Assist.-Surg. T. W. Whitlock removed from doing duty at presidency General Hospital, to do duty with 1st M. E. Regt., and will proceed to join.

Assist.-Surg. E. M. Jackson, from 2nd bat. artillery, to do duty with H. M. 4th Regt.

Assist.-Surg. J. A. Horak, M.D., from 2nd bat. artillery, to do duty with 2nd Europ. Light Infantry, at Bangalore.

May 25.—Capt. T. W. Steele, 2nd N. V. Bat., removed from detachment at Guntoor to head-quarters of the bat. at Wallajahbad.

May 27.—Assist.-Surg. W. R. Gingell to continue in medical charge of detachment of 8th regt., until arrival of head-quarters at Vellore, when he will rejoin 2nd bat. artillery at the Mount.

May 28.—Ens. C. W. Taylor removed from 20th to 13th N.I.

May 30.—The removal of Assist.-Surg. J. Kennedy, M.D., from 2nd bat. artillery, ordered on 8th instant, is not to take effect until that officer may be required for embarkation.

Surg. J. Brown, M.D., removed from 16th to 25th N.I., and to do duty with 1st M.E. Regt. during absence of Surg. Stokes, or till further orders.

Surg. De Burgh Birch, M.D., removed from 25th to 16th N.I.

Assist.-Surg. D. D. Foulis, M.D., removed from 17th to 25th N.I., to continue with 17th regt. till relieved by Surg. Macfarland.

June 2.—Assist.-Surg. T. F. Fernandez, M.D., to do duty under Superintending Surg. Southern Division of army.

Assist.-Surg. E. James to do duty with 2nd bat. artillery.

June 3.—Ens. W. T. Chamberlain, 32nd N.I., to join detachment of 2nd E.L.I. at the Mount, and proceed under command of Lieut. Armstrong.

Examinations.—Lieut. Thomas Jenkins, 42nd regt., has been examined in the Hindoostanee language at Kamptee, and declared qualified as Interpreter.

Lieut. W. F. Hutton, 34th L.I., has been examined in the Hindoostanee language at Bangalore, and declared qualified as interpreter. The moonshee allowance to be disbursed to him.

The undermentioned officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee language:—Lieut. G. Hare, 20th regt., Asseerghur, creditable progress; Lieut. G. Carr, 16th regt., Bangalore, qualified as interpreter; Lieut. A. R. Dallas, 1st N.I., Masulipatam, creditable progress. The moonshee allowance to be disbursed to these officers.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—May 14. Lieut. T. W. Strachey, 29th N.I.; Lieut. G. A. H. Falconar, 46th N.I.—25. Lieut. H. A. Tremlet, 17th N.I.; Lieut. J. H. Tapp, 23rd L.I.—June 1. Lieut.-Col. H. Dowker, 26th N.I., *via* Bombay.

FIRLOUGHIS, &c.

To Europe.—June 4. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) C. Stafford, 51st N.I., and acting deputy assist. adj. gen. of army, for health.

To Sea.—May 21. Capt. John Mann, 25th N.I., for one year, on med. cert.—June 4. Surg. S. Stokes, for 18 months, on med. cert.

To Bangkok.—May 18. Lieut. B. Revell, 31st L.I., for six months, from date of his embarkation from Maulmain.

To Presidency.—May 17. Ens. F. Stratton, 10th N.I., from 5th June to 16th July, 1841.—21. Maj. A. W. Lawrence, 7th L.C., from 1st to 30th June, 1841.—Assist.-Surg. R. H. Renwick, 11th N.I., for three months (also to Pondicherry).—24. Capt. G. H. Milnes, 31st L.I., from date of embarkation till 30th Sept., 1841, on sick cert.—28. Assist.-Surg. J. F. Mayer, zillah surg. of Tellicherry, until 30th Sept., 1841, on sick cert.; Lieut. (brev. Capt.) J. S. Lang, 48th N.I., from 1st June, 1841, preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe; Surg. S. Stokes, 1st M.E. regt., from 3rd April, 1841, preparatory to applying for leave to sea, on sick cert.—June 1. Maj. C. Snell, 30th N.I., from 20th May, 1841, preparatory to applying for leave to Cape, on sick cert.; Lieut. H. R. Nuthall, 23rd L.I., from 1st June, 1841, preparatory to applying for leave to Europe, on sick cert.

To Trinchinopoly.—May 20. Ens. G. H. Atkinson, 42nd N.I., until 31st July.—24. Lieut. A. Wyndham, 5th N.I., from 1st June to 5th August, 1841.

To Bangalore.—May 21. Lieut. G. W. Russell, 2nd L.C., from 30th May to 20th Dec., 1841 (also to Chittoor.); Ens. H. T. Tapp, 14th N.I., until 30th June, when he will proceed to join his regt.—June 1. Maj. G. W. Whistler, 19th N.I., from 1st to 30th June, 1841.—3. Vet. Surg. G. Chester, 5th L.C., from 25th June to 31st July, 1841.

To Neilgherry Hills.—May 21. Lieut. G. F. Salmon, 30th N.I., from 1st May to 31st Dec., 1841, on sick cert.—25. Lieut. (brev. Capt.) J. M. Charteris, deputy paymaster in Malabar and Canara, in extension, until 31st Dec., 1841, on sick cert.—26. Maj. A. S. Logan, 33rd N.I., from 16th May to 15th June, 1841, on sick cert.; Capt. G. A. Baillie, 52nd N.I., in continuation till 31st Dec., 1841, on sick cert.—June 3. Capt. E. Roberts, 46th N.I., in continuation till 31st Aug., 1841, on sick cert.

To *Samulcottah*.—May 28. Brigadier R. Home, C.B., commanding *Mazulipatnam*, from 1st to 30th June, 1841.

To *Palaveram*.—May 29. Enr. G. J. Stapleton, 10th N.I., until 1st Aug., 1841.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

MAY 13. *Jane Blair*, from Greenock.—14. *Ann*, from Maulmein.—18. *John William Dare*, from Bombay; *Ellen and Mary*, from Colombo; *Fortescue*, from 18th; *Champion*, from Maulmein.—20. *Catherine*, from Calcutta; *Elizabeth*, from London; *Ayrshire*, from Malacca: 11. C.S. *Phasant*, from Tuticorin.—21. *Bengal Merchant*, from Maulmein; *Hope*, from Mauritius.—24. *Gratitude*, from Mauritius.—27. *Sarah*, from Bombay.—28. *Amelia*, from Vizagapatam.—29. *Ersmouth*, from Mauritius.—JUNE 1. *Hindustan*, from London.

Departures.

MAY 14.—*Worcester* for Calcutta.—25. *John William Dare*, for Coringa; *Tenasserim*, for Maulmein; *Hope*, for Maulmein.—27. *Elizabeth*, for Calcutta.—29. *Jane Blair*, for Penang and England.—JUNE 3. *George the Fourth*, for Calcutta.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

May 9. At Waltair, the lady of Brigadier General G. M. Stuart, commanding northern division, of a daughter.

— At the Luz, the lady of T. Jarrett, Esq., of a daughter.

10. At Kamptee, the lady of Lieut. H. P. Keighly, 49th N.I., of a daughter.

11. At Dindy, the lady of F. Smith, Esq., of a son.

12. At Combaconum, the lady of Assist. Surgeon P. A. Andrew, M.D., of a son.

13. At Bangalore, the lady of Captain W. B. Gilby, of the 2nd E.L.I., of a son.

14. At Salem, the wife of Mr. A. E. Carrea, of a son.

— At Vizagapatam, the lady of Adjutant N. Hobart, of a daughter.

16. At Salem, the wife of Mr. A. Rahella, of a son.

18. At Bangalore, the lady of Captain Nicholay, sub. assist. com. general, of a daughter.

22. At Palaveram, on the 22nd May, the lady of Major Wilford, 40th N.I., of a daughter.

— At Bangalore, the lady of Captain Alexander, paymaster Mysore division, of a son still-born.

— The lady of John Rhode, Esq., M.C.S., of a son.

26. At Madras, the wife of Mr. J. Goudsir, of a daughter.

27. At Bangalore, the wife of the Rev. George Trevor, chaplain, of a son.

— At Pondicherry, the lady of A. Faciulle, Esq., of a daughter.

29. At Black Town, the wife of Mr. T. C. Harvey, of a daughter.

JUNE 1. At Luz, near Madras, the lady of Capt. N. J. Gordon, 51st L.I., of a

MARRIAGES.

May 3. At Madras, Mr. Thomas Joaquin, of Hyderabad, to Miss Francisca Antonia Oliver.

10. At Tranquebar, C. A. Moller, Esq., secretary to the Danish Government, to the Hon. Miss F. A. Rehting, eldest daughter of Colonel Rehting, Governor of his Danish Majesty's possessions in the East Indies, and Knight of the order of Dannebrog.

12. At St. Thomas's Mount, Corporal G. Catteral, of the artillery depôt, to Miss Bridget Tynan.

20. At Mangalore, Julia Martha, seventh daughter of Capt. Delafons, R.N., to Alexander John Greenlaw, Esq., 46th N.I.

21. At Tripassore, Mr. John Maskell, of the Master Attendant's Office, Madras, to Miss Harriet Brock.

Lately. At St. George's Cathedral, Mr. William Gordon to Miss Jane Matilda Hopkins.

DEATHS.

April 28. At Vizagapatam, Elizabeth Catherine, wife of Capt. Duff, Madras army.
29. Shua Hinuan, an attached and faithful Birman follower of Capt. J. F. Leslie, acting paymaster at Vellore.

— At Jaffa, Ebenezer, son of Mr. Wm. Miller, catechist, & P.G.F.P., of Rammed, aged 5.

30. At St. Thomas's Mount, Mrs. Elizabeth Boucher, aged 52.

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- May 3. At Bellary, George Robert, son of Mr. G. S. F. Ross, aged 9.
 9. At Bangalore, Lieut. T. C. Hawkes, of the 23rd L.I.
 10. At Cannanore, Mrs. Richards, widow of the late Serjeant Major W. H. Richards, 36th N.I.
 13. At Kamptee, Fanny Sophia, daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Horatio Walpole, H.M. 39th Regt., aged 4.
 — At Secunderabad, of fever, Henry O. Snowden, Esq., assistant surgeon 26th Madras N.I., in the 29th year of his age.
 14. At Yanam, Charles Louis Guidamour, Esq., aged 40.
 18. At Quilon, Mrs. Munro.
 20. At Sonapore, Elizabeth, wife of Serjeant Major J. White, of the 40th Regt. M.N.I.
 22. At Madras, Conductor G. Morton, of the pension establishment.
 25. At Bangalore, the wife of Capt. Alexander, paymaster Mysore division
 June 3. At Mundium, near Seringapatam, Major C. Snell, 30th N.I.
 6. At Madras, Ensign F. Allardyce, 2nd European L. Infantry

Bombay.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

May 20. Ens. W. M. Leekie, 13th N.I., to be assistant to Capt. Wenn, in charge of public works at Surat and Broach.

26. Mr Thomas Williamson resigned the Hon. Company service.

27. Mr. J. L. Johnson to act as clerk to the Court of Requests; Mr. S. Babington conducting duties of office until arrival of that gentleman at Bombay.

Mr. F. W. Watkins, civil surgeon at Nassick, appointed an assistant magistrate in that sub-collectorate.

28. Assist. Surg. Leggett, civil surgeon at Tanna, received medical charge of Konkani subsidiary jail, from Assist. Surg. McKenzie, on 10th May.

29. Mr. F. Sims re-appointed to act as 2nd assistant to principal collector of Surat, from 27th March last, the date on which he returned to his station.

The Hon. J. A. Dunlop permitted to resign East India Company's civil service, from 1st June.

June 2. Lieut. F. Cristall to act as post-master at Kurrachee, during absence of Lieut. Whitelock on med. certificate.

Capt. R. St. John resumed charge of post-office at Poona.

Mr. W. Arbuckle, civil surgeon at Dharwar, and Mr. F. W. Watkins, civil surgeon at Nassick, examined in printed regulations of this presidency, and found qualified for transaction of magisterial duties.

Mr. W. Arbuckle, civil surgeon at Dharwar, appointed an assistant magistrate in that Zillah.

7. John Gordon, Esq., assumed charge of office of acting deputy civil auditor.

9. Assist. Surg. H. Glaume to act as vaccinator in the Deccan, from date of Assist. Surg. Bouchier's departure to England.

11. R. Crockett, Esq., to act as Mahratta translator and interpreter to Supreme Court during Mr. Murphy's absence.

16. Mr. W. Blowers to act as uncovenanted assistant to opium agent and superintendent of stationery.

Lieut. H. J. Willoughby, 2nd Europ. Regt., and Lieut. J. S. Kemball, 96th N.I., to be assistants to Superintendent of Roads and Tanks.

Lieuts. Compton and Price confirmed in their appointments in Road and Tank Departments.

Obtained leave of Absence, &c.—May 27. Mr. R. X. Murphy, for six months, to the Deccan, for hen'th.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, May 21. 1841.—Capt. Rebenack, 25th N.I., to proceed to Kotree and resume his appointment as commissariat agent at that Station; dated 10th April.

Lieut. Stock to act as commissariat agent with 23rd N.I., on its march from Baugh to Sukkur; dated 13th April.

Capt. Boyd, 2nd Gr. N.I., to be 2nd class commissariat agent at Baugh, from date of his assuming the command at that post; date 13th April.

Capt. Teasdale, sub-assist. com. general, to take charge of Benars at Munsoong, and with 2nd Infantry Brigade until further orders; dated 16th April.

Cadet of Infantry J. A. S. Faulkner admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Ens. H. J. Day ranked from 8th May 1841, and posted to 19th N.I., v. W. H. Snell resigned the Hon. Company's service.

Lieut. Estridge, of engineers, appointed to charge of Superintending Engineer S. P. from date of departure of Capt. Harris, till arrival of Capt. W. Scott.

Capt. Scott, acting sub-assist. com. general with Force in Scinde, permitted to resign his appointment and rejoin his regt.

May 22.—Capt. H. Stockley, sub-assist. com. general, allowed to deliver over charge of field commissariat, and deputy commissary general's office, to Capt. T. G. Fraser, and to proceed to Ahmednuggur, to which station he stands appointed.

May 28.—22d N.I. Ens. M. M. McDonald to be lieut., v. A. G. Shaw dec.; date of rank 14th May 1841.

Ens. A. J. S. Heasman posted to 22d N.I., v. McDonald prom.

Brev. Maj. W. Wyllie, brigade major 2nd brigade, to be acting assistant adj. general to Scinde Force, during absence of Capt. Donnelly on med. cert.

Capt. G. Boyd, 2nd Gr. N.I., to be acting assist. qu. master general to Scinde Force, during absence of Capt. Del-Hoste on med. cert.

Capt. J. S. Down, 1st Gr. N.I., to be acting brigade major to 2nd brigade, v. Wyllie.

May 29.—Lieut. Trower, 1st Europ. Regt., to act as qu. mast. and pay mast. to the regt., v. Lieut. Hunt proceeded on sick cert. to Europe; date Aden, 5th April.

Lieut. Barrow, 19th N.I., to act as adj. to detachments of that regt. stationed at Tannah and Sion, during their separation from head-quarters.

Lieut. and Adj. Cristall, 8th N.I., to act as assistant political agent at Kurrachee, v. Lieut. Whitelock proceeding to Bombay on sick cert.

Capt. McLean, 8th N.I., to act as line adjutant and in charge of treasure chest at Kurrachee, v. Lieut. Stuart required to perform duties of adj. of that regt., or until further orders.

Lieut. Stuart to perform duties of adj. to 8th regt., v. Lieut. Cristall appointed assistant political agent at Kurrachee.

Assist.-Surg. H. Woonnam to act as storekeeper to Europ. General Hospital, during absence of Assist.-Surg. Morehead, or until further orders.

Assist. Surg. D. Carnegie to act as civil surgeon at Rutnagherry, until arrival of Assist.-Surg. J. Winchester, or until further orders.

June 3.—Lieut. Threshie, deputy assist. com. general, to repair to Presidency, and assume charge of executive office there.

Lieut. G. J. Milne, 24th N.I., to be an acting sub assist. com. general, and to take charge of department at Ahmedabad, during absence of Lieut. Threshie.

June 4.—Ens. H. W. B. Bell to be ranked from 31st March, 1841, and posted to the engineers, v. Wood resigned the service.

Lieuts. A. Thomas, 8th N.I., and G. H. Bellasis, 24th ditto, to take rank of capt. by brevet, from 16th May, 1841.

June 5.—Assist.-Surg. J. McKenzie to act as civil surg. at Broach, until arrival of Assist.-Surg. Glaase, to take charge of the duties, or until further orders.

The services of Assist.-Surg. W. P. Gillanders placed at disposal of Envoy and Minister at Cabool, for employment in service of H. M. Shah Shoujah Ool Moolk.

June 7.—Assist.-Surg. P. Cruickshank placed at disposal of Superintendent of Indian Navy, and will relieve Acting Assist.-Surg. Beamish, &c., from duty in that branch of service.

No. 356 of 1841.—Assist.-Surg. H. P. Hathorn, acting port surgeon, placed at disposal of Commander-in-Chief, for military duty.

June 8.—Lieut. J. B. Dunsterville, 19th N.I., to continue to do duty in Commissariat Department at Presidency, until further orders.

June 9.—Lieut. Robertson, 25th N.I., to act as assist. qu. master general to Scinde force, from date of Capt. Del-Hoste's departure, until relieved by Capt. Boyd.

Capt. Hobson, 20th N.I., to act as staff officer to detachment under Lieut.-Col. Soppitt.

Lieut. Shaw, sub-assist. com. general, to proceed and take charge of Commissariat and Basars with detachment under Lieut.-Col. Soppitt.

Brev. Capt. Prior, 31st N.I., to act as superintendent of Basars and Police at Quetta, during absence of Lieut. Shaw.

Surg. Lush, 14th N.I., to receive medical charge of duties of civil surgeon at Rajcote, from Assist.-Surg. Sproule, until arrival of Assist.-Surg. Nicholson.

Ens. C. D. Ducat, 13th N.I., to act as qu. master and interpreter in Hindoostanee to that regt. until further orders.

June 10.—Messrs. T. W. Ward, Fred. Ellis, W. Thom, Patrick Cruickshank, W. H. Pigou, R. De Courcy Peels, and G. K. Dickenson, admitted on estab. as assist. surgeons.

Mr. F. McDowell admitted on estab. as a veterinary surgeon.

June 11.—2nd Gr. N.I. Lieut. J. C. Hartley to be Capt. and Ens. H. E. Reveley to be lieut., in suc. to Williams dismissed the service; date 8th May, 1841.

Ens. John Alexander to be ranked from 14th May, 1841, and posted to 2nd Gr. N.I., v. Reveley prom.

June 17.—Cadets of Infantry: H. R. C. Moyle, F. W. Mackenzie, C. H. Bayne, R. M. Hammond, G. A. F. Nichol, J. T. Francis, G. F. Sheppard, T. Jernyn and O. D. Lancaster, admitted on estab., and prom to ensigns.

Head-Quarters, May 21, 1841.—Assist. Surg. W. Babington posted to 1st L. C.

May 22.—Cadets R. M. Hammond and J. T. Francis to do duty with 5th N.I.

May 24.—Assist. Surg. Pigou to accompany Detachment of H. M. 22nd Regt., arrived by ship *Margaret*, to Poona.

Cadet H. R. Moyle to do duty with 2nd Regt. Europ. Light Infantry.

May 25.—Cadet O. D. Lancaster to do duty with 24th N.I.

The undermentioned assistant surgeons, lately arrived from England, to do duty as specified, and directed to join—T. W. Ward, F. Ellis, and W. Thom, with 2nd Bat. Artillery; P. Cruickshank, R. De C. Peele, and J. K. Dickinson, in European General Hospital.

May 27.—The following medical arrangements ordered—Assist. Surg. J. D. Campbell, to be attached to 1st Bat. Artillery at Ahmednuggur, Assist. Surg. W. H. Pigou, do. to 2nd Europ. Light Inf. at Poona, Assist. Surg. T. W. Ward, to proceed forthwith to Rajcote, for duty under Superintending Surgeon N. W. Division of Guzerat.

May 29.—Cadet C. H. Bayne to do duty with 2nd Europ. Light Infantry

May 31.—Assist. Surg. T. Brickwell to proceed forthwith to Baroda, and assume medical charge of 4th N.I. (or Rifle Corps) during absence of Surg. McMorris on med. cert.

Cadet F. W. Mackenzie to do duty with 15th N.I.

Assist. Surg. F. Ellis, to proceed in medical charge of detail of European Recruits proceeding to Poona and Ahmednuggur.

June 3.—The undermentioned medical officers, lately arrived from England, to do duty as follows, until further orders.—Assist. Surgs. E. J. P. Pridham and J. Sproule, M.D., with 2nd Bat. Artillery; W. Bowie, in European General Hospital.

June 4.—Cadet W. Scott to do duty with 22nd N.I.

June 8.—Ens. Mayor to do duty with 5th N.I. until further orders.

June 9.—Lieut. W. Loch, attached to Poona Auxiliary Horse, directed to join and do duty with head-quarters of that corps.

Assist. Surg. W. Neilson to proceed to Mhow for general duty.

June 10.—Ens. J. A. S. Faulkner, 6th N.I., to do duty with 24th do. until season will admit of his proceeding to join his regt. in Scinde.

Veterinary Surg. F. McDowell, lately arrived from England, to do duty with head-quarters of Horse Brigade at Poona, until further orders.

June 11.—Assist. Surg. H. P. Hathorn posted to 24th N.I., and directed to join.

June 15.—Ens. W. T. Leeson to join and do duty with 2nd Europ. L. Infantry.

June 16.—Assist. Surg. Seaward to proceed to Malligum and assume charge of duties vacated by Assist. Surg. Baxter.

Assist. Surg. R. R. Smith to be attached to 2nd Europ. Light Inf., vice Seaward.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—June 10. Brev. Capt. G. C. Calland, 14th N.I.; Lieut. H. W. Prescott, 1st Gr. N.I.; Assist. Surg. T. Brickwell; Capt. C. Denton, 2nd Europ. L. Inf.

FURLONGS.

To Europe.—May 21. Lieut. A. P. Hunt, 1st Europ. regt., for health (embarked from Aden).—29. Brev. Col. W. Gordon, 23rd N.I., for health.—June 1. Assist. Surg. John Bouchier, M.D., for health.—2. Lieut. J. H. Burks, engineer corps, for health.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

May 21.—Midshipman W. H. Marston allowed to resign his app. in Indian Navy.

May 28.—Lieut. H. C. Boulderson, lately returned to duty, to act as assistant to Superintendent of Indian Navy, from 1st June.

May 29.—The undermentioned volunteers for Indian Navy have arrived from

England:—Messrs A. C. Martin, Q. K. Jolliffe, Thomas Luce, G. E. G. Way, and John Arthur Brockman

June 1.—Mr. T. Tanner, senior captain's clerk, to be purser, v. Fallon invalided.

Mr. F. H. Hora, senior acting clerk, to be captain's clerk, v. Tanner prom.

June 7.—Mr. Charles Lloyd, volunteer for Indian Navy, announced his arrival.

M. F. G. Bone, senior captain's clerk, to be purser, v. Hyslop dec.

Mr. E. Powell, senior acting clerk, to be captain's clerk, v. Bone prom.

June 9.—Mr. Purser Ibbs, clerk of the cheque and chief clerk in civil branch of the office of Indian Navy, appointed accountant in Builder's and Engineer's Departments and store receiver, vice Mr. Hyslop dec.

Mr. Hora, captain's clerk, to officiate as clerk of the cheque, and chief clerk in civil branch of office of Indian Navy, as a temporary measure.

June 11.—Mr. H. A. Broughton, a volunteer for Indian Navy, arrived from England

June 15.—The name of Mr. Patrick struck off list of Indian Navy, and the name of Mr. Thomas placed at bottom of list of midshipmen as it stood on 7th Oct. last; under instructions from the Hon. the Court of Directors.

Furloughs.—May 20. Commander T. G. Carless, to Europe, for health.—June 11, Mr. Walter Roberts, 1st assistant to master attendant, to Europe.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

May 21. *Louisa*, from London; *St. Lawrence*, from Liverpool; H.C.S. *Ariadne*, from Kurachee.—22. *Flora*, from London; *Royal Sovereign*, from Liverpool.—23. *Margaret*, from Louisa; *Bomanjee Hermanjee*, from Macao, &c.; *Argyll*, from Greenock; *North Pole*, from Newcastle; *Lady East*, from London.—24. *Mor*, from China, &c.—June 1. *Eurine*, from London; *Guisachan*, from London; *Windoor Castle*, from Liverpool; *Resource*, from Sydney and Batavia.—2. *Lady Feverham*, from London; *Ritchie*, from Glasgow; H.M.S. *Larne*, from Sea; *Inaz*, from Red Sea.—4. *Monarch*, from Liverpool.—6. H.C.S. *Auckland*, from Suez; *Caledonia*, from Liverpool.—7. *Wellington*, from Colombo; *George the Fourth*, from Aden.—10. *Parkfield*, from Leichenhalt; *Bemares*, from Bencoolen.—11. *Westmoreland*, from Macao and Singapore.—12. *Maha*, from Newcastle.—13. *Osprey*, from Liverpool.—15. *Fergus*, from Aden; *Royal Adelaide*, from Shields.—17. *Luconia*, from New York.—18. *Soobrow*, from Isle of France; *Berkshire*, from Sydney.

Departures.

May 22. *Cakutta*, for China; H.C.S. *Victoria*, for Suez.—23. *Prince Albert*, for Calcutta; *Acanta*, for London.—24. *Shaw Allum*, for China; *Harriet Scott*, for Liverpool; *William Sharpless*, for Liverpool; *Earl of Balcarras*, for China; *Countess of London*, for Liverpool; H.M.S. *Larne*, for Sea.—25. *Hamide*, for Colombo.—26. *Futal Barry*, for Singapore; *Alexander Baring*, for China.—June 1. *Mennen*, for Liverpool.—2. *Kurhman*, for Clyde; *Amiz*, for Zanzibar.—3. *Ruparell*, for Calcutta.—5. *Robert Stride*, for Liverpool; *Buckinghamshire*, for London.—7. *Lintia*, for Liverpool.—11. *Crown*, for Liverpool; *Adelaide*, for Singapore.—12. *Caledonia*, for Singapore.—13. *Good Success*, for China.—15. *Caledonia*, for China; *Duke of Bronte*, for London.

Passengers Arrived.

Per H.C. Steamer *Cleopatra*, from Suez and Aden (arrived 8th May): Lt. Col. Dowker, 9th Madras N.I.; Capt. Abbott, Bengal Artillery; Joseph Ponder, H. C. Taylor, and W. Baynes, Esquires; 8 Roman Catholic priests; 3 Italian servants; and 1 native do. From Aden: Lieut. Simpson, 1st E. Regt.; Assist. Surg. Funnell and lady; Lieut. Woollaston, I.N.; 2 seamen; European soldiers; 5 native servants; 2 Arab prisoners of war; and two discharged convicts.

Per *Auckland* Steamer, from Suez and Aden (arrived 6th June): Miss Gray; Mr. Dalzell; Dr. Mocho of Goa; Dr. R. A. Bremer; Capt. Chalmers, H.M. 22nd Regt.; Dr. Wallace; Mr. Smith; Mr. Ashburner; Mr. Dennis; Mr. Stewart; Mr. Blankley, 43 native invalids; 4 European seamen; 1 prisoner, police office establishment; 2 European Artillerymen; 1 private, H.M. 60th Regt.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

May 5. At Surat, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Clarke, missionary, of a son.

10. At Poonah, the lady of Captain T. Candy, Superintendent of Poonah College, of a daughter.

May 20. Off Dumsun, the lady of Assist. Surg. Purnell, 13th N.I., of a son.

22. At Tellicherry, the lady of Mr. R. Corbett, of a daughter.

24. At Poonah, the lady of Capt. H. H. Holman, 20th Regt., N.I., of a son.

— The lady of Mr. Fallon, portrait painter, of a son.

29. At Kaira, the wife of Mr. E. C. Watkins, acting sudderameen, of a daughter.

June 7. At Colaba, Mrs. G. Seales, of a son.

13. At Girgaum, the wife of Conductor J. C. Green, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

May 12. At Futtoghur, James Maxwell, Esq., Mehndeeghat, to Ann Elizabeth, daughter of J. Churcher, Esq., Futtoghur.

20. At the Mahableshwar Hills, Charles Hardy Bainbridge, Esq., solicitor, to Rosa Edwina, daughter of Capt J. S. White.

June 9. At Tanna, Henry Augustus, son of the late Richard Adams, Esq., formerly of the 2nd Dragoon Guards, to Johanna Charlotte, daughter of the late J. C. Ratie, Esq., of Baarhuis, Cape of Good Hope.

DEATHS.

March 29. At Malta, Thomas P. Weekes, Esq., late President of the Medical Board of Bombay.

May 15. At Bombay, Lieut. A. G. Shaw, 22nd Regt. N.I., an assistant in the Road and Tank Department.

25. At Tannah, Ensign G. Scriven, 19th Native Infantry.

June 8. Madame de Willaume, aged 77.

13. At Girgaum, Mr. Joseph Maria Duarte, aged 30.

Lately, H. B. Crockett, Esq., Lieutenant 1st Regt. Native Grenadiers, Invalid Establishment, acting Mithra translator and Interpreter to her Majesty's Supreme Court at Bombay.

Ceylon.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieut. Raitt, Ceylon Rifle Regt., to be commandant of Hambantotte from date of his assuming charge, vice Lieut. Vigors appointed to 9th Foot.

Capt. T. Lilie, deputy assist. adj. gen., to resume duties of his office from 1st of April.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—April 19. *William Wilson*, from Calcutta.—24. *Helen Mary*, from Aden.—26. *Europe*, from Mauritius.—27. *Perna*, from Cochun and Quilon.—*Sagforth* steamer, from Bombay.—29. *Margaret Hardy*, from Glasgow; *Maria*, from Bombay; *Kala*, from Point de Galle.—May 3. *John Wm. Darr*, from Bombay.—4. *Phlegathon* steamer, from England, Cape, &c. (for China).

Departures.—April 16. *Bomanjee Hormanjee*, for Bombay.—25. *Coringa Packet*, for Madras.—May 1. *Fairy Queen*, for London.—2. *Egyptian*, for London.—3. *Europe*, for Penang.

BIRTHS.

May 2. At Colombo, the wife of Mr. J. F. Fuller, of a daughter.

11. At Colombo, the lady of Hon. P. Anstruther, Esq., of a son.

16. At Colombo, the lady of F. Norris, Esq., surveyor-general, of a daughter.

17. At Colombo, Mrs. D. Anderson, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

March 11. At Colombo, Mr. W. B. Sproule, to Mary Anne, second daughter of C. W. Hoffman, Esq.

Penang, Singapore, &c.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Singapore.—Previous to April 7. *Cowajee Family*, *Sayed Khan*, and *Rajina*, all from Calcutta; *Sir H. Compton*, *Helen*, and *Candahar*, all from Bombay; *Sir Edward Ryan*, and *Gunga*, both from China; *Fairfield*, and *Sumatra*, both from Batavia; *Samuel Herrocks*, from Penang.

Departures from ditto.—Previous to April 6. *Amelia*, *Souventropery*, *Francis Corajee*, *Susan*, *Cowajee Family*, *Sir H. Compton*, *Sir Edward Ryan*, *Sayed Khan*,

Ariel, and *Regina*, all for China; *Harriet*, for Penang; *Dumfries*, and *Gunga*, both for Adelaide; *Canopus*, for Mauritius; *Fairfield*, for Calcutta; *Sarah Parker*, for Boston.

Arrivals at Penang.—March 26. *Apolline*, from Madras, and sailed for China; *Mahy*, from Madras, to load for London.

DEATH.

March 8. At Singapore, Aristakies Sarkies, Esq., aged 36.

China.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Macao.—March 23. *Louisa*, from Calcutta and Singapore.—28. *Pes-temper Bomajer*, from China; *Splendid*, from west coast of America.

Departure from ditto.—March 29. *Leonidas*, for New York.

Mauritius.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals. Previous to April 24. *Caroline*, *Thomas Blyth*, *Lena*, *Achilles*, and *William Bailey*, all from London; *Rapid*, from Llanelly and Cape; *Louisiana*, from Havre; *Amwell*, from Cape; *Susan Crisp*, from Simon's Bay; *Gratitude*, from Algoa Bay; *Le caduc*, from Marseilles.

Departures (Eastward).—Previous to April 20. *Swallow*, for Java; *Topley*, *Re-naissance*, *Amwell*, and *Reflector*, all for Calcutta; *Tenasserim*, for Madras.

DEATH.

Feb. 21. T. K. MacFadden, Esq., late commander of the bark *Ganges*, aged 39.

Cape of Good Hope.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in Table Bay.—Previous to May 20. *Winwick*, *Columbus*, *Paragon*, *Dale Park*, and *Thomas and Joseph Crisp*, all from London; *Elizabeth*, from Nantes; *Bolivar*, from Leith; *Emerald*, from Bristol; *Bertha*, and *Terra Nova*, both from Clyde; *Matilda*, from Liverpool; H. M. S. *Andromache*, and *Munster Lass*, both from St. Helena; *Apprentice*, and *St. Helena*, both from Algoa Bay; *Hannibal*, from New York; *Harmony*, from Rio de Janeiro.

Departures from ditto.—Previous to May 20. *Romeo*, *Edward Bilton*, *Bolivar*, *Hotspur*, and *Dale Park*, all for Calcutta; *Paragon*, and *Columbus* both for Madras; *Dream*, *Conch*, and *Briton*, all for Algoa Bay; *Winwick*, for Hobart Town; *Elizabeth*, for Mauritius; *Comet*, for Saldanha Bay; *Terra Nova*, for Sydney; *Sophia*, for Mossel Bay.

Arrivals at Algoa Bay.—April 28. *Dream*, from Table Bay.—30. *Mary*, from Table Bay.—May 14. *Jane Cumming*, from London.

Departures from ditto.—May 5. *Mary*, for Port Natal.—8. *Dream*, for Mauritius.

BIRTHS.

March 15. At Rondebosch, Mrs. Townley, of a daughter.

29. At Cape Town, Mrs. Dr. Chiappini, of a son.

April 1. At Cape Town, Mrs. Thomas Tinley, of a son.

7. At Belmont, Mrs. John Carlisle, of a son.

12. Mrs. H. C. Jarvis, of a daughter.

16. At Port Elizabeth, the lady of J. Chalmers, Esq., surgeon, of a son.

20. At Cape Town the lady of Joshua Pearson, Esq., deputy ordnance store-keeper and barrackmaster, Simon's Town, of a son.

25. In the *Keisersnacht*, the lady of Mr. A. McDonald, jun., of a daughter.

Lately. At Somerset, the lady of A. A. O'Reilly, Esq., of a daughter.

— The lady of H. W. Porteous, Esq., Madras medical estab., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 23. At Cape Town, Alexander Charles Heyland, Esq., Hon. E. I. C. Ben- gal civil service, to Emily, daughter of J. M. Hill, Esq.

March 25. At Uitenhage, J. W. H. Van der Riet, second son of J. W. Van der Riet, Esq., civil commissioner, to Rose Ellen, third daughter of the late Capt. A. C. Burnet, H.M. 54th Regt.

April 13. At Salem, the Rev. J. W. Appleyard, Wesleyan missionary, Beka, Kaffriland, to Sarah Ann, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. Archbell, Wesleyan missionary.

— At Graham's Town, Mr B. Booth, jun., to Miss Matilda B. Godlonton.

DEATHS.

March 18. At sea, Capt. Scott, of the ship *Mutuda* of Liverpool.

April 4. At Fort Elizabeth, Capt. Donald Stewart, of the bark *Holca Stewart*, aged 24, having been left behind sick.

— In the *Keizers-gucht*, Jane, wife of Alex. Macdonald, Esq., aged 53

11. At Mulme-burr, Miss Geertruida Anna Smuts, aged 14

20. At Somerset, Hottentots' Holland, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. James Edgar.

20. At Wynberg, Mr. A. W. Cummings, aged 28

23. At Beaufort, Margaret Sophia, youngest child of W. Kinnear, Esq.

Lately. At Cape Town, Miss Sarah Ann Butler, niece of Mrs. Capt. Granger

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A meeting of this Society took place on the 5th of June. Sir George Thomas Staunton, Bart., M.P., in the chair. Various presents were made to the Society's library; and Lieut. T. J. Newbold, of the Madras army, was balloted for, and elected a member of the Society.

The secretary read a letter addressed to him by Lord Robert Grosvenor, private secretary to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, conveying the satisfaction of his Royal Highness at becoming a member of the Society, and his regret that it would not be in his power to attend the annual meeting.

Read also a letter from the Right Hon. the Earl of Munster, in acknowledgment of his nomination to the office of president of the Society, and stating his readiness to undertake any inquiry on Eastern matters that might be answered by a reference to Oriental libraries and universities on the Continent, where he was then travelling.

A letter from the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, returning thanks for his election as a vice-president of the Society, was read.

Col. Sykes brought to the notice of the meeting the Chinese collection, illustrative of Chinese arts, manners, and customs, made by Mr. Nathan Dunn, a gentleman of large fortune in the United States, and which had been exhibited at Philadelphia for the benefit of the educational establishments of that city. Col. Sykes stated that some of Mr. Dunn's friends wished him to send the collection to Europe for exhibition; but that gentleman, with very proper feelings of delicacy, had hesitated to do so, from a fear that pecuniary objects might be attributed to him. It was, however, understood by Mr. Dunn's friends, that he would be quite willing to consent, if societies, or public bodies, like the Royal Asiatic Society, were to express an opinion that the exhibition would be useful and desirable in Europe; and thereby guarantee him from the imputation of interested motives. Col. Sykes said that the council of the Society had made no hesitation in adopting such an opinion, in which he felt sure the meeting would coincide.

The proposition was immediately assented to by the meeting; and the Rev. — Parker, M.D., of the United States, an eminent Chinese scholar, gave some interesting details of the nature of Mr. Dunn's collection. He stated that it comprised complete shops of Chinese artisans; the figures of the workmen were of wax, and as large as life. Also, figures of all the different classes of the Chinese people, in their true costumes, of several dynasties: in fact, it was a complete miniature of the

celestial kingdom. As a proof of the accuracy of the details, and the general effect of the whole collection, he would mention that he had taken his own Chinese teacher unexpectedly into it, while on a visit to Philadelphia, who was so overcome by the extraordinary verisimilitude exhibited, that he burst into tears. Mr. Parker then referred to the great benevolence of Mr. Dunn, who had applied to one charitable institution alone in Philadelphia no less a sum than 20,000 dollars, derived from his collection. He thought that collections from other countries, on a similar model to Mr. Dunn's, would be highly interesting and instructive.

Lieut. Newbold read an account of a visit which he made, in June last, to Gebel Nákus, or the Mountain of the Bell, in the peninsula of Mount Sinai. The Mountain of the Bell derives its name from the extraordinary and singular property it possesses of giving out, under certain conditions, sounds similar to those of a large church-bell. Its apparent height is from three hundred to four hundred feet. On the western side, which faces the Red Sea, is a steep slope, of a triangular form, extending about eighty feet up the side of the hill, narrow at the top, but widening out as it approaches the bottom. This slope is bounded by low cliffs of sandstone on all sides except the base, and is covered with a very fine quartzose sand, of a reddish brown colour. The sand varies in depth from a few inches to five or six feet, and has evidently been conveyed to its present position on the slope of the rock by the strong prevailing westerly winds. It is from this slope that the mysterious Memnonian sounds issue, and which the superstitious Arabs, as noticed by Burckhardt, believed to be produced by the bells of a subterranean convent. Lieut. Newbold states that, the party having reached the foot of the slope, the Bedouin guide commenced its ascent, sinking knee-deep at every step in the loose sand. A faint musical sound, resembling the deepest chords of a violoncello at a distance, was heard, and the guide declared that the day was not propitious for the experiment. The writer and his friend, however, determined to make the ascent themselves, which they accomplished, after some fatiguing labour. Having reached the top, they watched the course of the sand they had set in motion, as it passed downwards in undulating and gradually widening lines to the base. About two minutes after they commenced their observations, a faint, rustling sound was perceptible; then, the low deep tone they had first heard, which gradually became more and more distinct, and apparently nearer. Successive and fast-repeated notes, whose sounds partook of those of a deep, mellow convent-bell, then followed. These were prolonged by again disturbing the sand at the summit; until, at length, they equalled the rumbling of distant thunder. The greatest intensity of the sounds was produced when the whole surface of the sand, from the summit to the base, had been set in motion; and the sensations felt by a person on the hill gave the idea of being seated on the body of some enormous stringed instrument, while a bow was being slowly drawn over its chords. About a quarter of an hour after the party had descended, the sand became still, and the sounds ceased. Various attempts have been made to explain the phenomenon of the Mountain of the Bell. Lieut. Newbold's opinion of the cause coincides in a great measure with that of Lieut. Wellsted, namely, that the sound is connected with the agitation of the sand, aided by the action and direction of the wind; and this is further strengthened by the fact, that no sounds are heard in wet or in very calm weather. The writer considers that Gebel Nákus is the only known spot on the globe where the necessary conditions exist for producing these remarkable sounds. He had seen several localities in Arabia, Egypt, and Spain, where loose sand had been accumulated on the sides of rocks in an apparently similar manner, but opportunity had not admitted of a careful comparative examination of them.

The Society met again on the 19th of June; Professor Wilson, the Director of the Society, in the chair. A portion of the arms of Tomán Bey, the last of the Mamlúk sultans, was exhibited, consisting of a spear and battle-axe, beautifully ornamented

with silver and gold inlaid-work. Also a very handsome Turkish rifle, with Damascus barrel. General Wilson exhibited a very ancient gold Hindu coin.

The secretary announced a bequest to the Society's library, by the will of the late General Thomas Gordon, one of the Society's corresponding members, of all his books and manuscripts in the Turkish, Arabic, and Persian languages.

The paper read was a botanical account of the *Lodicea Sechellarum*, or double sea-coco nut; written by M. Pierre Bernard, president of the Committee of Natural History of the Sechelles Islands. This tree belongs to the family of palms; and is indigenous to small islands only of the Sechelles group. The trunk is straight, and frequently attains a height of eighty or ninety feet. It is surmounted by a beautiful crown of winged and palmated leaves. The usual diameter of the stem is from twelve to fifteen inches; which gives so much flexibility to the tree, that a strong breeze can bend it till the large leaves hit and clash against the neighbouring trees, making an extraordinary noise. The leaves of *Lodicea* open like a fan, and average twenty feet in length, and ten or twelve in breadth. Only one leaf grows on each tree in the space of a year; and, from the leaf marks existing on the stems, it has been computed that some of the trees must have existed about four centuries. The fruit or nut is enclosed in a fibrous drupe, and has from one to four lobes. The drupe attains to a length of about fifteen inches, and a circumference of three feet; and sometimes weighs from forty to fifty pounds. [A specimen was exhibited to the meeting of even larger proportions.] The perisperm contained in the nut, if eaten at the right time, furnishes a sweet and agreeable aliment. When arrived at maturity, the drupe is detached from the tree, and falls to the ground. If not buried in the earth, or exposed to the sun, it germinates in a few months. The radicle descends vertically, and takes the form of a cylinder, from whence spring numerous hairy roots: the developed stem does not rise from the ground till about twenty years have elapsed. A very remarkable circumstance connected with this plant is the duration of its bloom, and the length of time necessary to mature the fruit—seven or eight years. The trees grow in all kinds of soil; but the finest are found in deep gorges, on damp platforms covered with vegetable earth, and in the midst of various aquatic plants. Unfortunately, no one cultivates the *Lodicea*, and the custom which until lately prevailed of cutting the trees down to obtain their fruit and leaves has so diminished the number of the trees, as to give cause to apprehend their total extinction. The tree is applied to various uses: the trunk furnishes building material; and when split, and deprived of its internal substance, forms good troughs for conducting water, and also to make fences. The leaves are used for thatching houses; and, when platted, are made into hats, bonnets, baskets, fans, and many elegant and ornamental articles. Water-vessels are made of the hard shell of the nut, which also furnishes oil. The entire nut is an article of trade with India, where, among other uses, it appears to be employed as an astringent medicine. It was this nut which, carried to the sea by torrents, and then transported to the coasts of the Maldives, gave rise to the fable that it was the fruit of a submarine tree, broken off by Vishnu when churning the ocean, and allowed by him to float on its surface, in order to supply mankind with a specific for various diseases.

After the reading of the paper, Sir Charles Grey made some observations as to the desirableness of endeavouring to preserve this unique species of palm from being lost; and referred to the instance of the *dodo*, a bird which had been extinct nearly a century, and whose existence had often been doubted.

The thanks of the Society were ordered to be returned to the Literary and Scientific Institution of the Sechelles for their communication; and it was resolved to open a correspondence with them on subjects of mutual interest to both institutions.

The meetings of the Society were then adjourned till November.

COLLEGE EXAMINATION.

EAST-INDIA COLLEGE, HAILEYBURY.

General Examination, June, 1841.

On Tuesday, the 29th of June, a deputation of the Court of Directors proceeded

to the East-India College, at Haileybury, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Principal as to the Discipline and Literature of the past Term, and the result of the general examination of the Students.

The deputation on their arrival at the College proceeded to the Principal's lodge, where they were received by him, and the Professors, and the Oriental Visitor. Soon afterwards, they proceeded to the hall, accompanied by a numerous assemblage of visitors, where (the students being previously assembled) the following proceedings took place.

A List of the Students who had obtained medal prizes and other honourable distinctions was read,

Mr. Edward Clive Bayley read the Prize Essay on the following subject, viz.—

“The study of the Ancient Classical Poets considered in its effects on the moral and intellectual character.”

It is not usual for any other Essay to be read on these occasions, but in consequence of the peculiar merit of Mr. Cust's composition (to which had been awarded the 2nd Essay Prize), that gentleman read his paper also.

Several students then translated various passages from different authors in the Oriental languages; after which the prizes and honourable distinctions were awarded by the Deputy Chairman in the following order:—

Medals, Prizes, and other honourable distinctions of Students leaving College.

HIGHLY DISTINGUISHED.—Mr. Bayley, medals in Classics, Mathematics, History, Law, Hindustani, 1st Essay Prize, and prize for general proficiency at Easter Examination. Mr. Wedderburn, medal in Sanscrit; prize in Telougoo; Messrs. Robertson, Wauchope, and Lushington.

PASSED WITH GREAT CREDIT.—Messrs. Compton, Shepherd, Lind, and G. Grant. *Prizes, and honourable distinctions of Students remaining in College.*

THIRD TERM.—**HIGHLY DISTINGUISHED.**—Mr. St. George Tucker, prize in Mathematics; Mr. Arbuthnot, prize in Telougoo; Mr. Schalch, prizes in Mathematics, Sanscrit, and Persian; Mr. Bramly, prizes in History and Law; Mr. Hutchinson, prizes in Classics and Hindustani; Messrs. Bird, Strachey, Sim, A. A. Swinton, Dykes, Robinson, and Jenkins.

PASSED WITH GREAT CREDIT.—Messrs. Ford and Drummond.

SECOND TERM.—**HIGHLY DISTINGUISHED.**—Mr. Cust, prizes in Political Economy and Arabic; 2nd Essay Prize, and Extra Prize recommended by the Oriental Visitor and Classical Professor for the highly creditable Examination he passed in their several departments; Mr. Campbell, prizes in Political Economy and Law; Mr. Seton Kerr, prizes in Classics; Mr. E. Jackson, prize for general proficiency at Easter Examination; Mr. Brandreth, prizes in Sanscrit and Persian; Messrs. Richardson and Dalrymple.

PASSED WITH GREAT CREDIT.—Mr. Pigou, prize in Mathematics; Messrs. A. Swinton, Egerton, Bellasis, and A. Money.

FIRST TERM.—**HIGHLY DISTINGUISHED.**—Mr. Maples, prize in Mathematics; Mr. Forbes, prize in English Composition; Mr. Gray, prizes in Sanscrit and for general proficiency at Easter Examination; Mr. L. S. Jackson, prize in Classics; Mr. Walhouse, prize in English Composition; Messrs. Marriott and Mactier.

PASSED WITH GREAT CREDIT.—Messrs. Davidson, Simson, and Brereton.

Rank of Students leaving College, June, 1841.

BENGAL. *First Class*:—1. Mr. Bayley, 2. Mr. Wauchope. *Second Class*:—3. Mr. Shepherd, 4. Mr. Lind, Mr. Ogilvie (equal). *Third Class*:—5. Mr. Boldero.

* **MADRAS.** *First Class*:—1. Mr. Wedderburn, 2. Mr. Lushington.

BOMBAY. *First Class*:—1. Mr. Robertson. *Second Class*:—2. Mr. G. Grant, 3. Mr. Compton.

It being previously announced that the certificates of the Principal were granted, not only with reference to industry and proficiency, but also to conduct, and that this latter consideration had always the most decided effect in determining the order of rank.

It was also announced that such rank would take effect only in the event of the students proceeding to India within six months after they were so ranked, and that "should any student delay so to proceed, he shall take rank among those classed at the last Examination previous to his departure for India, and shall be placed at the end of that class in which rank was originally assigned to him."

The Deputy Chairman then closed the term with the following appropriate address:

GENTLEMEN STUDENTS.—In the absence of the Chairman, who is unable to attend from being a candidate to represent the City of London in Parliament, and the election being fixed for this day, the duty of presiding on this occasion has devolved upon me. I do say, I can truly say, with very great pleasure, that the report which has been received from the principal is most satisfactory and highly creditable to you, stating, as it does, the propriety and regularity of your conduct during the past term, and that you have also merited his approbation and that of the Professors by the attention you have given and the progress you have made in your studies during the same period. Such a favourable report has been most gratifying to me and my colleagues in the Direction here present, and will prove equally so to the Chairman and the other members of the Court when they are made acquainted with it. To you, gentlemen students, who will have to return here, I would suggest that, as the vacation now commencing is a long one, you should not run the risk of forgetting what you have learnt by neglecting to refresh your memories, but that you should occasionally devote a few hours to retain what you have already acquired, so that you may not have to go back, but at once start forward to gain fresh acquirements on your return to the College. Independent of the advantage you will derive from pursuing the course I venture to recommend, it will be most gratifying to the professors, to whose exertions in your behalf you are so much indebted, and to whom you cannot make a better return than by doing that which you must know will be most acceptable and pleasing to them. To the Principal, to the Dean, and to the Professors, I would here express how highly the Court of Directors estimate their valuable services to this Institution, and I beg to offer them the thanks of the Court for those unwearied exertions which so fully entitle them to entire confidence and respect, and by which the discipline, character, and usefulness of the College are so efficiently upheld and maintained. To you, gentlemen, who are about to quit the College, I tender my warmest congratulations and my best wishes for your health and success in a service in which good conduct brings a speedy and certain reward; a service, exempt from the anxiety and suspense usually attendant in every walk of early professional life in this country; a service, in which it will be your own fault if you do not arrive at both distinction and independence. Let me urge you assiduously to persevere in the study of the Native languages. You will thereby be enabled to transact business, listen to complaints, redress grievances, give instructions, and express your opinion on all subjects without the intervention of any agent. It is unnecessary for me to comment on the incalculable advantages this may yield to you. I am desirous also of impressing on your minds that in your treatment of, and communication with the natives, you will best fulfil your duties, both as public servants and private individuals, by invariably observing towards them a mild and conciliatory demeanour. Shew them that you have their welfare at heart. Convince them they may always expect justice at your hands. Do them all the kindness in your power. Be indulgent, patient, and forbearing, as regards their prejudices and religion, and never disgrace yourselves by any unseemly violence of passion or manner. By these means you will command their respect and esteem. No people on earth are more sensibly alive to personal kindness; and, rely upon it, they will freely repay such kindness, by fidelity and devotion in your service, in time of need. Many are the temptations to which you will be exposed on your first arrival in India, but by common prudence and care you may surmount them all. Be honest, just, and fearless, in the discharge of your public functions. Be temperate in your living and economical in your expenditure. Health and independence will then follow in your train,

and by constantly bearing in mind, and being guided at all times by that high, moral principle, inculcated by the Christian religion, you may reasonably hope, by the blessing and mercy of God, to reap the just reward of a long course of good conduct and honourable public service. I have addressed these few observations to you in a friendly spirit, impelled by a sincere desire for your future welfare and happiness, and you will I am sure receive them as such.—I will only add one more observation, and it you give it the consideration it deserves, and which I am persuaded your good and affectionate feelings will prompt you to do, it will go far to secure your well doing. Let me earnestly entreat you to do all in your power not to disappoint the anxious hopes and sanguine expectations of those you leave behind, who, though they may be far distant from you in person, are ever with you in heart, in love, and affection.

The next Term will commence on Friday, the 10th of September.

All students returning, must be in College in the course of Tuesday, the 14th of September, *at the very latest*, on pain of forfeiting the term, unless they can produce to the Principal the most satisfactory reason for their absence beyond that day.

The half-yearly examination of the candidates for admission into the East-India College next term, was held at the East-India House, on Thursday the 22nd, Friday, the 23rd, and Saturday the 24th instant, when the following gentlemen, arranged alphabetically, were reported duly qualified for admission, viz :—Messrs. J. C. Boldero; L. B. Bowring; F. S. W. Cator; C. F. Chamier; R. H. Davies; R. H. Dunlop; B. H. Ellis; E. L. Ellis; H. Hammersley; C. P. Hobhouse; A. R. Mr. Donnel; H. Nelson; H. Newton; C. B. Phelps; H. G. Smith; W. G. Young.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following officers have been permitted to accept and wear the insignia of the *Order of the Dooraner Empire*, in testimony of their services in Candahar, Cabul, and at the capture of the fortress of Ghuznee: Lieut. Col. Sir Claud-martine Wade, Knt., C.B., major 15th Bengal N.I., the insignia of the First Class; Lieut. Col. H. F. Salter, major Bengal Cavalry, the insignia of the Third Class.

The following gentlemen, connected with India, have been returned as members to serve in the new Parliament: Mr. Lyall, chairman of the E. I. Directors, for the City of London; Mr. Masterman, for ditto; Mr. Antell, for Bedfordshire; Mr. J. W. Hogg, for Beverley; Mr. R. D. Mangles, for Guildford; Mr. Larpent, for town of Nottingham; Mr. Hastie, for Pasley; Mr. Dyce Sombre, for Sudbury; Mr. Jardine, for Ashburton; and Mr. T. B. Macaulay, for Edinburgh.

Major General Sir Charles James Napier, K.C.B., now commanding the northern district of Great Britain, has been transferred to the staff of the army at Bombay, in succession to Maj. Gen. Sir John F. Fitzgerald, K.C.B., who is to return home.

The Rev. Thomas Dale, M.A., of Corpus Christi College (in conjunction with the Rev. Robert Eden, M.A., late fellow of Corpus Christi College, and the Rev. William Stone, M.A., late fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford), are appointed by the Board of Control, examiners of candidates for Haileybury College, for the ensuing term.—*Cambridge Advertiser*.

Sir J. M'Neil is on his way to Persia to renew our diplomatic relations with that country. Two Tatars, from Teheran, arrived at the Persian embassy at Constantinople on the 30th June, bringing letters announcing that the territory of Herat had been entirely evacuated by the Persian forces, agreeably to the desire of the British Cabinet; it was accordingly hoped that the differences which had arisen lately between Great Britain and Persia would now be satisfactorily adjusted.

The high duty levied on cinnamon exported from Ceylon has long been a matter of complaint, both with the producer there and the trade here, and Government attention has been more than once attracted to the subject. It seems to have been again brought before the notice of the Secretary of State by the East-India and China Association. The reply they have received states, that the question will have all due consideration, but that Government attention was called to it not long ago in consequence of a representation from the Governor of Ceylon, and that instructions were sent him in the month of April, 1840, for such modification of the duty as would reduce it on all kinds of cinnamon to the rate of 2s. per pound, which has hitherto been payable on the inferior quality only. That reduction, in accordance with the arrangement by which a previous notice of ten months is required on alterations in the duty, or in the sale price of the Government cinnamon, would have taken effect from the 1st of June last. Adverting to the large stock of cinnamon which would appear to be at present held in this country, in consequence of the extensive consignments made from the colony since the discontinuance of the Government monopoly, and upon which the higher rates of duty must have been paid by the exporters, and also to the state of the revenues of Ceylon and to other modifications of the fiscal arrangements of the colony which have been authorized, the Government think it right to abstain at present from authorizing further alteration of the duty until the effect of the alteration of the duty already agreed upon shall have been tried. However, it is intimated that in the meantime the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, with the view to the further consideration of the question, have requested from the Board of Trade any more specific information which it may be practicable to obtain relative to the quantities and qualities produced in and exported from Java and Malabar.—*Times*.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES.

4th L. Drago. (at Bombay). Surg. E. S. Graham, M.D., from 75th F., to be surgeon, v. Chambers app. to 11th L. Drago.

11th L. Drago. (on way to Bombay). Lieut. J. H. Gray, from 1st Dragoon Guards, to be lieut., v. Allen who exchanges.

4th Foot (at Madras). Ens. Arthur Byrne to be lieut. without purch., v. Potter app. to Royal Canadian Regt.; Serg. Maj. Thomas Millington to be ens., v. Byrne.

6th Foot (at Bombay). Lieut. J. B. Home to be capt. without purch., v. Kelly who retires upon full pay.

17th Foot (at Bombay). Ens. T. P. H. Fitzmayer to be lieut. without purch., v. Johnson prom. in Royal Canadian Regt.; R. P. O'Shea to be ens., v. Fitzmayer.

18th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. I. H. Hewitt to be lieut. by purch., v. Foss who retires; John Elliot to be ens. by purch., v. Hewitt; Capt. Sir Harry Darell, Bart., from 47th F., to be capt., v. Mitford whose prom., on 6th April 1841, has been cancelled; Ens. W. P. Cockburn to be lieut. by purch., v. Sir Harry Darell prom. in 47th F.; M. J. Hayman to be ens. by purch., v. Cockburn.

28th Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. Patrick Duff, from 77th F., to be lieut. v. O'Brien who exchanges.

31st Foot (in Bengal). Serg. Maj. Samuel Bennison to be qu. master, v. S. Palmer who retires upon half pay.

40th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. George Rand to be lieut. without purch. v. Brockman app. to 50th F.; Serg. John Campbell, from 95th F., to be ens. without purch., v. Rand prom.

50th Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. Wm. Knowles to be capt. by purch., v. Sheaffe who retires; Ens. J. F. Parker to be lieut. by purch., v. Knowles.

57th Foot (at Madras). Lieut. Wm. Bate to be capt. without purch., v. Jackson who retires upon full pay; Lieut. G. M. Ross, from 18th F., to be lieut., v. Chas. Jago who retires upon half pay; Ens. C. Swetenham, from 96th F., to be lieut. without purch., v. Bate prom.

62nd Foot (in Bengal). Assist. Surg. Wm. Rutherford, from the Staff, to be assist. surgeon, v. Loinsworth who exchanges.

63rd Foot (at Madras). Capt. I. P. Neville to be major by purch., v. Bayles who retires; Lieut. H. J. Swyny to be capt. by purch., v. Neville; Ens. H. Lees to be lieut. by purch. v. Swyny; R. P. Ford to be ens. by purch., v. Lees.

80th Foot (in N. S. Wales). Lieut. A. D. W. Best to be capt. by purch., v. Gilston who retires; Ens. A. Ormsby to be lieut. by purch., v. Best; E. A. Holdich to be ens. by purch., v. Ormsby; Ens. C. H. Leslie to be lieut. without purch., v. Black prom. in Royal Canadian Regt.; G. S. Young to be ens. without purch., v. Leslie.

90th Foot (in Ceylon) Ens. W. P. Purnell to be lieut. by purch., v. Blackall who retires; Cadet S. W. Smith to be ens. by purch., v. Purnell; Thos. Smith to be ens. by purch., v. S. W. Smith whose app. has been cancelled.

Unattached.—Lieut. Thomas Collins, from 44th F., to be capt. without purch.; Lieut. Thomas Miller, from 40th F., to be capt. without purch.

Brevet—The undermentioned Cadets of the Hon. the East-India Company's Service, to have the local and temporary rank of Ensign during the period of their being placed under the command of Colonel Pasley of the Royal Engineers, at Chatham, for field instructions in the art of Sapping and Mining:—W. D. A. Short, Edward Fraser, William Kendall, John Carpendale, and M. K. Kennedy.

NAVAL HONOURS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

(CHINA EXPEDITION.)

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Commodore Sir James John Gordon Bremer, Knt., C.B., to be a Knight Commander of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath; date 29th June.

Her Majesty has further been pleased to appoint Capt. Sir Humphrey F. Senhouse, Knt., R.N.; Capt. Thomas Herbert, R.N.; Capt. the Hon. Richard S. Dundas, R.N.; Capt. Thomas Bouchier, R.N.; Capt. James Scott, R.N.; Capt. Charles R. D. Bethune, R.N.; Capt. Joseph Nias, R.N.; and Capt. Thomas Maitland, R.N.; to be Companions of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath; date 29th June.

Commanders to be Captains—S. P. Pritchard, *Blenheim*; W. D. Puget, *Melville*; C. A. Barlow, *Nimrod*; H. W. Giffard, *Cruiser*; J. V. Fletcher, *Wellesley*; T. V. Anson, *Pylades*; A. L. Kuper, *Alligator*; T. J. Clarke, *Melville*; W. J. Williams, *Strumboli*.

Lieutenants to be Commanders—Joseph Pearce, *Blenheim*; G. H. Coulson, *Blonde*; W. Haakoll, *Cruiser*; H. Schomberg, *Melville*; G. S. Reynolds, *Larne*; W. H. A. Morshead, *Hyacinth*; Thomas Carpenter, *Columbia*; L. S. Tindall, *Calliope*; R. Harris, *Melville*; G. Bendon, *Comcay*; R. Collinson, *Wellesley*; A. H. Ingram, *Blonde*; P. B. Stewart, *Alligator*; E. C. T. D'Eyncourt, *Calliope*; Richard Symons, *Wellesley*; T. H. Mason, *Algerine*; W. B. Monynenny, *Sulphur*.

Maten to be Lieutenants—R. C. Kevern, *Blenheim*; J. M. Cooke, *Blenheim*; W. Bligh, *Blenheim*; S. B. Dolling, *Algerine*; B. Woolcombe, *Alligator*; B. Drury, *Alligator*; T. B. Christopher, *Blonde*; W. T. Rivers, *Calliope*; H. T. D. Le Vesconte, *Calliope*; T. G. Drake, *Hyacinth*; T. Carmichael, *Larne*; T. Sibbald, *Melville*; E. Fitzgerald, *Modeste*; W. Kendall, *Nimrod*; E. M. Noble, *Samarang*; E. Crouch, *Samarang*; J. Strettell, *Wellesley*; J. Astle, *Wellesley*; T. H. Lysaght, *Wellesley*; G. B. Dewes, *Herald*; J. A. St. Leger, *Mastiff*; C. R. Egerton, *Calliope*; P. Parkhurst, *President*.

Mr. W. H. Hall, master in the Navy, commanding the Iron Steamer *Nemesis*, is made a lieutenant in the navy for his services in China.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

JULY 3. *Cyrus*, Spratley, from South Seas and Cape; at Deal.—*Bromley*, Knox, from Cape 25th March; at Deal; *Woodbridge*, Dobson, from Manila; off Dover.—*The Packet*, Shirling, from Mauritius and Cape; off Eastbourne.—*S. Kandiana*, Jobling, from Bengal 19th Feb.; at Deal (for Newcastle).—*Brazil Packet*, Sheil, from V. D. Land 29th Feb.; at Deal.—*Sir George Arthur*, Mc Kellar, from V. D. Land 14th Feb.; off Portland.—*Isis*, Graham, from Bengal 9th Feb.; *Henry*, Walmsley, from N. S. Wales 13th March; and *Ellen*, Ward, from Bombay 14th Nov. and Pernambuco; all at Liverpool.—*St. George*, Heaton, from Bombay 31st Feb.; off Kingsbridge.—*Atlas*, Sexton, from Madras 25th Jan., Alleppy 18th Feb., Colombo 29th do., and Cape 1st May; off the Isle of Wight.—*d. Mary Anna*, Bolton, from Bombay 21st Feb.; and *President Ram*, Landberg, from Batavia (for Rotterdam); both off Hastings.—*Ashene*, Ashbridge, from Manila 22nd Jan.; at Cadiz.—*J. Isabelle*, Gray, from Singapore 21st Feb.; at Liverpool.—*East London*, Lewis, from Batavia 26th Feb.; off Plymouth.—*S. Chigstia*, Clarke, from China

20th Feb.; off Portland.—*Hindustan*, Campbell, from Bombay 4th March; off Liverpool.—*Earl Grey*, Bell, from Bengal 4th March; at Liverpool.—9. *Admiral von Kamsbergen*, Martens, from Batavia (for Rotterdam); off Portsmouth.—10. *Cecilia*, Waddell, from V. D. Land 4th March and Pernambuco; at Deal.—*Lavinia*, Hall, from N. S. Wales 6th March; off Portsmouth.—*Tomatin*, Wingate, from China 11th Jan., and Batavia 21st March; off ditto.—*Earl of Dalhousie*, Watt, from Bengal 19th Feb.; and *Dauntless*, Miller, from Bombay 15th Feb.; both at Liverpool.—*Joseph Winter*, Hodson, from Mauritius 7th April; off Holyhead (for Bristol).—*Earl of Durham*, Crouch, from Bengal 10th Feb.; off Portsmouth.—*Rosahind*, Colford, from Ceylon 1st March; *Regulus*, Hunter, from N. S. Wales 12th March; and *Madras*, Parsons, from V. D. Land 17th March; all off Portland.—*Seppings*, Rawlins, from Bengal 15th Feb.; off Dartmouth.—12. *Maitland*, Baker, from Bengal 15th Feb.; *Ophelia* and *Ann*, Barker, from Bombay 6th Feb.; *Orator*, Terry, from Bengal 17th Feb.; *Valleyfield*, Goble, from Singapore 4th March; and *Alexander Robertson*, Brown, from Ceylon 23rd Feb., and Cape 29th April; all at Deal.—*Hindoo*, Mawson, from Bengal 6th March; and *William Lockerby*, Stroyan, from Bengal 3rd Feb.; both at Liverpool.—*Jupiter*, Sedman, from Singapore 26th Jan., and Cape 23rd April; off Portsmouth.—*Calb Angus*, Poole, from Manila, 17th Feb.; off Cork.—15. *Planet*, Thompson, from Mauritius; at Gravesend.—*Emile*, Flodenberg, from Batavia (for Stockholm); at Deal.—17. *Bland*, Cullen, from Bengal 15th March, and Cape 20th May; off the Isle of Wight.—19. *Selma*, Luckie, from Bengal 15th Feb.; at Dundee.—20. *Ide*, Bousmoustow, from Mauritius 16th April; off Falmouth.—22. *Ware*, Goldsmith, from V. D. Land; and *Caledonia*, McCutcheon, from N. S. Wales 20th March; both at Deal.—23. *Edinburgh*, Patterson, from Bengal 8th March, and Cape 18th May; and *Hope*, Coombes, from Manila 1st Feb., and Cape 19th April; both at Deal.—*Kelso*, Roxburgh, from N. S. Wales 23rd March, and Bahia; off Ramsgate.—*Walner Castle*, Gimblett, from Bengal 5th March; off Portland.—24. *Thomas Coult*, Warner, from Bombay 9th March, Colombo 24th ditto, and Cape 16th May; at Deal.—*Sir Edward Paget*, Campbell, from Bombay 16th March, and Coochin 21st ditto; off Lymington.—*Alfred*, Eastmure, from N. S. Wales 10th April; at Deal.—*Royal George*, Richards, from ditto and Pernambuco; off Margate.—*Caroline*, Hawks, from Bengal 25th Feb.; at Deal.—*Spencer*, Corbett, from Bengal 3rd March; off Liverpool.—26. *Roohery*, Bourn, from Port Philip 15th March, and Bahia; at Deal.—*Herbe*, Hampton, from Manila 14th Feb.; off Dover.—*Clifton*, Cox, from Bengal 24th Feb., Mauritius 18th April, and Cape 20th May; off Hastings.—*Louisa Campbell*, Darby, from N. S. Wales 30th March; off Torbay.—*Nautilus*, Thomas, from Mauritius 13th April; off Portsmouth.—*Catherine*, Brown, from Mauritius 19th April; off Swanage.—*Augustus*, Purchase, from Mauritius 15th April; off Torbay.—27. *Urania*, Ogilvie, from Bombay 9th March; off Liverpool.—28. *Atlantic*, Munyard, from V. D. Land 6th March; off Dartmouth.—*Thetis*, Cass, from Bengal 4th March; off Portsmouth.—*Ripley*, from Bengal 4th March; off Liverpool.—29. *John Bagshaw*, Reddington, from Mauritius 7th April; off Dartmouth.—*Rachel*, Scott, from Bengal 7th March; at Deal.—*Preservance*, Nicholson, from South Seas, at Deal.—*Shakespeare*, Henderson, from Bombay 28th Feb.; at Liverpool.—30. *Woolington*, Pearson, from Ceylon 14th March; at Deal.—*Eleonor*, Johnson, from N. S. Wales March 22nd; at do.—*Melzer*, Walker, from Manila 14th Feb.; off Cork.—*William*, Morris, from Bombay 15th Feb.; off Tuskar.—*Hebe*, Todd, from Singapore 17th March; off Dover.—31. *Diadem*, Harland, from Lomboek 28th March; and *Thomas Snook*, Stacey, from Mauritius 12th April and Cape 16th May; both at Portsmouth.

Departures

JUNE 30. *Brilliant*, Barr, for Bombay; from Clyde.—21. *Greenlaw*, Morice, for Madras; from Deal.—25. *Victoria*, Mordaunt, for N. S. Wales; from Bristol.—28. *Livingston*, Rickerby, for N. S. Wales; from Liverpool.—29. *Essex*, MacLeod, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—*Sarah Mills*, Wraybell, for Hobart Town and N. S. Wales; and *Alice*, Amwyll, for Mauritius; both from Liverpool.—30. *Tasso*, Crofton, for Mauritius and Bombay; from Deal.—JULY 2. *I. Dare*, Adair, for Launceston; from Deal.—*Harbell*, Chudley, for Mauritius; from Marcellus.—3. *Abena*, Eason, for Bombay; *Cal*, Doherty, for Batavia; and *London*, Benn, for Bengal; all from Liverpool.—4. *Bucphalus*, Fulcher, for Cape and Bengal; from Portsmouth.—H. M. S. *Cornwallis* (72 guns), Richards, for East-India Station (China); from Plymouth.—*Harlequin*, Garwood, for Alga Bay; *Cowrie*, Scott, for Cape; *Mona*, Milligan, for Launceston; and *Royal Exchange*, Ross, for China; all from Deal.—5. *Albatross*, Boulton, for N. S. Wales and New Zealand; from Kingstown.—*Folke*, Saunders, for Mauritius, via Marcellus; from Bristol.—6. *Strophæus*, Took, for Bombay; and *New York Packet*, Darning, for N. S. Wales;

both from Clyde.—8. *Duke of Bedford*, Lay, for Bengal; from Portsmouth.—*Eleanor Russell*, Jefferies, for Mauritius *via* Bordeaux; and *Urgent*, Marshall, for Bengal (with troops); both from Deal.—9. *Burnhopside*, Pratt, for Bengal; from Deal.—*Harvest Home*, Heron, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—10. *François Yates*, McLenn, for South Australia; and *Glenbervie*, Muddle, for Hobart Town; both from Deal.—*Asia*, Patterson, for Port Philip; from Leith.—11. *Ayrshire*, Barker, for N. S. Wales; from Liverpool.—12. *Lady Bute*, Watson, for Bengal; from Greenock.—13. *Louisa Baillie*, Scanlan, for China; from Deal.—14. *Sea Gull*, Moyes, for Madras and Bengal; from Cowes.—*Lord Goderich*, Mills, for Hobart Town (with convicts); *Hero of Malown*, Dickson, for N. S. Wales; and *Gateshead Park* (of Shields), Gladstone, for Bengal; all from Portsmouth.—*John O'Gaunt*, Robertson, for China; *Lemnos*, Rowell, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—15. *Lysander*, Currie, for Port Philip and N. S. Wales; from Plymouth.—*Montagu*, Crail, for Bombay; *Larna*, Davis, for N. S. Wales; from Liverpool.—16. *Washington*, Walker (of Shields), for Bengal; and *Noormuhull*, Stephenson, for Launceston; both from Deal.—*Dyson*, Bouskell, for Batavia and Singapore; from Liverpool.—*Laurel*, Wilkinson, for Mauritius; from Clyde.—17. *Herefordshire*, Richardson, for Bengal (with troops); and *Eleanora*, Jackson, for Bengal; both from Deal.—*Orpheus*, Digby (of Shields), for Ceylon; from Falmouth.—*Cambysee*, Hutchinson, for Singapore; from Liverpool.—18. *Adriana*, Dodd, for Mauritius; and *Helen Stewart*, Brown, for Bombay; both from Liverpool.—19. *Madagascar*, Weller, for Bengal; from Portsmouth.—19. *William Mitchell*, Harvey, for N. S. Wales; from Leith.—20. *Thistle*, Elder, for Bombay; from Clyde.—21. *Tigress*, Morrison, for Mauritius; from Leith.—*Diamond*, Taylor, for Port Philip; from Cork.—22. *Jim Crow*, Geere, for Cape; and *Montefiores*, Paul, for Ceylon; both from Falmouth.—*Chatham*, Openheim, for N. S. Wales; and *Thames*, Marquis, for Bengal; both from Deal.—*Wanderer*, Smith, for Bengal; from Hull.—*Varuna*, Mould, for Bengal; from Shields.—*Trinidad*, Brown, for N. S. Wales; from Clyde.—23. *Child Harold*, Willis, for Cape and Bombay (with troops); from Portsmouth.—*City of London*, Martin, for Cape; from Plymouth.—*Mary Nixon*, Field, for Port Philip; *James Turcan*, Turcan, for South Australia; and *Sir Charles Cockburn*, Davies, for Madagascar and South Seas; all from Deal.—*Velocity*, Browning, for Cape and Swan River; from Plymouth.—*Majestic*, Brodie (of Shields), for Bengal; from Torbay.—25. *Clansman*, Dewar, for Bombay; and *Anne and Jane*, Smith, for Bengal; both from Liverpool.—*Grenade*, Miller (of Newcastle), for Aden; from Deal.—27. *Malabar*, Pollock, for Bombay; *Gilmorr*, Man, for Port Philip and N. S. Wales; *Reform*, for St. Helena; and *Agiacourt*, Walker, for Bengal; all from Deal.—28. *Plantagenet*, Domett, for Bengal; from Deal.—31. *Southampton*, Bowen, for Bengal; from Portsmouth.

PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST.

Per Atlas, from Madras, Aleppy, Ceylon, &c.: Mrs. Whitlock and five children; Mr. and Mrs. Maillard and child.—From the Cape: Capt. Bouchier, late of the *Roxburgh Castle*; Mrs. Bouchier; Miss and Master Bouchier; J. Park, Esq.; two servants.—(Capt. and Mrs. Manesty, 8th N. I., were landed at the Cape.)

Per Seppings, from Bengal: Mrs. Bush; J. Podo, Esq.; Capt. Sime; Lieut. Murray, N. I.; Masters Maillard and Randall.—From St. Helena: E. Gulliver, Esq., R. N.; Mrs. Gulliver.

Per Dauntless, from Bombay: Lieut. and Mrs. Scrivens; Mr. Young.

Per Hindostan, from St. Helena: Capt. C. S. Evans, of the late ship *Catharina*.

Per Earl Grey, from Bengal: Mr. R. Green; Master and Miss Weaver.

Per Hindoo, from Bengal: Mrs. Granberg.

Per Bland, from Bengal: Mrs. Taylor; Mrs. Meare; Mrs. Wybrow; Mrs. Leslie; Mrs. Thomas; Miss Leslie; Capt. Farrant, H. M. 9th Regt.; Rev. Mr. Leslie; Dr. Stewart; Dr. Powell; Messrs. Dirom, Meares, Thomas, and Hailey; Masters Leslie, Taylor, Chapman, and Meares.—From the Cape: Capt. and Mrs. Tinley and child; Capt. Cole; Lieut. Murray, 37th B. N. I.—(Dr. and Master Foley were landed at the Cape.)

Per Edinburgh, from Bengal: (See *As. Journ.* for May, p. 72)—additional: Col. Trelawny, artillery; Lieut. Hatton, H. M. 62nd Regt.; 45 invalids H. M. S., 8 women and 11 children; 9 invalids H. C. S., 1 woman, and 4 children.—(Capt. Staff, H. M. 90th Regt. died at sea.)

Per Sir Edward Paget, from Bombay: Mrs. Capt. Gerard and Child; Mrs. Esq.

Per Thomas Coutts, from Bombay and Ceylon: Capt. Young; Mrs. Young; Lieut. Caulfield; Lieut. Pratt; Ena. Hopper; Cornet Campton; Mr. Francis, &c.; 32 soldiers, 5 women, and 7 children.—From the Cape: Mrs. and two Misses Dunbar; Mrs. Manesty; Mrs. Simpson and child; Lieut. Gordon; 91st F., in charge of 42 invalids.—(The following were left at the Cape: Capt. and Mrs. Fidler

and 8 children; Capt. and Mrs. Hall and child; Mrs. Benyon and six Misses Benyon; 4 Misses Taylor; 2 Misses Wakefield; Miss Munich; Masters Brewer, Smith, two Le Messurier, and two Grimes; servants, &c.)

Per Walmer Castle, from Bengal: (See *As. Journ.* for May, p. 72.)

Per Chifon, from Bengal: Mrs. Reid and two children; Mrs. Dowden; Mrs. Stowell and six children; Miss Stowell; Capt. Grange, B. N. I.; H. H. Jones, Esq.; R. Stowell, Esq.; Dr. Campbell, H. M. S.—(The following were landed at the Cape: Maj. Gen. Baddeley, C. B.; Mrs. and Miss Baddeley; Major Goldie, B. N. I.; Capt. Scott, Reddie, and Fenning; T. B. Bayley, Esq. C. S.)

Per St. Paul, from Singapore to Salem: Rev. R. W. Orr, wife, and child; Rev. J. S. Travelli; Dr. W. B. Driver; Capt. E. Underwood; Master G. W. Phillips. (Capt. N. Lowry, of the *Tory*, fell overboard and was drowned.)

Per Jupiter, from Singapore: Mr. Fuller; Mr. Blane; Lieut. Shepherd.

Per Tomatin, from China: Lieut. Storie, R. N.

Per Packet, from Mauritius and Cape: Mrs. King and family.

Per Planet, from Mauritius: Mrs. Thompson.

Per Andromache, from N. S. Wales: Mr., Mrs., and Miss Lethbridge; Mr. John Lethbridge; 4 children; Mrs. Marsden and two children; Mrs. Ebhart and two ditto; Messrs. Love, May, Throsby, Simmeon, Riley, Tyrell, Wm. Tyrell, Jackson, Cruleurs, Lee, and Darby; Dr. Bowers, R. N.; three female servants.

Per Regulus, from N. S. Wales: Mr. and Mrs. Huntley; Patrick Bowline.

Per Sir George Arthur, from V. D. Land: Mr. John Petchley; Mr. and Mrs. Clarke; Mr. and Mrs. Webb; Mr. and Mrs. Jackson; Mr. and Mrs. Kelly; Capt. and Mrs. Wilson; Mr. Grimsey, Miss Roberts; Miss Clarke; Masters Webb, Jackson, and Wilson.

Per Medras, from V. D. Land: Mr. and Mrs. Dowling and five children; Mrs. and two Misses Clarke; Master Clarke, Mrs. Hall; Miss Reid; Master Bell.

Per Cecilia, from V. D. Land: Mr. and Mrs. Steward; four Misses Steward; Master Seward; Mr. T. T. Parker; Mr. W. O. Cleve; Mr. and Mrs. Rogers.

Per Royal George, from N. S. Wales: Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Krane; Mr. and Mrs. Iredale; Mr. and Mrs. Howard; Mrs. Joseph Wyatt and two children; Mr. and Mrs. Hudson; Mr. and Mrs. Darlow; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel; Miss Samuel; two Misses Nash; Mrs. Richards; Mr. Goodwin; Mr. Torkington; two Masters Smith.

Per Wave, from V. D. Land: Capt. and Mrs. Bunster; four Masters Bunster; Mrs. and Master Jefferies; Mrs. Welton; Mr. and Mrs. Watkins; three Masters and Miss Watkins; Dr. Leigh; Masters T. and J. Hewett.

Per Louisa Campbell, from N. S. Wales: Mr. and Mrs. Edwards and family; Mrs. Bull and two children; Mr. King; Dr. McLaren, of Adelaide.

Per Alfred, from N. S. Wales: Mr. and Mrs. H. Harper; Mrs. Reid; Mr. and Mrs. McDonald and two children; Master Coxen; Mrs. Wiseman and daughter; Mr. Deacon and son; Mr. McAllum.

Per Roohery, from Port Philip; Dr. and Mrs. Cotter and family; Mr. Watts and child; Mrs. Bourn; Messrs. Howard, Pullar, Porter, Mountiford, Dunlop, and Perry.

Per Nautilus, from Mauritius: Rev. Dr. Morris; Mrs. Menage; Mr. and Mrs. Bellet; Mr. and Mrs. Toche; Mr. T. Menage; Mr. A. Menage; Mr. Fontenay; Mr. Ollivar; Messrs. A. and H. Kroig.

Per Atlantic, from V. D. Land: Mr. W. Green; Mrs. Green; Mr. and Mrs. Ellington; Hannah Pitt; Thomas Russel; Charles Radford.

Per Henry, from N. S. Wales: Mr. and Mrs. Solomons; Miss Solomons; Mr. Finson.

Per Mandarin, from N. S. Wales: Mr. and Mrs. Knight; Mrs. Frith.

Per Kelo, from N. S. Wales: Mr. and Mrs. Plunkett; Capt. and Mrs. Clarke; Miss Manning; Miss Rosalind; two Misses Therry; Pym, Bartley; Mrs. Bartley; Mr. Yates; Dr. Murray; Dr. Osborne; Master Ryan; 40 soldiers; 16 women; 28 children.

Per Caledonia, from N. S. Wales: Mr. and Mrs. Cox and family; Miss Alexander; Mr. and Master Bright; James Burleigh.

Per Eleanor, from N. S. Wales: Masters John and James Cooper.

Per Great Liverpool steamer, from Alexandria, Malta, &c. (arrived at Plymouth, 6th July).—Col. Whitehill; Mr. Cochrane; Capt. Wright, Infantry; Mrs. Andrews and two children; Mr. Fuller, Madras Artillery; Major Foggett; Mr. Sims, B.C.S.; Rev. K. Bailis; Capt. Fyfe, 17th foot; Dr. Cooch; Mr. Lackermann; Hon. Capt. Graves; Lieut. Martin; Mr. Asptal; Capt. Sheriff; Mr. Edmonds; Lieut. Fanshawe; Mr. Baker; Capt. Eyre; Commander Carides; Lieut. Bress; Mr. and Mrs. Brooks; Mr. Blizard; Mrs. Webb; Mr. Moore; Mr. Baker; Mrs. Kay; Mr. Cole; Mrs. Lewis and child; Col. Hodges; Capt. Stoddart; Col. Lambert;

Lieut. Phillips; Mr. Bradshaw; Mr. Campbell; Mr. Alexander: Major Munday. (Mr. Robson, died 27th June).

Per Cleopatra steamer, from Bombay 19th June (arrived at Suez): W. Roberts, Esq.; Mr. Shellebar.

Per Oriental steamer from Alexandria (arrived at Malta): Mr. and Mrs. Green; Mr. and Mrs. Waghorn; Capt. Yule; Mrs. Innes; Mr. Dudgeon; Captain Morris; Major Harvey; Mr. Bird; Mr. Eggar; Mr. Tennant; and Mr. Philip Cleland.

Expected.

Per Martha Ridgway, from Bombay: Lieut. H. Miles; W. H. Snell, Esq.; Miss Stafford and servant; F. M'K. Steer, Esq.

Per Buccephalus, from Bombay (for Greenock); Mr. James Birdwood; Mr. Chas. Birdwood; Miss Birdwood; Mrs. Paterson; servant.

Per Palestine, from N.S. Wales: Capt. and Mrs. Fotheringham; Misses Jephson, Smith, and C. Smith; Mrs. Cory and child; Mr. Heathcote; Mr. Horsburgh; Dr. Jorman, R. N.; J. Beamish.

Per Spartan, from N.S. Wales: Dr. and Mrs. Hoskins and two children; Mr. Armstrong; Mr. Hughes; Mrs. Reinagle and two children; Mr. Howard.

Per Minerva, from N.S. Wales: Mr. and Mrs. Graham; Mr. Keith; Master Star; Messrs Hood, Stapleton, Hurrell, and Mackerell.

Per John Bagshaw, from Mauritius: Capt. Glover, 12th Regt.; Lieut. McKerrill, Royal Artillery; Dr. Sibling, 35th Regt.

Per Mary Ridgway, from N. S. Wales: Mr. and Mrs. Lee and family; Dr. McNamara; J. Parker, Esq.

Per Richard Webb, from N. S. Wales: Mr. J. B. Montefiore; Mr. R. Black; Mr. Ramsay; Lieut. Eden; Lieut. Emery; Mr. Coghill; Miss Ashter; Dr. Henderson.

Per William Sharples, from Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Burnes, and four children.

Per Buckinghamshire, from Bombay: Mr. Col. Pennycuik; Mrs. Gordon and Col. Gordon, 23rd N. I.; Dr. and Mrs. Bourchier; J. Maitby, Esq., M. C. S.; Lieut. Burke, Engineers; Mrs. Sarson; Conductor Elliott, four European females, and seven invalids.

Per Linton, from Bombay: Mrs. Gilmore; Capt. Sherwood, Madras army.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Urgent, for Bengal: Capt. Fothergill, H. M. 50th Foot; Lieut. Muller, do.; Ensigns Smith and Bellers; Assist. Surg. Tupper; 240 troops.

Per Duke of Bedford, for Bengal: Mrs. Dick; two Misses Campbell.

Per Buccephalus, for Bengal: Mrs. Major Wilcox; Mrs. Hannington; Mr. and Mrs. Woodward; Miss Hayward; two Misses Dickenson; Capt. Hay; Capt. Mullock; Messrs. Barnes, Brown, Wells, Fraser, Hutchinson, Rothney, Stalkart, Young, and Newman.—For the Cape: Mr. and Mrs. Horn; Mrs. O'Flinn.

Per Palmyra, for Bengal: Mr. Macready, H. M. 51st F.; Mr. Wray; Mr. Hulde.

Per Child Harold, for Bombay: Mrs. and Miss Willis; Mrs. Worman and child; Miss Sanderson; three ladies; Mr. Westergaard; Mr. Fraser; Mr. Williams.—For the Cape: Mr. and two Misses Townsend.

Per Madagascar, for Bengal: Mrs. Blunt and two daughters; Mr. and Mrs. Turner; Mrs. Dunford; Col. Skardon and son; Capt. Thomas; Ena. Stehelin; Messrs. Strange, Boldero, Elderton, Peel, and Angier.

Per Malabar, for Bombay: Colonel and Mrs. James; Col. Hickey and daughter; Mr. and Mrs. Forbes; Mrs. Warden; Mrs. Dalgarno; Mrs. Miller and child; Miss Phillips; Miss Baumbach; Mr. and Mrs. Laurence; Messrs. James, Holland, Harding, Curtis, Long, Etheridge, Scott, and Vernon; Drs. Hiffernan and Fairbourne.

Per Agincourt, for Bengal: Mr. and Mrs. Mullens; Mrs. Inglis; Mrs. Adams; Mrs. Howard and family; Capt. and Mrs. Leacock; Mr. and Mrs. Twentymen; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Garsten; Mrs. Sile; Misses Turner, Swinhoe, Richards, White, Wollen, and Dixon; Lieuts. Andrew and Harvey; Ena. Mercer; Mr. Whalan.

Per Plantagenet, for Cape and Bengal: Colonel and Mrs. Battine; Mrs. Graham; Mrs. Mellis; Mrs. Rice; Mr., Mrs., and Miss Mitchell; Miss Wilkinson; Rev. J. Dyer; Mrs. Dyer; Miss Buckland; Lieut. Carnage and nephew; Mr. J. J. Bollean; Mr. Stevens.

Per Maidstone, for Bengal: Capt. and Mrs. Porter; Mrs. Vignoe and family; Mrs. Parker; Mrs. Charles and child; Mr. Roberts; Mr. Wilkinson; two Misses Strong; Misses Walker, Pemberton, Wood, Lambrecht, Wilkinson, Hill, Hag, Porteous, Ford, and Nation; Messrs. Smith, Shearman, Reid, Terranean, Johnson, Strick, and Barton; Master Ralph.

Per Herefordshire, for Bengal: Lieut. and Mrs. Knowles; Cornet Orma; Capt. Stuart, 2nd Lieut. Talley, 2nd Lieut. Savage, and Assist. Surg. Leing, all of R. N.

21st Foot; Lieut. Bennett, 13th Foot; Ens. White, 44th do.; Assist. Surg. Lloyd 62nd do.; detachment of troops.

Per Southampton, for Bengal. Mrs. Ramsay; Mrs. Taylor and infant; Mrs. Campbell; Mrs. and Miss Alexander; Mrs. Kennedy; Mrs. Mytton; Mrs. Bental and sister; Mrs. Lewis; Misses Thompson, Macgregor, Shaw, Mouat, Chambers, Campbell, De Momett, and Pennington; Messrs. Walker, Ross, Blagrove, Ramsay, Palmer, Mytton, Bental, De Momett, Ross, Tombe, and Belli.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The *Donna Pascoa*, Hullock, bound to Calcutta, in leaving the harbour of Bombay, 20th May, got on the rocks, but was got off again, and was lying on the Eastern shoal dismantled.

The *Hope* whaler, with about 50 tons of oil, was wrecked in coming out of the harbour of Pong-hong, Island of Tutinba, 11th Dec.; crew saved.

The *Sourabaya*, in putting into Tahiti, leaky, struck on a coral rock, and it is expected will be condemned, after being surveyed.

The *Tasmanian Lass* was totally wrecked in Wine Glass Bay, on the East Coast of Van Diemen's Land, on the 28th Feb. last.

The *Africaine*, Salmond, was driven on shore near the entrance of Kowie River, Cape of Good Hope, on 5th May; crew, passengers, and part of the cargo saved.

The *Ferguson*, Virtue (with troops), from Port Jackson to Madras, was stranded, on the Grand Barrier Reef, Torres Straits, 27th April (in lat. 12° S. long. 144° E.) and abandoned; crew and troops put on board the *Marquis of Hastings* and the *Orient*, both from Port Jackson, which vessels had proceeded to Copang for water and provisions.

The *Mennon*, Ramus, from Bombay to Liverpool, in putting back to Port on the 11th June, struck on the rocks off the Bombay Light House, and it was expected would go to pieces.

The *Agra*, Mearns, from Mauritius to Calcutta, was wrecked off Point Palmyras 24th May.

The *Freuk*, from Bombay to Singapore, with 45 convicts, arrived in Acheen Roads on or about 18th March, in possession of the convicts, the master and crew having been murdered.

The *Isadora*, Sergeant, for Madras, was wrecked at Vizagapatam 18th May.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

June 9. At Westcroft Lodge, Surrey, the lady of W. R. Young, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, of a son.

July 5. At Fort Augustus, Scotland, the lady of Lieut. Col. Losack, of a son.

9. At Perry-hill, Sydenham, Mrs. Wm. Lyall, of a daughter.

12. In Harley-street, the lady of Major J. A. Moore, of a son.

— In Fitzroy Square, Mrs. Metcalfe, of a son.

18. At Cheltenham, the lady of T. Taylor, Esq., Bengal C.S., of a son.

— At Rugby, the lady of Frederick John Pigou, Esq., of a daughter.

22. At Leyton, the lady of the Rev. C. J. Laprimaudaye, of a son.

28. At Wimbledon-Common, the lady of Major Oliphant, of a daughter.

Lately. At Jersey, the lady of Major Simmons, of a son.

— At Ware Park, Herts, the lady of W. A. Venour, Esq., late of the Bengal medical establishment, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 30. At Paris, R. W. Newman, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul at Nantes, to Georgiana Sarah Sidonia, daughter of Robert Cooper, Esq., of Ormond-hall, Sydney, New South Wales.

July 5. At St. Pancras, William F. Lewis, second son of Henry Gompertz, Esq., of Chester-Square, to Georgiana Adelaide, only daughter of the late Capt. Harve.

6. At Reading, Berkshire, Capt. John Miller, Madras army, to Maria, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Mark Robinson, of Beverley.

— At Elgin S. F. Mackenzie, Esq., Captain 2nd Madras L.C., to Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Maj. Gen. W. Stewart, C.B.

8. At Lambeth-palace, John Horsley Palmer, Esq., of Hurlingham, in the county of Middlesex, to Jane Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Samuel Pepys Cockereil, Esq., of Westbourne, in the same county.

13. At St. Marylebone, James Alexander, eldest son of Major James Gibson (formerly of the 15th Hussars), to Rowetta, third daughter of the late William Haigh, Esq., of Doncaster.

15. At Putney Church, the Rev. Aislabie Ommanney, M.A., Vicar of Chew

Magna, Somersetshire, and eldest surviving son of the late Sir Francis Ommanney, to Anna Catherine, only daughter of George G. de H. Larpent, Esq., M.P., of Roehampton, Surrey.

July 17. At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-Square, Frederick J. Morris, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, to Caroline Locke, eldest daughter of Bonamy Dobree, Esq., of Great Cumberland-street, Hyde-Park.

20. At Minto-house, North Britain, Lord John Russell, M.P., third son of the late and brother of the present Duke of Bedford, Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, to Lady Frances Anna Maria Elliot, second daughter of the Earl and Countess of Minto.

21. At Blackness-house, Forfarshire, Lieut. Col. John Campbell, 38th Regiment, only son of Lieut. Gen. Sir Archibald Campbell, Bart., of Gath, G.C.B. and K.C.T.S., to Helen Margaret, only child of the late Colonel John Crow, of the Hon. East-India Company's Service.

Lately. At Walpole, St. Andrew's, near Lynn, Capt. Sir Wm. Edward Parry, R.N., to Catherine Edwards, relict of Samuel Hoare, jun., Esq., and daughter of the Rev. Robert Hankinson.

— At Glanmire Church, H. W. Leacock, Esq., Captain in the 74th Regt. Bengal N.I., to Mary, eldest daughter of N. M. Cummings, Esq., of Woodville, county Cork.

— At Marylebone, A. Foulkes, Esq., of Jamaica, to Louisa Locke, daughter of the Venerable the Archdeacon Glenie.

DEATHS.

June 18. At Suez, on his way home from India, Algernon G. Brenchley, Cornet 4th L. Drago., third son of John Brenchley, Esq., Maidstone, aged 25.

27. At Ashford, Kent, Lieut. William Curteis Say, late of the Bombay Horse Artillery, in the 28th year of his age.

29. At Park-hill, Stirlingshire, Mary Ann, wife of Maj. Gen. Mayne, C.B.

July 8. At Ham, Surrey, aged 82, Lieut. Gen. William Henry Blachford, of the Hon. East-India Company's service.

— At Torquay, of an apoplectic fit, whilst bathing, the Right Hon. T. P. Courtenay, only brother of the Earl of Devon, in the 59th year of his age. He was for some time Secretary to the Commissioners for the affairs of India, Vice-President to the Board of Trade, and Member of the Privy Council, and M.P. for Totness, prior to the passing of the Reform Bill.

9. At Newington-place, Kennington, John Brett, Esq., formerly of the East-India House, aged 67.

— At Elliott House, near Ripon, at an advanced age, Mrs. Elliott, relict of Capt. Elliott, R.N., who accompanied Capt. Cook on his last voyage of discovery.

10. At Bath, Johanna Marthina, relict of Lieut. Col. Thomas Munn, of the Hon. East-India Company's service.

— In Upper Gloucester-place, Dorset-square, Richard Neate, Esq., late of Hadley, eldest son of the late Major Neate, H.M. 57th Foot.

14. At Bath, Mrs. Falconer, widow of the late Ray. Dr. Falconer, and only daughter of the late Lieut. Col. R. Raitt, 2nd or Queen's Royals.

16. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Sir Thomas Andrew Strange, Knt., D.C.L., formerly Chief Justice at Halifax, in Nova Scotia, and subsequently Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, aged 85.

— At St. Andrew's, in the 86th year of her age, Miss Janet Hadow, eldest and last surviving daughter of the late George Hadow, Esq., M.D., professor of Oriental languages in that University.

17. At sea, on board the ship *Edinburgh*, on his passage home from China, Capt. W. B. Staff, of H.M. 26th Regt., or Cameronians.

18. At Brighton, Edward Bolger, Esq., late of the East-India House, aged 72.

— In London, Colonel Gideon Gorrequer, late of the 16th Regt., aged 64.

19. At Liverpool, in the 24th year of his age, James, third son of Thomas Muir, Esq., of Muir Park.

• 22. At Sydenham, the Rev. John Dyer. He was for nearly a quarter of a century the Secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society.

25. In Devonshire, Henry Hudson, Esq., late of the East-India House, in his 63rd year.

Lately. Capt. N. Lowry, of the bark *Tory*, which vessel was lost in the China seas. He was drowned by falling overboard from the ship *St. Paul*, of Salem.

— Shortly after his return from India, Capt. Mudie of the 16th Foot. He had been nearly thirty years in the army, having served in the Peninsula, at Quatre Bras, Waterloo, and sixteen years in the East-Indies.

— At Tripoli, the wife of Col. Warrington, her Majesty's Consul-general.

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advance (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same; N.D. no demand.—The banner mound is equal to 88 lb. 3 oz. 3 drs., and 100 banner mounds equal to 110 factory mounds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mds. produce 5 to 6 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.—The Madras Candy is equal to 800 lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 746 lb. The Pecul is equal to 133 lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, May 8, 1841.

	Ra.	A.	Ra.	A.		Ra.	A.	Ra.	A.
Anchors	Co's Ra.	cwt. 12	@	19 0	Iron, Swedish, sq. Co's Ra.	F. md.	5 0	@	5 3
Bottles .....	.....	100 10	0	10 12	— Flat	do.	5 3	—	5 6
Coals .....	.....	0 7	—	0 10	— English, sq.	do.	2 12	—	2 14
Copper Sheet, 16-30 Sa. Ra.	F. md.	35 12	—	35 0	— Flat	do.	2 10	—	2 14
— Brakes'	do.	35 0	—	35 0	— Bolt	do.	2 10	—	2 13
— Ingot	do.	35 10	—	35 14	— Sheet	do.	4 12	—	5 4
— Old Gross	do.	35 12	—	37 0	— Nails	cwt. 13	0	—	15 0
— Bolt	do.	35 0	—	36 8	— Hoops	F. md.	4 10	—	4 14
— Tile	do.	35 0	—	36 4	— Kettle	cwt. 1	1	—	1 3
— Nails, assort.	do.	37 0	—	40 0	— Lead, Pig	Sa. Ra.	F. md.	6 11	— 6 13
— Peru Slab	Ct. Ra.	do.	—	—	— unstamped	do.	6 8	—	6 9
— Russia	Sa. Ra.	do.	—	—	— Millinery	do.	5 D.	—	25 D.
Coppers .....	.....	1 9	—	1 11	— Shot	Co's Ra.	bag 2 12	—	3 0
Cottons, chints	Co. Ra.	pca. 2 12	—	5 12	— Spelter	Sa. Ra.	F. md.	10 15	— 11 1
— Muslins .....	.....	1 8	—	9 0	— Stationery .....	.....	10 15	A.	D.
— Yarn 20 to 140	mos.	0 2 10	0	0 6	— Steel, English	Sa. Ra.	F. md.	6 0	— 6 6
Cutlery, fine .....	.....	30 D.	—	35 D.	— Swedish	do.	9 4	—	9 6
— Glass Ware .....	.....	18 D.	—	25 D.	— Tin Plates	Ct. Ra.	box 20	—	21 0
— Ironmongery .....	.....	35 D.	—	45 D.	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	yd.	5 0	—	9 0
— Hosiery, cotton .....	.....	10 D.	—	20 D.	— coarse and middling	1	1	—	4 4
— Ditto, silk .....	.....	6 A.	—	10 A.	— Flannel, fine	0 8	—	—	1 6

MADRAS, June 2, 1841.

	Ra.	Ra.		Ra.	Ra.
Bottles	100 12	@	13	Iron Hoops	candy 28 @ 30
Copper Sheet	candy 275	—	280	— Nails	do. 52 — 70
— Tile and Slab	do. 242	—	245	— Lead, Pig	do. 45 — 46
— Old	do. 270	—	274	— Sheet	do. 42 — 45
— Nails, assort.	do. 280	—	280	— Spelter	do. 50 — 50
Cottons, Chints	piece 3	—	10	— Stationery .....	..... 10 A. — 15 A.
— Ginghams	do. 3	—	7	— Steel, English	candy 33 — 45
— Longcloth, fine	do. 8	—	12	— Swedish	do. 50 — 50
Iron, Swedish	candy none	—	—	— Tin Plates	box 20 — 21
— English bar, flat, &c.	do. 24	—	25	— Woollens, Broad-cloth ..	yard 3 — 10
— Bolt	do. 27	—	28	— Flannel, fine	do. 10 to 12 Ass.

BOMBAY, May 22, 1841.

	Ra.	Ra.		Ra.	Ra.
Anchors	cwt. 19 @	16	Iron Hoops	cwt. 6 @	12
Bottles, quart.	do. 0 14	— 0 16	— Nails	do. 10	— 12
Coals	do. 12	— 16	— Sheet	do. 48	—
Copper Sheathing, 16-30 ..	cwt. 60	—	— Rod for bolts	St. candy 28	— 41
— Thick sheets or Brakes' ..	do. 60	—	— do. for nails	do. 37	—
— Plate bottoms	do. 60	—	— Lead, Pig	cwt. 11 4	—
— Tile	do. 85	—	— Sheet	do. 12	—
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 20 to 60 ..	lb. 0 7	— 0 12	— Millinery .....	..... 25 D.	—
— ditto, Nos. 70 to 100	do. 0 18	—	— Shot, patent	cwt. 11	— 12
Cutlery, table	P.C.	—	— Spelter	do. 23	—
Earthenware	60 A.	—	— Stationery .....	..... 25 D.	—
Glass Ware	40 D.	—	— Steel, Swedish .....	..... tub 12	—
Ironmongery	P.C.	—	— Tin Plates	box 12	—
Hosiery, half hose	P.C.	—	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	yd. 6 10	—
Iron, Swedish	St. candy 56	—	— Long Ells	do. 12	—
— English	do. 31	—	— Flannel, fine	do. 1 8	—

SINGAPORE, April 29, 1841.

	Dm.	Dm.		Dm.	Dm.
Anchors	pecul 65 @	7	Cotton Hkls. limit. Battick, dble ..	corgie 24 @	4
Bottles	100 4	— 44	— do. do. Pullicat	do. 1	— 2
Copper Sheet	pecul 34	— 35	— Twist, Grey mule, 20 to 25 ..	pecul 30	— 30
Cottons, Madapolams, sayd. ..	35-36 pca. 12	— 24	— Ditto, ditto, higher numbers ..	do. 40	— 40
— Ditto	do. 35-44 do. 2	— 24	— Ditto, Turkey red, No. 28 to 30 ..	do. 100	— 115
— Longcloths 25 to 40	do. 35-43 do. 24	— 44	— Cutlery .....	..... 25 D.	—
— do. do.	do. 40-43 do. 4	— 44	— Iron, Swedish	pecul 41	—
— do. do.	do. 40-43 do. 4	— 44	— English	do. 25	— 24
— Grey Shirting do. do.	do. 22	— 5	— Nail, rod	do. 24	— 28
— Prints, 7-8 & 9-4, single colours ..	do. 14	— 26	— Lead, Pig	do. 70	— 8
— do. two colours	do. 14	— 26	— Sheet	do. 7	— 74
— Turkey reds	do. 5	— 6	— Spelter	pecul 74	— 64
— fancies	do. 8	— 4	— Steel .....	..... tub 8	— 8
— Cambric, 13 yds. by 42 to 44 ..	pca. 14	— 3	— Woollens, Long Ells	pca. 8	— 9
— Jaconet, 20	do. 45	— 12	— Cambrics	do. 20	— 20
— Lappets, 10	do. 45	— 1	— Cambrics	do. 45	— 45

Calcutta, June 7, 1841.—Sales of Mule Twist continue to be effected at steady prices: imports are considerable, and reported during the month of May of 16,96,025 lbs.—A few sales of Red and Orange Yarns are reported at rather discouraging prices.—Some speculative transactions in Single Color Sets of Chintzes, have taken place, in anticipation of orders from the Upper Provinces; the prices of Chintzes realized at present are far from being encouraging.—Rather better business has been done this week in Turkey Red Twills and Plain Cotton Cloths, and full prices, in some instances, have been realized.—Shirtings and Jaconets continue to be sold to a fair extent at steady prices; in all other descriptions of Cottons, transactions are limited, and prices have a tendency to give way.—Woolens in demand, and sales continue to be made at steady prices.—Copper is in limited operation owing to the pressure on the money market; the prices of the day exhibit a shade of decline on Sheathing and Braziers.—Several parcels of Iron have changed hands during the week at rather low prices, consequent on recent importations.—Steel, Lead, Spelter, Tin Plates, and Quick-silver, without report of transaction, and we have no change in price to notice.—*Fr. Cur.*

Madras, June 2, 1841.—The sales of

Europe Articles since our last have been very limited, and there is a general depression in the demand for Imports, ascribable to the scarcity of money.—*Fr. Cur.*

Bombay, June 19, 1841.—The very few sales of Cotton Piece Goods and Yarn effected during this month, confirm our previous reports that business was almost entirely suspended, and we regret to hear that the season closed with considerable stocks in the hands of importers, though confined, perhaps, to particular description of goods. The recent arrivals of Turkey Red Goods have been too plentiful, as well as of low descriptions of Jaconets and Longcloths, but it is exceedingly difficult to form any correct idea of what Stocks really exist.—English Bar Iron, after receding as low as Rs. 28 per Candy, has again advanced a trifle, the quantity held by dealers not being very heavy, although that in the hands of importers is excessively and unusually large. Material improvement in prices would therefore seem to be a very remote contingency. Swedish Bar Iron is lower also, the last having been effected at Rs. 55 per Candy, but the Stock is very moderate. Nail Rod Iron saleable at Rs. 35 per Candy. Sheet Iron, the stock heavy. Pig Lead, the demand rather more active, and Rs. 11 per cwt. can be easily obtained.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, June 7, 1841.

Government Securities.

Stock	Transfer Loan of	1835-36 interest payable in England ..	prem.	11	8	12	0	per cent.	Ct's Rs.
Paper	From Nos. 1,151								0 0 12
Second	a 15,800 secured by Number								0 0 12
5 p'ct.									0 12 1 0
Third of Bombay, 5 per cent.									0 12 1 0
4 per cent.									0 12 1 0

Bank Shares.

Bank of Bengal (Co. Rs. 4,000) Prem.	2,375	a	2,400
Union Bank, Pm. (Co. Rs. 1,000)	200	a	270
Agri Bank, Pm. (Co.'s Rs. 500)	100	a	200

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills, 3 months	8 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills	6 do.
Interest on loans on govt. paper	.... 6½ do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London—Private Bills, with and without documents, at 6 months' sight and 10 months' date, 2s. 1½d. per Co.'s Rupee.

Madras, June 2, 1841.

Non Remittable Loan of 6th Aug. 1835, five per cent.—1 to 2 disc.
Ditto ditto last five per cent.—1 to 2 disc.
Ditto ditto Old four per cent.—nominal.
Ditto New four per cent.—do.
Five per cent. Stock Debt Loan—do.

Exchange.
On London, at 6 months' sight—2s. 1½d. per Madras Rupee.

Bombay, June 19, 1841.

Exchange.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 20s. 8 to 100 Bombay Rs. per 100 Co.'s Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 20s. 8 to 100 Bombay Rs. per 100 Co.'s Rupees.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. Loan of 1825-26, 105s. 6 to 100 Bombay Rs. per 100 Co. Rs.
Ditto of 1829-30, 105s. 6 to 100 per ditto.
4 per cent. Loan of 1823-24, 95s. 3 to 100 per do.
Ditto of 1835-36, (Co.'s Rs.) 80 to 90 per do.
5 per Cent. Transfer Loan of 1834-35, 100 to 110 Bom. Rs.
5 per Cent. Loan of 1841-42, 92s. 8 to 100 do.

Singapore, April 29, 1841.

Exchange.

On London—Navy and Treasury Bills, 3 to 30 days' sight, 4s. 5½d. to 4s. 6½d. per Sp. Dol.; Private Bills, with shipping documents, 6 months' sight, 4s. 7½d. per do.

Malacca, Jan. 31, 1841.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 4s. 6½d. to 4s. 7½d. per navy bills, and 4s. 7½d. to 4s. 8½d. per private do., per Sp. Dollar, and may be expected to advance.

SHIPS DESTINED FOR INDIA, AND THEIR PROBABLE
TIME OF SAILING.

FOR BENGAL.

<i>Vanguard</i>	500 tons.	Garwood	Aug. 5.
<i>Vernon</i>	1000	Gimblett	Aug. 12.
<i>Indian</i>	444	English	Aug. 17.
<i>Duke of Argyll</i>	750	Webb	Aug. 20.
<i>Fifeshire</i>	550	Arnold	—
<i>Scotia</i>	800	Campbell	Aug. 25.
<i>Windsor</i>	800	Nisbet	—
<i>Precursor</i> (steamer)	1505	Thompson	Oct 1.

FOR MADRAS.

<i>Wellington</i>	500	Kenrick	Aug. 10.
<i>Mary Ann</i>	500	Tarbutt	—
<i>True Briton</i>	800	Conait	Aug. 31.
<i>John Line</i>	700	Brodie	Sept. 1.
<i>Lady Flora</i>	800	Ford	Sept. 10.
<i>Lord Hungerford</i>	724	Pigott	Sept. 15.
<i>John Fleming</i>	650	Rose	Sept. 25.

FOR BOMBAY.

<i>Frances Spaight</i>	500	Winn	Aug. 10.
<i>Token</i>	580	Chalmers	Aug. 15.
<i>Bombay</i>	1400	Furley	Aug. 17.

FOR CHINA.

<i>Sappho</i>	204	Dunlop	Aug. 10.
<i>Mercury</i>	250	—	—

FOR CEYLON.

<i>Hortensia</i>	253	Storey	Aug. 20.
<i>Tigri</i>	550	Symons	Sept. 1.

OVERLAND MAILS for INDIA, 1841.

Date of leaving London.	Arrived at Bombay. (via Suez, Aden, &c.)	Days to Bombay.	Arrived at Madras.	Days to Madras.	Arrived at Calcutta. (in divisions).	Days to Calcutta.
(via Marseilles).						
Jan. 4, 1841	Feb. 13.....(per <i>Victoria</i>)	40	Feb. 20 ..	47	Feb. 21, &c.	48
Feb. 4	March 14.....(per <i>Bermice</i>)	39	March 21 ..	45	March 23, &c.	47
March 4	April 10.....(per <i>Victoria</i>)	37	April 18 ..	45	April 19, &c.	46
April 5	May 8.....(per <i>Cleopatra</i>)	33	May	—	May 16, &c.	41
May 4	June 6.....(per <i>Auchland</i>)	33				

A Mail will be made up in London, for India, *via Falmouth*, on the 31st Aug., and *via Marseilles* on the 4th September.

OVERLAND MAILS from INDIA, 1841.

Date of leaving Bombay.	Per Steamer to Suez.	Arrived in London via Marseilles.	Days from Bombay.	Arrived in London via Falmouth.	Days from Bombay.
Jan. 1, 1841	<i>Victoria</i>	Feb. 8.....	38	Feb. 11	41
Feb. 1	<i>Bermice</i>	March 11	39	March 12	40
March 1	<i>Victoria</i>	April 9	38	April 13	42
April 1	<i>Cleopatra</i>	May 6	35	May 11	40
May 1	<i>Bermice</i>	June 3	33	June 5	38
May 23	<i>Victoria</i>	July 2	40	July 7	45
June 19	<i>Cleopatra</i>	Aug. 2	44		

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ERRATA.

- Part I., p. 193, line 10, for *curious*, read *ominous*.
 ——— p. 209, line 23, for *deliberate*, read *deliberative*.
 Part II., p. 435, line 1, for *acres*, read *miles*; and for *eight*, read *one*.

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